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The Feather

Devoted
to
Poultry
and
Pigeons

Geo.
E.
Howard

Washington, D. C.

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No. 1.

POULTRY FARMING IN ENGLAND.

Brooders--House Brooders--Small Machines--Management--Ventilation--Coops.

Success was achieved in rearing chicks by artificial means before incubators were brought to their present state of perfection. Really the question is by no means as complicated as hatching. Nearly all our failures are the result of unduly protecting the chickens; in fact, of "coddling" them, which means enfeeblement and inability to fight against new conditions.

There have been many changes in the form of brooders since they were first introduced, some of which have been beneficial, but not all. Whatever makes the process more difficult is to be deprecated. Frequently the simplest brooders give the best results. It is not meant that larger machines can not be used successfully; they save trouble, but they need more care than the smaller. In the following notes brief references will be made.

House Brooders.

The type which is now largely employed may be termed a house brooder, as it serves both purposes and can be used in the open air. As it is usually fitted with wheels, it can be easily moved about. The leading examples are the "Westmeria," original in this form; the "Hearson," and "Spratts Patent." These are wooden structures about five feet long, thirty inches wide, and about the same height. They have a sleeping compartment which is heated, and this forms the brooder proper. The Hearson is fitted with a small tank, and the lamp which heats it is placed in the run so that no fumes can possibly enter to the chicks. This is certainly a great advantage. The others have lamps in the brooder, protected by a perforated zinc guard or casement of metal. It is exceedingly undesirable for the chicks to breathe burnt air, though this is minimized in most cases by a good system of ventilation. This sleeping compartment usually occupies about one-third of the entire length and is raised from the ground so that the inmates are quite dry. The other part consists of a wire fronted run in which the inmates are perfectly sheltered, yet have plenty of fresh air and are on the bare ground. In the Spratts brooder a second inner compartment is provided, so that whenever the chicks prefer they can sleep there, and it is surprising to find how often they will do so rather than go into the heated compartment, thus confirming what has been said as to "coddling." All these machines are made to hold from thirty to forty young chickens, though the lesser number is preferable.

Small Machines.

Another type of rearer is intended to accommodate fifteen or twenty birds. Of this the "Calway" may be taken as an example. It is round, eighteen inches in diameter, and stands twenty inches high, narrowing slightly towards the lid, which forms a roof. At the bottom two cross-

cover. An excellent plan is to have a large wooden frame, six to eight feet long, three feet wide, and thirty inches high, and upon this stretch fine mesh wire netting. This will enclose the brooder completely, affording an excellent run, and yet can easily be moved. This form is convenient, and as the number of birds accommodated in it is not more than fifteen to twenty, it has decided advantages to recommend it. Excellent rearers of this form are sometimes made of half barrels.

French Forms.

In France the custom is not to remove the chicks from the house and run where they are first placed, as it is thought that

and out. Inside is placed a large brooder of the usual type, but removable, which is large enough to accommodate one hundred young birds. When they are old enough the brooder is taken away and shelves of broad perches substituted, so that they still remain in the same domicile. This form of house is more suitable for large farms, as it can be moved about on the fields quite easily.

Chicken "Parcs."

At the French Poultry School, Gambais, this plan could not be carried out, as there is not sufficient space available. Runs, or "parcs" as they are called, are made each of about a quarter of an acre, and a large, roomy wooden house with thatched roof is placed in the center. At one side without is a large brooder of a special construction with glass roof, and some of them contain as many as 125 chickens. The entrance to and exit from the brooder are through the house and thus the birds can find shelter and protection there whenever they desire. If they find the brooder too warm they can sleep in the house, which is kept well littered with straw. It is surprising how early they avail themselves of this opportunity, much sooner than any breeder would compel them to do. As soon as it is found that the brooder is no longer required, it is taken away for use elsewhere, and they are left in the house and run undisturbed until much older, when it is necessary to separate the sexes.

Management.

The great mistake made by so many of those who adopt artificial systems of rearing is in having too many birds together, thus crowding them, which probably causes the death of the weakly ones. Therefore, it is desirable to divide them into small flocks. As a rule, too much heat is given, and the greater the number the more caution is necessary. A brooder which would not be unduly hot if only thirty birds were in it requires less heat if there are twice that number. It is quite hot enough if commenced at 85 degrees, gradually reducing by the time the chicks are three weeks old to 65 degrees. The respective temperatures should only be reached after the chicks have been in some time. If started at this point when empty, it will be realized that it soon becomes very hot, and under these conditions the chicks are enfeebled, weakened in constitution and more liable to disease than if treated in a common sense fashion. The risk would be far less if the heat were five degrees below that which was previously mentioned.

Ventilation.

One direction in which some brooders and especially those of cheap structures fail is in a proper system of ventilation. Of course, cold drafts must be avoided;



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FEMALE.

This beautiful bird is drawn from a photograph sent us by Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass., and shows the kind of Barred Rocks they are breeding up their way.

boards raise it from the ground, and as there is a double floor ingress of air is regulated. Inside is a metal cone, like a half sugarloaf, with a chimney running through the lid. In this case is placed a lamp, which warms the brooder, but as the case is encased in flannel there is no danger of the chicks burning themselves. No fumes can find access to them, as the lamp cover shuts tightly. It can be used during the fine weather in the open, but early in the year it should be placed under

there is a check to growth if this is done. For the idea there is undoubtedly some reason, as animals frequently fret when taken away from the circumstances and places to which they have become accustomed. But it is hardly as serious a matter as our French neighbors imagine.

An excellent form consists of a large portable house, built in pretty much the same way, and fitted with wheels. It has large folding doors behind and a flap-board, so that the birds can easily get in

but ventilation is not draft. There must be provision for a regular current of fresh air, without which it is impossible for any rearer to be sweet; but the inlets should be over the heads of the inmates. If it is found that there is any condensation of vapor, or an offensive smell arising when the sleeping compartment is opened in the morning immediate attention is required.

The necessity of cleanliness in these machines is imperative. The bedding, whether straw or peat moss litter, should be renewed every two or three days, the inside should be limewashed before each new lot of chickens is placed therein, and an excellent plan is to open the brooder for an hour in the middle of the day and during mild weather put out the lamp for the same or even a longer period.

Coops.

The plan of cooping a hen is almost universal, and under certain conditions must be regarded as essential. When there is plenty of ground available, and a hen has hatched her own eggs, she should be given her liberty after the first day. She will not overtax the chickens and they will obtain a larger amount of natural food. It would never do to adopt this plan if a lively hen has brought out chickens of a less active race, for they would be unable to go about as much as expedient. When the amount of space is limited upon which chickens are being reared, then cooping is essential. Hens are very quarrelsome with each other, and will peck strange chicks to death at such times, consequently such prevention is indispensable.

The forms of coops are varied. The shape is not so essential as long as it affords sufficient protection to the inmates, is roomy, keeps them dry and comfortable and is ventilated without draft. On dry soils it is better not to use a wooden floor—simply put in a handful of straw or bedding; but on damp or cold ground this plan would be bad for the chickens, and a floor is necessary. The floor should always be removable, otherwise it will not be so easily kept clean. The best plan is to cut the boards to fit inside the floor space, and nail these onto two pieces of two-inch scantling whilst the floor fits inside.

As a rule, coops are made too small. Twenty-one to twenty-four inches square should be the measurement, and the boards of which it is built should not be less than three-quarters of an inch thick. If a lean-to is adopted for the top, the laths should be in front, and when placed back to the wind this sweeps overhead more easily. Unless foxes or other vermin are troublesome, a closing shutter or door is undesirable.

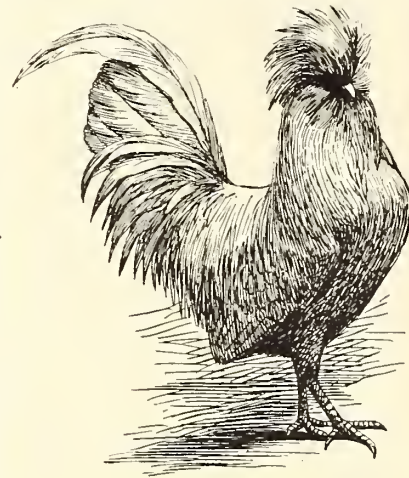
For early rearing a double coop, which serves the purpose of a run and affords more shelter than if a wire yard were placed in front, seems preferable. Briefly described, this coop should be four feet long, by 21 inches from back to front, and 27 inches high in front, sloping to 21 inches at the back, solid ends back and top, with the last hinged in two pieces forming a lid; handles for removing are either formed by carrying the framework four inches beyond the ends or by adding holders. The inside is divided into two compartments, one of 21 inches, thus making it exactly square, forming the sleeping place, leaving the other, which will measure 27 inches by 21 inches as a run. The division should be made of laths wide enough apart for the chicks to pass through freely and with a sliding rod when the hen is to be permitted out into the run. It is also a good plan to make this partition entirely removable. The front of the entire coop should be slatted again wide enough to allow the chicks to pass through, but not the hen. A sliding rod in front of the covered run is placed for the hen. A cover should be made to fit in front of the coop portion, so that it can be closed if necessary. If hinged it will form a nadditional shelter. On dry soils no floor is required, but in a

very cold or damp place it is wise to have one.

The advantages of such a coop as this must be obvious. It gives ample protection even in the most unfavorable weather, and if placed back to the wind and rain, the inmates will be quite comfortable, have plenty of air, and yet will not be coddled. The chickens while under cover have ground in the run to scratch over, yet can go out when they desire to do so; they can be fed apart from the hen, and thus supplied with specially suited food. With such coops, chicken houses are not needed, and the extra cost of building is by no means great.

POLISH.

In this country there are eight separate varieties of Polish: the Golden Polish, with and without beard; the Silver Polish, with and without beard; the White Polish, the Buff Laced Polish, and the White Crested Black Polish. The White Crested Black Polish have solid black plumage all but the crest, which is white. The



A WHITE POLISH COCK.

Golden are colored and marked very much like the Golden Wyandotte, the Silver very much like the Silver Wyandotte, only that the marking and lacing and the shape of the feathers is more like the marking, lacing, and shape of the Sebright's plumage. The Buff Laced Polish has a body color of buff, with a light or almost white edging around the feathers, inside of the black. The White Polish is pure white throughout. The Shank color of the Polish is blue or dark leaden color. They, like the Hamburgs, have what is called usually the bluish colored legs.

Polish are fancy fowls, and are never kept for market poultry. They are wonderful producers of handsome white eggs during the early spring and summer months. Like the Hamburgs they were formerly wonderful egg producers, but since so much strain has been laid on the

large globular shaped crest, it has detracted considerably from their egg producing qualities. No breed of fowls are more beautiful in form and plumage than are the Polish. Where they are considerably kept, it is the habit to take the shears and trim the crest off within a half or three-quarters of an inch of the head during the early spring, so that they may not be bothered with these crests during the breeding season, or when they are running about in the yard. The long, handsome flowing tails of the Polish, their beautiful crests and very small, V-shaped comb is both a curious and attractive style of plumage. Of all the Polish for real beauty and attractive plumage, the Silvers are preferred. The pure white edged with the black, the large crests, beard, full flowing tail and blue legs of the male, and the same markings in the female, with the exception of the tail, make a most beautiful combination. In addition to this the tail coverts so long and handsomely laced with the black adds much to the attractiveness and appearance of the fowl.

HAMBURG.

The sketches presented at the Rochester Meeting of the American Poultry Association provoked the proper formation as a true breed of the silver spangled and the pencilled variety of Hamburgs. Many people do not seem to understand that the Hamburg was a foreigner brought into England, it is believed, from the Port of Hamburg and named after that place. They are the early-day Creole or Bolton Grays. The Spangled Hamburgs originated in England and were known as Mooneys. When the standard compilation was made, they were all brought together and the name Hamburg used as a family name, the spangled designating one variety and the pencilled the other. It is doubtful whether there is any of the pencilled blood in the spangled, and there is none of the spangled intermingled with the pencilled. The Black Hamburgs are sports presumably from the Silver Spangled Hamburgs, improved through selection and built up to the present high standard of perfection.

This condition would throw into one family the spangled variety under the type recognized as right for the Spangled Hamburg, leaving the Golden and the Silver Pencilled in their original variety, with the shape and the type that properly belongs to this breed.

The statement made by some at Rochester that the Association should insist that the type or shape of all the Hamburgs be exactly alike. The breeders of these old, true breeds of fowls would scarcely pay much attention to the command of an association that would make such a demand.

It would have been far better to have compiled a standard that would be right for each of the spangled and the pencilled

breeds rather than to attempt to make one illustration for shape, type and form to fit the Hamburg family. The Spangled and the Blacks are naturally larger and heavier than the Pencilled; the shape of back, the carriage of tail, the entire formation of the females are not identical, and there is quite as much difference between the proper male of the Spangled and an equally good male of the Pencilled as there is between a Leghorn and a Minorca male.

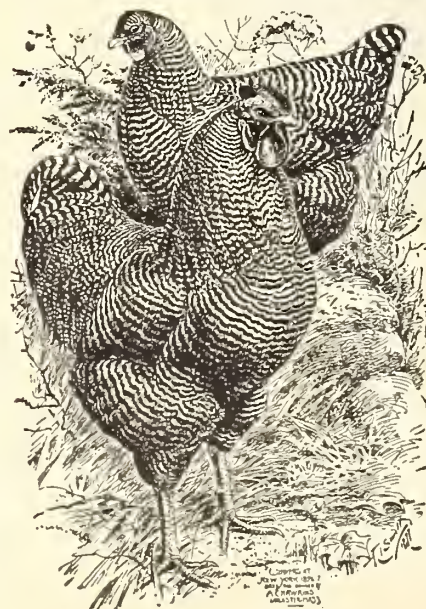
What would be thought of an association that would attempt to make the same shape description fit the Leghorn and Minorca? It is equally ridiculous to father a plan that would demand the same shape for these two families of Hamburgs.

There is but one description in the Standard, and, while the description fairly well meets the demands of either, the Standard never has thoroughly and properly described the Hamburgs. While the English Standard, the same as our own, has but one description of shape, in the case of the Hamburgs it does not make the difference that we do in the shape of the male and shape of the female. The term general characteristics of the cock, general characteristics of the hen is used, and then follows with a most complete description of color of each variety. In their Standard, color description for the two varieties of Spangled, the two varieties of Pencilled, Blacks, and Whites, and the Buff Hamburgs is given.

But no matter what the standard makers may say, print or publish, the true breeders of the Hamburgs, aided by the late lamented Harry Pickles followed up in line by Uncle Bill McNeil of Canada, Dr. Wolf and others, will continue to breed the winning Hamburgs, and bring them into the show room with the distinctive type and quality that absolutely belongs to each. For this reason, it would be for the better understanding of all that the Association should admit the true condition and make the Standard better devoted to each.

We shall never forget the statement of our dear old friend, Bill McNeil, at the Boston Meeting of '98, when he looked up and stated, "It makes but very little difference what you standard makers put in the book, we who know our business will bring the winners into the show room and the judges will recognize our type." How true this is can not be gainsaid, for we all know that the judges of 1884 placed equally as high stress in the show room as in 1904. While the space of twenty years has so improved all breeds and varieties that those of twenty years ago would scarcely recognize their family relations of today, they are still about of the same value in points as at that time, proving that, while quality advances, demands improve demands.

For this reason the better quality is demanded and the same restriction against perfection is established by the use of the score card.



Winners at New York, from life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

SHOW BIRDS
THAT CAN WIN IN ANY
COMPETITION.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston and America's greatest shows than all other. The product of my matings this season are best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. G. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.

The TURKEY INDUSTRY.

91959

Statistics of Prices and Production—Profits—Rules and Practical Suggestions for Selection of Breeding Stock.

CONCLUDED FROM SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

Those who care for turkey hens with a view to quieting and domesticating them may readily induce them to select for nesting places empty barrels that have been turned on their sides for this purpose. Make the nests within of soft straw or hay, and the turkey hens will adopt these for their laying places if induced to come near them to feed. When they can not be made to select nests so provided, it may be necessary to confine them in a fair-sized inclosure until they are content to lay where it is more desirable. When the grower wishes to save all the eggs laid, provision must be made against the hiding of nests by shutting the hens into such inclosures. In this way they may be taught to lay in these nests, where they will sit when broody. From these inclosures they may be given freedom to roam about after 3 or 4 o'clock each day, or after they have laid. When roosting time comes, either coax or drive them back if they do not go voluntarily. By so doing one may have eggs to sell or set at will. Turkey hens will lay from 15 to 20 eggs before becoming broody, and it is not unusual to break them up from sitting the first time, have them lay again, and permit them to sit on their second clutch of eggs. When this is done the hen turkey should be fed plenty of grain, grit, and shell-forming material.

Hatching.

Turkey hens produce such a limited number of eggs that it is scarcely necessary to bring into use the incubator for their hatching, as the hens themselves can hatch all they lay, or nearly all. Moreover, the fact that the turkey hens are almost indispensable to the successful rearing of the poults makes it an absolute necessity that they should hatch some of their eggs, so as to induce them to brood the poults. Quite frequently some turkey eggs for hatching are given to chicken hens of large size, and the poults they bring from the eggs are given to the turkey hen to rear. Chicken hens brood the poults quite as well as the turkey hens up to a certain age, at which time the poults begin to wander. If other broods of poults are with turkey hens, those with the chicken hen will usually leave their foster mother, wander away with a flock of turkeys, and stay with them.

When there is an opportunity for choice, hens that are two years old or over are the best to select for hatching the eggs. The continual strain of four weeks sitting demanded for hatching turkey eggs is quite a trial of patience and endurance, and while many young hens do their part to perfection, it is safer to trust the task to older hens if you have them. Eggs from hens that are two years old and over produce stronger and more vigorous poults than do eggs from yearling hens.

Whether the eggs are hatched by turkey hens or chicken hens, equal caution should be used to prevent the possibility of insect parasites of any kind being in or about the nest or upon the body of the hen. A dirt foundation covered with some slaked lime is a good beginning in the construction of a nest. Upon this should be placed a fresh nest of soft straw or hay. No other enemy is so destructive to young poults as lice, which are very apt to infest them as soon as they are hatched, if a determined fight is not made to prevent it. After the poults have begun to grow, they must be watched continually to guard against the presence of the lice.

It takes twenty-seven to twenty-nine days for turkey eggs to hatch. Those

that are perfectly fresh will hatch a few hours sooner than those that have been kept a week or long, placing them under the hens.

The eggs are usually set in a single file; quite frequently each egg in the nest will produce a living poult. Place under each hen just as many eggs as she may properly cover—no more. Some may cover fifteen better than others will cover nine. If the hen is given too many eggs, a poor hatch is likely to result.

When broody turkey hens are driven from their nests, they are quite likely to quit their eggs and select another location where they will nest and lay the second clutch of eggs. Some turkey hens will rear two broods in a season when permitted so to do. Late-hatched poults are not desirable for winter roasts, nor

look down to the floor for food; they run about with their head up, peeping continually for food, until many die from exhaustion. To overcome this, the food is taken between the fingers and held close to their beaks to induce them to eat. This must be done many time a day for several days, to keep them alive and to teach them to eat. Turkey hens that have reared a brood or two will usually do better with poults than young hens with their first brood. Hens that have had experience make the best mothers, as they pay early and special attention to teaching their young to eat. Some prefer chicken hens to start the young poults, as they devote more attention to teaching the poults to eat.

Growing the Poults.

The most difficult part of turkey raising is to know how to care for the poults—to know what to do and when to do it. All that one can learn from others, or from reading will not be of equal value to one year's actual experience in caring for them.

Methods of Handling.

There are almost as many ways and

Satisfactory results can never be secured by handling turkeys like cage birds or hothouse plants. Avoid overdoing the care and attention. Treat them like turkeys, and use common sense in looking after them. Their native home was in the woods and fields; in their present semi-domestic condition they need more shelter and care, but they should never be shut in so close as to deprive them of plenty of light, room, and air. They should not be pampered and fed upon unnatural foods; neither should they be overfed at any time. In their wild state they ran about here and there, seeking small grains, seeds, and bugs, getting plenty of exercise as well as food. Their domestic condition deprives them of the necessity of hunting for their food, and consequently of the exercise that comes from so doing.

When quite young, the poults are apt to receive more attention than they need. Then, as they grow older and the novelty of attending to them wears off, they are too often neglected just at the time when more care should be given to them. For instance, when their feathers are growing and the unusual heat overcomes them, special care may profitably be bestowed; again, the same is true when the frost destroys their natural food supply in the fall. Thousands are lost at these critical periods from lack of a full food supply.

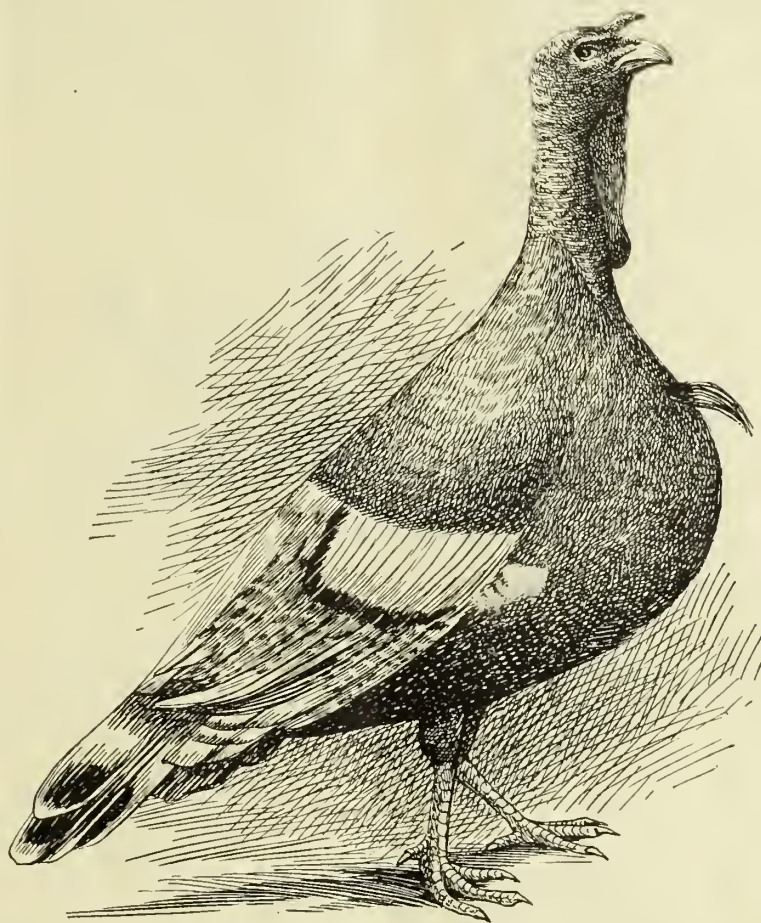
Coops for Mother and Young.

An open coop, made of slats or lath, may be placed over the mother turkey just prior to the hatching of her eggs, as this will prevent her wandering away with her young when they are hatched. It may be covered on top with tar paper as protection from rain or sun. Such open coops are frequently used in turkey-growing districts, and those who use them could not be induced to change. They should be large enough to provide plenty of space for the mother turkey. Quite often a box too small for the hen to turn about or to stand erect in is used for a coop for the hen and poults. This annoys her and she becomes restless, tramps about, kills her young, and is blamed for taking bad or indifferent care of her offspring, when more than likely if she had room to move about she would be a model mother for the poults.

In a suitable coop, the brood of young turkeys can stay for a day or more in comfort, sheltered from wet and storm or cold, with space enough to move about. In such a coop the very young poults can stay while the mother goes about on the outside for exercise. To have this use the coop when the hen is out, set up in slides inside the door a piece of board a foot wide; this will keep the poults safe from the hot sun or the wet much better than will the triangular pen so often made of three boards.

Almost any kind of pen, coop, or house will do for the turkey hen and poults if it will protect them from rain and storms, if it is large enough, is clean, not too close or warm, and absolutely free from parasitic enemies. These are the important requisites of the structure in which they are to be kept until the poults are well started. They should be allowed their freedom a part of every day when the grass is dry, and should be made to stay within at nights and during wet days, till old enough to wander with the mother hen and roost out on the fences or trees.

Either fresh coops should be provided each year or the old ones should be thoroughly cleansed within and without. Prior to using old coops, paint them thoroughly with crude petroleum in which have been dissolved some naphthalene balls, filling every crack and crevice with this at least a week before they are needed, and be sure that the odor of the preparation has disappeared before using the coops, as it is not beneficial to the young. The features of most importance in cooping the mother and young are plenty of light and room, and freedom from dampness and insect parasites.



NARRAGANSETT TURKEY COCK.

are they valuable for breeding stock, but they may be grown for broiler poults and sold to good advantage.

While incubating their eggs the hens should be supplied with food and water; these should be placed close at hand where they may go to them at will; or their coming from the nest, as they will each day, should be observed so that they may be fed and watered. Good sound wheat and corn are best for their food at this time.

The eggs of turkeys can be hatched in incubators quite as well as the eggs of other fowls. It is preferable, however, to have them hatched by the hens that are to brood them; in fact, this is the prevailing custom. There is a feeling of confidence when the eggs are in the care of a broody hen which does not exist when artificial methods are employed which depend for success on the care of an attendant.

The growing of poults in brooders has been tried to some extent. The difficulties in the way are as follows: The poults do not seem to realize that they should

methods of feeding as there are localities where turkeys are grown. A considerable number who allow their turkeys a good deal of freedom will succeed; others do equally well who follow methods quite the reverse. Some never house the mother hen or the young, while others house them both.

While our present-day turkeys are classed as "domestic fowls," they are rather semidomestic when compared with other poultry. For this reason the treatment given them must differ from that given to hens and chickens, and houses or coops that will serve for the latter will be clean and dry for the poults; it may not meet the wants of the turkey hen. She must have a house or box in which she can stand erect and stretch her neck and look about. The floor of this must be of boards, but dry, clean earth is best for both the hen and the poults. This natural environment has a beneficial influence upon the mother and the young turkeys. It adds to both health and spirits, and helps to develop constitutional vigor.

Removal from the Nest.

When the poults are ready to leave the nest, move the mother hen and her young into the coop provided for them; supply a little food now and then as they need it, and see that the mother has plenty of food and water. Let them alone in the coop till they begin to move about. As soon as they will, let the poults run out on the grass when it is dry, but keep them from the wet grass, as nothing is more detrimental to their growth, unless it be insect parasites. As they advance give them a more plentiful food supply, and guard against any possibility of lice infesting them.

While they are young special attention must be given to protection from the direct rays of the sun, exposure to which wilts them completely. At times they will reel under its influence as though suffering from sunstroke, or move about with slow steps, weakly dragging one foot after the other, while giving forth a feeble peep that sounds the warning of their approaching end. The blood-sucking parasite has much the same effect upon them when present. When under the influence of both at the same time the chance of survival is small indeed.

Have a dry spot where the young poults may run and exercise. This may be provided by spreading a load or two of coarse sand near the coops, which will furnish a dry foothold no matter how wet or damp the grass may be. To keep this in sanitary condition go over it once a day with a fine-toothed rake, in order that the sun may dry it thoroughly. When the young turkeys are suitably housed, properly fed and kept free from lice, they are quite as easy to grow as young chickens.

Feeding the Newly-Hatched Poults.

A thorough investigation of the methods of feeding young turkeys shows to what extent general rules already cited are followed. While all who succeed seem to adopt nearly the same methods, there are a few differences worthy of consideration. Some feed bread and milk in a saucer as soon as the poults will eat, while others soak bread and milk and squeeze it dry before feeding; some adhere closely to an absolute grain diet, while others feed everything they imagine the poults will eat.

It should never be forgotten that in the wild state their foods was the bugs, worms, seeds, etc., which they could find for themselves, and which were hunted for and scrambled after continually. There was then no overfeeding upon rich unnatural foods that impaired health and produced bowel troubles or other ailments that naturally follow unwholesome food. They subsisted by their own efforts in the wild state, while now they are quite too often forced to eat unnatural foods that are furnished in hope of forcing them to an unnatural growth. If the grower wishes to copy nature as nearly as possible, the young poults may be given for their first meal very fine oatmeal or finely cracked wheat or corn, with a little fine grit of some kind and a very little granulated meat scrap. Some of the commercial brands of "poultry food" are also good. They should have clean water convenient where they can help themselves at will.

As a general rule do not feed them wet food or slops. Poults are seed-eating chicks, not slop eaters. Bread and milk, however, contains elements most valuable in the growing of all kinds of fowls. This food should be considered when properly given, as one of the best kinds of food for the first day or two. Soak stale bread in sweet milk, press out the milk as completely as possible, and feed the bread to the young poults. Be careful never to use sour milk, nor should the bread thus prepared ever be fed after it has become sour. Feed this, a little at a time, every hour or two for two days or more; then add a little hard-boiled egg, shell and all broken fine, to the soaked bread.

After a day or two on this ration,

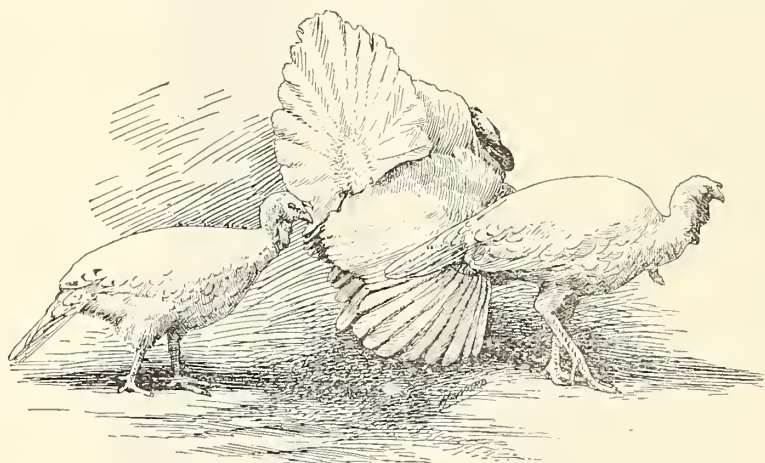
follow with the ration of finely broken grain already described, and include a little finely cut meat. Make sure that the meat scrap is pure and sweet. Nothing is more injurious to the poults than tainted or infected meat of any kind, as it will disturb their bowels in a very few hours and cause great trouble. Lean beef, well cooked and cut into very small fragments, is good. Be very cautious about feeding green meat or bone. If any of this is fed, have it cut quite fine, giving but little at first, and be absolutely certain that it is fresh and sweet. Cooked meat is better for them while young.

Coarse sand is excellent for grit, and if sufficient of this is at hand no other grit will be needed; but plenty of grit of some kind is a necessity, for without it the poults can not grind their food.

Food should be given them quite early in the morning and at frequent intervals during the day. Never overfeed them, but use discretion in providing plentifully for their necessities. Give them all they will eat willingly and no more. Avoid the use of rich foods, grains in hulls, and millet seed, which is not good for them while they are young; a little of this seed, however, may be fed as they grow older. Too much hard-boiled egg is bad for them, while a reasonable amount with bread is beneficial. An excess has a tendency to clog and congest the bowels, and the

and a little millet seed, in addition to their other food. Many young turkeys are lost when partly grown, particularly during wet weather after they have been given liberty to roam at will. Much loss may be avoided by going after them wherever they may be and feeding them a little once or twice a day. This plan should be followed during continued wet weather, no matter how far advanced they may be. A continuous wet spell deprives them of the greater part of the bugs and worms they feed upon, and the wet grass, by retarding their motion, tends to reduce vitality. Go after them during such weather and feed them, so as to prevent the bad results that must follow a scarcity of food at such times. Flocks of young turkeys that wander continually should be fed at least once a day, if only a little, to keep them quiet or tame. If fed at least once a day on grain, they will grow faster, mature earlier, and make better size than if not fed at all. Those who make use of these methods secure the best results.

One of the most successful growers in the country feeds the young poults at the start oatmeal, broken wheat, and finely cracked corn; as they grow older whole wheat, hulled oats, and coarser cracked corn, and still later, whole grains of corn. When running at large they are taught to come close to the barns twice a day for food. Following these and similar



WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

writer has seen poults die from the effects of a diet exclusively of egg and millet seed. The same injurious effect may be produced by feeding entirely with milk curds.

Bowel trouble must be considered as an assured result of improper feeding, and may be aggravated by exposure to cold and dampness. Indigestion is a prime factor in the development of this ailment that kills so many turkeys while young. This should be prevented so far as possible by the feeding of finely broken charcoal, which is a safeguard against fermentation in the crop or gizzard, thus aiding digestion. This looseness of the bowels should not be mistaken for cholera. It may usually be relieved by feeding rice that has been boiled almost dry in milk.

Too much stress can not be laid upon the practice of hand feeding. The turkey hens are not so attentive to their young as chicken hens. If all who grow turkeys would pay special attention to hand feeding of the poults as soon as they are hatched, much benefit might be gained. To be successful with hand feeding, one must take the food between the fingers and thumb, patiently hold it to the beak of the young turkey, and try to induce it to eat. This method of feeding tames and quiets the young poults, gives them a good start, and prevents the possible contamination of the food by being thrown upon the ground. Although feeding in this manner may appear to involve considerable labor, the resulting benefits are often far in excess of the time and effort expended.

Feeding the Poults as They Grow Older.

After three weeks the poults may have whole wheat, hulled oats, cracked corn,

methods enabled him to bring to maturity, during the unfavorable season of 1903, over 300 white turkeys out of about 335 that were hatched.

Hulled oats are used to avoid the injurious effects that arise from feeding oats in the hull, the sharp portions of which are apt to prick and irritate the crop. No more nutritious grain can be fed to growing poults than hulled oats. Wheat and whole or broken corn will do as they grow older, but oats should be added whenever practical. If hulled oats can not be had, use clipped oats, boiled; drain them thoroughly, and feed when cold. Always select plump, heavy oats, with a large percentage of kernel.

Nothing equals good sound grain of all kinds for feeding the growing turkeys. Do not use poor, shriveled, or musty grain of any kind. It is a mistaken notion that it will pay to feed inferior grain to any kind of growing fowl. It is a loss of both time and money to do so, as nothing but disappointment can result from its use. The best results always come from having the best quality of stock and giving it the best food and care.

Early Fall Feeding.

As soon as the weather begins to turn cold and insect food becomes scarce, an increased grain diet must be provided for the growing turkeys. A ration of wheat and corn is the best. Do not feed them too much at first, but gradually increase the supply until they are having all they will eat.

Those who succeed best in having the turkeys ready and in fine condition for the early market are those who allow them their freedom and fed them all they will eat of wholesome fattening

grain. Even when finishing them, it is not well to confine them. If they are fed each day at regular hours and at the same place, it will be an easy matter to have them come three times a day to this place to be fed. Their longing for food being fully supplied, less violent exercise will be taken, and the energy that would be expended in their wanderings in search of food will be directed in the more profitable channel of growing and developing for market. Turkeys that are poorly fed during the fall expend in seeking food that is no longer attainable considerable of the flesh they may have gained.

When feeding turkeys for market it must be remembered that they will sell for considerably more per pound than can be obtained for hogs or cattle, while the actual food cost per pound of turkey meat is but little if any more than for hogs or cattle. It will always pay well to give to growing turkeys all the grain they can eat.

Heavy Feeding.

Keep them growing from start to finish, and have them ready for the Thanksgiving market, when prices are usually the best. This may be accomplished quite easily with all the early broods, provided they are properly and liberally fed as the fall weather begins to remove their natural food supply of worms, bugs, seeds, and herbs of all kinds. In feeding for market, the end most desired is complete growth and the greatest possible weight by Thanksgiving time. The records of years show the highest value for market turkeys to have been reached during the last week of November. While the demand is not quite so brisk at Christmas time, the prices are almost as high.

Old corn is better than new for heavy feeding, as the latter is apt to cause looseness of the bowels. If necessary to use new corn, it should be introduced into the ration gradually. If the poults have gained a strong, well-developed physique by early fall, they will be in fine condition for heavy feeding. As soon as they have become accustomed to grain feeding, they may be fed once or even twice a day on ground oats and corn meal mixed with milk. This should be given in addition to an abundance of wheat and corn. They should be fed each time just what they will eat up clean with a relish. Feed the grain mornings and evenings, and the mixture at noon or twice between morning and evening as best suits your convenience. See that plenty of sharp grit is always at hand for their use and provide a constant supply of fresh water where they may help themselves.

Some who grow turkeys for a fancy market feed them chestnuts and celery seed during the last few weeks of fattening. These are rather expensive articles of food and can only be used by those who sell their product for almost double the average market price. Such feeding imparts a pleasant flavor that adds value to the turkeys which are finished in this way, and these find ready sale at the highest prices for the tables of those with whom cost is a minor consideration. Where the scale of prices is regulated solely by quality, the finest selected grades will sell from 9 to 12 cents per pound higher than will the lower grades. To grow the best is quite as easy and but little more expensive than to grow the poorer grades, and the profit gained is almost double.

English Method of Feeding.

The English methods differ somewhat from those followed in America. Some confine their turkeys either in small inclosures or in houses, while others feed profusely morning and evening and range them during the day. The inclosures or yards are fenced in with wire; the turkeys are kept within this limited range, and are fed heavily twice a day on a mixture of ground oats and milk in the morning and whole oats at night. Some add boiled vegetables, while others feed a mixture of ground oats, barley, and corn, equal parts, with table scraps, boiled car-

rots, potatoes, and other vegetables mixed with milk. This has a tendency to make the flesh plump and white. Near the end of the feeding, some fat—suet or butcher's scraps—is cooked and mixed into the mash.

Some go so far as to crate-fatten, just as chickens and other poultry are finished for market. Another plan is to cram them every morning and evening and drive them out to pasture during the day. They are crammed with boluses made of barley meal, potatoes, some small-cut greens, and a little bran. These are dipped in milk and pushed down the throat, enough being fed in this way to fill the crop.

The English method of feeding produces a full supply of flesh upon the carcass, which is of the whitish or pinkish-white color so popular in all foreign countries. Their methods of feeding make solid meat with not so much fat as is produced by feeding more corn. When corn is largely fed, there is a gathering of fat under the skin and in the interior, as well as between the tissues. The globules of fat between the tissues of fowls fed on more oats and less corn are firm and solid. The fat from corn feeding is not so solid and is less dense in composition. While the American method of feeding increases both size and weight, it will not produce so desirable a quality of meat as can be grown from the English way of feeding.

In using ground oats, it is always better to remove hulls from the meal. These hulls are no better as food than an equal amount of straw, and it requires more grinding in the gizzard to reduce the hulls than it would to grind double the amount of grain. There is no reason why the fowls should waste energy in grinding a useless substance when it may be prevented.

Feeding Stock Turkeys.

Few growers separate their stock or breeding turkeys from those intended for market. Entirely too many growers feed them all together, sell the most thrifty for market, and keep the least matured for producing stock. This is a great mistake; the very best should be selected for producing stock, and the rest fed for market. Those selected for use in breeding, however, should be separated and fed by themselves if possible. The best food for stock turkeys is boiled oats drained of all moisture, some wheat, and a little corn. This will keep them in good healthy condition and quite full enough of flesh. It is a mistake to keep as producers fowls poor or thin in flesh. They must be in good condition, plump, but not overfat.

For the best results in egg laying, hens should be neither too fat nor too lean. The yolk of the egg is normally one-third fat, about one-sixth protein, and the remainder water. The hen must have enough substance to her body to insure the production of the eggs. An excess of fat in the body arises from too much fattening food during the season of no egg production. Hens actively engaged in egg producing seldom become overfat. If kept in prime condition out of laying season, they may be well fed on boiled oats, wheat, and some corn, when the laying season is at hand. The main point in feeding stock turkeys out of laying season is to feed them enough fully to sustain their physical condition and health, so as to have them in proper condition for egg production when the time arrives. Then a suitable ration for egg production may be adopted.

Marketing.

After the turkeys are grown and ready for market, quite as much care and attention should be given to the killing and shipping as to the proper growing. Where these things can not be done to good advantage, it is better to sell them alive. Buyers who are prepared to kill, dress, pack, and ship turkeys, and to save the feathers, should be in position to pay what they are worth alive; and should be able to handle them at a profit, better than can the grower, who may not be prepared to do the work to advantage. So much

depends upon marketing them in the best condition that small growers should either dress and sell to their home market or, providing it can be done at a fair price, sell alive to someone who makes a business of handling such stock.

Killing.

Kill nothing but well-fattened stock. It seldom pays to send ill-favored stock into market. Do not give any food to the turkeys for twenty-four hours prior to killing. This allows the crop and entrails to become empty and avoids much of the danger of spoiling. Full crops and entrails count against value; they often taint the meat and prevent its being kept for any length of time.

There are two methods of killing largely used. The most popular is to suspend the fowl by the shanks, head down, and cut or stick it in the roof of the mouth with a knife made especially for this purpose. This severs the arteries and cuts into the brain, causing insensibility and a free flow of blood from the mouth. This is called sticking in the roof of the mouth.

The other plan is to break the neck by a quick twist or jerk backward. When the neck is completely disjointed the head is pulled away so as to form an open space in the neck in which the blood may settle. This plan has been but little used, though the claim is made that when so killed the fowls will keep longer, because there is no opening by which the air can get into the body, as there is when they are stuck in the roof of the mouth. This method has been more used for chickens than for turkeys, and to use it well requires considerable practice.

The method of beheading with an ax or hatchet has been employed for ages.

Dressing.

Dry-picking is always to be preferred when preparing the fowls for market. When in fine condition, nicely picked, and sent to market without having been packed in ice, a turkey is at its best, and consequently commands the highest price. As soon as the fowl is stuck and the blood is still flowing, pluck the feathers dry from its body, taking care in doing this not to break the skin or tear the flesh. Nothing detracts so much from dressed poultry as torn places upon the carcass or shank; picking must be clean and nicely done. When the fowl is plucked hang it head down in a cool place until all animal heat is gone from the body, being careful not to hang it where it will be so exposed to cold air as to be likely to freeze. Do not remove the head, feet, or entrails, but have the whole carcass, including head and feet, perfectly clean.

The method known as scalding and plucking is too familiar to need comment further than to say that care must be taken not to scald or tear the skin or shank. Perform this operation as neatly as possible. As soon as the animal heat has left the body, the appearance of the dressed turkeys may be improved by submerging for a short time in cold water, as this has a tendency to make them plump whether dry picked or scalded. The plucking should be done as quickly as possible; the more quickly done, the more readily can the feathers be removed.

Packing.

For shipping, pack as closely as possible into close boxes or barrels, nicely lined with white or manila paper; do not use brown, soiled, or printed paper. Have the package completely filled so as to prevent the poultry from shifting about in transit; do not use hay or straw for packing, as it marks or stains the fowls and detracts from their value. The above method can only be used when the poultry is sent to market without being packed in ice, and when this can be done with safety, either in refrigerator cars or for a short distance in cold weather, it is by far the best. The greater part, however, must be packed in ice. When necessary to do this, use nice clean barrels. Cover the bottom with broken ice; then put in a layer of poultry, then a layer of ice;

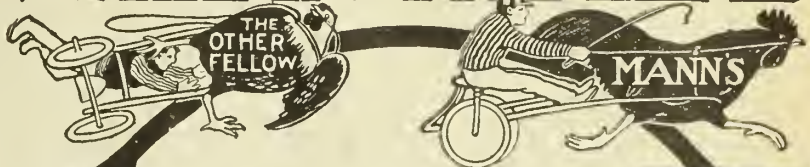
continue thus till the barrel is packed solid and full. Always use perfectly clean ice for packing. Head the barrel tightly and mark its contents plainly on the head, and never ship mixed lots of poultry in the same package if it can be avoided.



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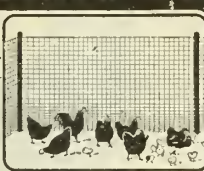
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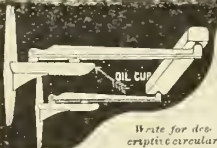
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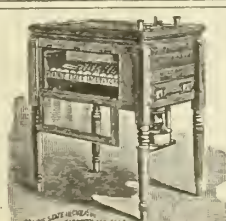
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SELECTING A BREED.

There does not seem to be any one subject so difficult for the fancier to settle, as is the selection of a breed that he imagines will be best suited to his wants. While this appears to be a perplexing task, it should not be, because all poultry may be readily divided into four general classes, when considering their desirability for certain purposes.

The first thing to be regarded is the use for which the poultry may be intended. First be fully satisfied as to just what your aim may be. If perchance your main object is to have eggs for market, that variety of fowl which will produce the largest number of eggs at the least possible cost per dozen must certainly be selected. If capons or heavy market poultry are wished choose from the breeds that carry the greatest weight when dressed for market. The popular demand is for the general-purpose fowl, that is, a fowl that is an egg producer, reasonably good for broiling, frying, and roasting or capon. These are three lines of poultry culture; following this is the fourth, which consists of the miscellaneous or ornamental kind. In making your selection bear in mind which one of these four general varieties will best fit your needs.

It is usually admitted that for the greatest number of eggs during the year, from a given number of hens, at the least average cost per dozen, the Mediterranean family have the lead. Of all these, the white and brown Leghorns are most popular as egg producers. The Minorca produces a larger and more desirable egg than does any of the Mediterranean family; they produce the largest white shelled egg that is laid by any hen, but up to the present time the Minorca are not grown to any extent in large flocks simply for the producing of market eggs. It is probable that they might be brought to this position, but it has not been done up to the present time. Of all the fowls that

kept simply for producing eggs for market, there are probably more white Leghorns kept than of any other variety that produce the white-shelled egg. While this is the fact, there is no reasonable cause advanced why they should be selected above the Brown Leghorns, when the number of eggs they will produce is the only consideration. Either the single comb or the rose comb brown or the rose comb white, will produce in twelve months quite as many eggs as will the single comb white variety.

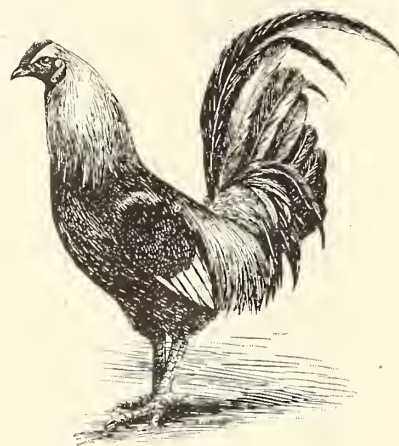
When selecting simply for the production, of white-shelled eggs, it is advisable to select some one of the Leghorn family, and in choosing these be careful to choose from a strain that is known to be prolific egg producers, and are large sized, well-proportioned hens. In addition to this pay special attention to the size of the eggs they lay, for there are some Leghorns that lay considerably larger eggs on the average as a family, than do some other families of the same variety.

If your purpose is to obtain a profitable egg yield, the eggs to be all good-sized and to have white shells, and at the same time to have a fairly good-sized carcass for table purposes, do not hesitate to select either of the varieties of Minorcas or the Blue Andalusian. All of these are of the highest grade.

For the general-purpose fowl, for the fowls that will produce a profitable egg yield, and at the same time make the best quality of market poultry, from the broiler to the roaster and Capon, nothing exceeds the merits of the American breeds of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Decide which one of the many breeds you prefer, and then do not hesitate to choose any of the several varieties of that breed, for it is certain that no matter what the color or the variety may be, your object will be attained. All Wyandottes, no matter of what variety or color, should be true Wyandottes in their general make-up. The same is equally true of the Plymouth Rock family.

All of these American varieties produce eggs with shells of a brown tint. This is also seen in all eggs from fowls that have traces of the Malay or Asiatic blood. All of what are known as the European breeds lay eggs that have white shells. Considering the total number of eggs that are produced in the country, it is presumed that there are double as many of the dark-shelled eggs produced and sold as there are of the white. The New York market is positively partial to eggs that have the white shell, while the Boston market leans to the dark-shelled ones. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether any one could tell the difference between the eggs that have the light or dark shell, if produced from good, healthy fowls, all of which have been fed alike.

The Asiatic family are considered as the heavy-weight or meat producing poultry. Of these the Light Brahmas are the greatest favorites. They are wonderfully good egg producers; some strains of the Light Brahmas will produce quite as many eggs in twelve months as will any of the American varieties. At the same time many



IRISH GREY GAME COCK.

of the Asiatic family, including the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, are very indifferent egg producers, yet those same varieties have been known to produce in a year from 140 to a few more eggs per hen, and where they have been cultivated for egg production, some of the Cochin family have done better than the Brown Leghorns kept in the same yards.

Much of the success depends upon the care, feeding and housing of the poultry even after a breed or some one of its special varieties have been selected. One must remember that the keeping of poultry has only commenced in selecting the kind judged best, for no matter what breed may have been selected, they can not hope to succeed unless they have proper care and attention.

A FINE EGG YIELD.

Mr. Horace B. Parker, of Middlesex County, Mass., reports a wonderful egg yield, through the American Agriculturist, of his early hatched pullets of last year. A record kept of twenty-six of these, shows that they produced 356 eggs in January, 502 in February, 608 in March, 562 in April, 516 in May, a total of 2,544. It will readily be seen that this is a record of almost 100 eggs per hen for the five months of winter and early spring. This is fine evidence along the line of profitable egg production. During the winter months these hens were fed a grain ration, and with this, plenty of roots of all kinds, cut or ground up quite fine. Beets, turnips, rutabagas, potatoes and onions, are used for this purpose. Some cabbage is usually also furnished the hens.

Such a record shows the way the wind blows in the poultry business, and it would only have been necessary for the hens to have laid ten more eggs each month for the balance of the year to have had an egg yield of nearly 170 each. One can easily appreciate the fact that having done so well during these five months, that it

would be a very easy matter to have an average of ten more eggs per month for the balance of the year.

One point brought strongly to the front by Mr. Parker is that what grain was fed to his poultry during all this time was scattered in deep litter, which compelled the hens to hunt and dig for it.

SHOWS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Entries for the Poultry Show of the Universal Exposition started late and came very slowly until near the time for closing, then they arrived in such numbers as to overwhelm the clerical force and made it impossible to record them in the order of their arrival. It is said this collection is the greatest of poultry and pigeons the world has ever seen. There have also been entries of foreign birds. The names of the following judges have been presented to the Exposition to officiate at the World's Fair Poultry Show, October 24 to November 5, 1904, and it is expected that these nominations will be confirmed:

Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Charles F. Rhodes, Topeka, Kans.; Henry Berran, San Jose, Cal.; Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.; George Burgott, Lawton Station, N. Y.; Charles McClave, New London, Ohio; W. R. Graves, Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; M. F. Delano, Millville, N. J.; C. A. Emry, Carthage, Mo.; James Tucker, Concord, Mich.; Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio; D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill.; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa; S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Ind.; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

The following is the program for the American Poultry Association, to be held in St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 28, 1904:

1. Address of welcome by Judge W. W. Henderson, St. Louis, Mo.
2. Reply by D. Lincoln Orr, Pres. the American Poultry Association.
3. Piano Solo by Miss Laurie M. Cassilly.
4. "The Length and Breadth of Poultry Culture," W. R. Wooden, Battle Creek, Michigan.
5. Bass Solo, by Mr. John A. Rohan.
6. "From Center to Circumference," L. A. Richardson, Marine, Ill.
7. Vocal Solo, by Miss Laurie M. Cassilly.
8. "Poultry: Publicity the Prime Factor of Our Success," Frank B. White, Chicago, Ill.
9. Vocal Solo, by Miss Laurie M. Cassilly.
10. "The Future of the Northwest," E. W. Rankin, St. Paul, Minn.
11. "From Across the Border," William McNeil, London, Canada.
12. "Poultry Fanciers at Large," T. F. McGrew, New York City, N. Y.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTES.

There seems to have been some little misunderstanding as to the real origin of the White Wyandotte, but this seems to have been positively settled through an article from the pen of Mr. B. M. Briggs, now of Rhode Island, who claims without hesitation to have been the first to have introduced the White Wyandotte. He states that he first brought them before the Fanciers' Fraternity in June, 1885, by publishing descriptive articles with a large cut in the Poultry Monthly, and also the Poultry Monitor. This seems to be proof positive from one who apparently understands about what he is writing. Now if some one will follow up the statement of Mr. Abel Stevens of a short time since, we may be able to find out the real truth as to the origin of the White Plymouth Rock.

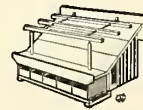
TESTIMONIAL.

"I sold over \$100.00 worth of stock from my \$1.00 ad sent you. I don't ask better returns for \$1.00."—Clarence Shenk, Luray, Va.



WILSON'S
New Green Bone Shell
Cutter for the Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horsepower. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.
WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs.,
Easton, Pa.

MODEL HENNERY EQUIPMENT



Every poultryman wants it. Don't you? And hundreds have it since fitting up their houses with

The Potter Portable Henner Outfit and Vermin Exterminator Roost

The 20th century poultry house fixtures. Used and recommended by poultry raisers all over the country. Three distinct styles, fifty different sizes to fit any Henner. Neat and convenient, time and labor saving. Our fixtures please others and we know they will please you. Our large 30-page catalogue tells all. Write for it to-day.

T. F. POTTER & COMPANY,
Box 1, Downers Grove, Ill.

L. C. GUNNELL,
Wesley Heights, Washington, D. C.

Successor to

DR. H. W. DORSEY, of Hyattsville, Md.

SINGLE COMB BR. LEGHORNS
Over 160 Premiums from Leading Shows.

SPECIAL OFFER.—I have a few promising young cockerels from my best exhibition yards, Nos. 1 and 3, which I will sell for \$5 each. Yard 1, headed by cock who won first premium as cockerel at Hagers-town in 1902. Yard 3, containing six prize hens headed by splendid pullet-bred cock. Next spring these cockerels will be worth from five to ten times the price now asked.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE.

WE will have our Twelfth Annual Sale for the month of NOVEMBER of the World Wide Known Egg Producer

BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC.

On account of the late Spring this year, there were less birds raised than ever before, so the demand for fresh laid eggs will be the greater.

To help supply this extra demand a little BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC in the morning mash will do the work. It starts the pullets laying early and keeps them laying all through the winter. It helps the old hens through moulting and gets them to laying before the very cold weather sets in.

Those who have used BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC once will never try anything else, as it does more than we say it will do.

The regular price is 1-lb. box 25c.; by mail, 40c.; or, 5 boxes, \$1.

We will sell during the month of NOVEMBER only a 1-lb. box 15c.; by mail, 30c.; or, 7 boxes \$1, shipped, via express or freight from New York. This is a big saving for our customers, old and new, and those wishing to double their profits should take advantage of this special offer.

At these reduced prices, positively no orders filled before November 1st nor after November 30th. We sell all kinds of POULTRY SUPPLIES and all are listed in our Immense Illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue, mailed free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T.
W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey Street, New York City.



This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

WORLD'S FAIR POULTRY SHOW.

The regular cash prizes offered for exhibits of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock at the Universal Exposition of 1904 aggregate more than \$16,000. This large amount will be greatly increased by appropriations made by World's Fair commissions for state exhibits. One State, Missouri, has provided \$7,000 to cover special prizes and expenses connected with the State's poultry exhibits at St. Louis.

The Exposition's prizes were never before nearly approached in amount at any poultry show or exposition; in fact, they largely exceed, with one exception, the total sum offered by the leading State fairs for the combined live stock breeding interests, including horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

The committee recommended by the American Poultry Association to assemble, exhibit, and return the poultry shown at the World's fair consists of Henry Steinmesch, of St. Louis, T. F. McGrew, of New York, and U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind. This committee is composed of one of the most successful and experienced superintendents of large poultry shows; a former secretary of the American Poultry Association and popular poultry author, and as the third member one of the largest and most successful breeders and exhibitors.

The committee has prepared the following address to prospective exhibitors, which contains much valuable information:

"To Exhibitors of Poultry at the Universal Exposition of 1904:

"The undersigned committee of the American Poultry Association has completed arrangements with the Universal Exposition of 1904 whereby the committee is to receive, coop, feed, care for, exhibit, and return to their respective owners upon the close of the show the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, October 24 to November 5, 1904.

"The committee has arranged for new standard size coops of the proper size for turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, and will provide at the Exposition grounds an ample supply to meet all requirements. The committee will also provide feed and water for all the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock on exhibition, and the necessary utensils for the same, and furnish all necessary assistants.

"The committee, for all the necessary accommodations other than the barns, including coops, furniture, and all services in connection with the shipment, feed, care, and exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock specified, and such as are usually provided for such exhibition, agree to accept from exhibitors in full for first-class service and accommodations, one dollar for single exhibits, including pet stock, two dollars for each breeding pen, and fifty cents for each pigeon.

"The committee personally, and not the American Poultry Association, will assume all responsibilities to and for exhibitors in connection with the exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock at the Exposition, but assumes no responsibility

for the loss of exhibits in course of shipment, or by disease, handling, or accident while on exhibition.

"The American Poultry Association is to receive of the fees collected from exhibitors any surplus, after payment of all expenses, including reasonable compensation to the committee, for cooping, feeding, and caring for the exhibits as specified. The compensation to the committee for the service rendered and the responsibilities assumed in connection with the foregoing shall be determined by the President and Secretary of the American Poultry Association.

"For further information concerning the foregoing address Henry Steinmesch, Chairman, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

(Signed) Henry Steinmesch, Ch'm.

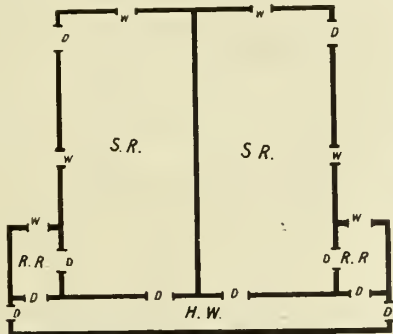
(Signed) T. F. McGrew.

(Signed) U. R. Fishel,

Committee of American Poul. Ass'n.

A PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE.

A new and very practical house for poultry is shown in the above ground plan. Note the hallway in the rear, so arranged to minimize the labor, and at the same time to protect the attendant from the weather. Roosting rooms on each side,



PLANS OF A PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE.

built in close for winter, with windows that have inside shutters to close tight cold nights, and keep off the draughts and wire cloth over them so that in warm weather they may be opened. The entire center of the building is composed of two large, dry scratching rooms. This building may be built any size to suit the convenience of the owner.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Never before in the history of poultry displays in this country have there been so many exhibitions of all kinds as have been held all over the United States and Canada since last August. The poultry displays at the fall fairs were beyond anything that has ever been known in this country, and the same has been true of the numerous poultry exhibitions that have been held in every state in the union. Never before were there such a large number of individual exhibitors nor has there ever been so much or such fine quality of stock displayed as in the past season.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the state and county fair people to have more and better displays if pos-

sible, beginning with the early autumn. Already county and state fair dates are being recorded, and the word is given out that there will be more and better opportunities the coming fall than ever before. This is the same with all the poultry shows and poultry exhibits of every kind and character, from the large to the small.

The managers of the St. Louis World's Fair have offered more money in cash prizes than has ever been offered before in a poultry department. They have selected a committee to take charge of this exhibit that seems to have met the approval of the breeders throughout the country. Many states have made special preparations to help the resident fanciers in making a display at St. Louis. All of this points to the fact that there is no one live stock interest in the whole country attracting so much attention at the present time as is poultry. There has not been an opportunity, in the history of poultry growing, to equal the chance presented at St. Louis this fall. The entries closed in September, the exhibition will be held the last ten days in October, and there will be the best opportunity ever offered to the fanciers throughout this country in showing their stock to the new trade, who are clamorous for the best.

It is never too soon to begin to get ready for such displays. Hatch, grow, care for and mature the chicks with the idea of sending the best of them to this great poultry display. Do not imagine that simply because you have but a few that you may not have the best; even if you do not win all the prizes there will be many who will see your displays and readily recognize the fact that all the good specimens are not in the pens that have won the prizes. Quite as many people make good sales and gain public notice who are outside of the award limits as do those who may be fortunate enough to win the prizes. Those who strive to win will, sooner or later, be at the top, and they will then be envied by all of us who are not so successful.

There is no time in the year so good for the showing of poultry as is the late fall. There is so much less danger of poultry being injured by cold or other ailments than in winter, and the rapidly growing demand for good stock among poultry growers of the whole country furnishes the opportunity for each and every one who has fine breeds to go to the St. Louis display and prove it to the world and sell all that he has to offer.

WHY DON'T THEY HATCH.

Mr. Johnson, of Nebraska, adds some interesting facts to this subject when he writes:

"The yolk of an egg forms first and it stays yolk until just before the chicks pips the shell, or at the end of the incubation. To cut this explanation short, will say that the yolk has but little to do with fertility; its main purpose seems to be a foundation or nucleus for the construction. Eggs complete their formation in a very short time. In some instances they seem to be fertilized and formed in an incredibly short time. Some experiments I have worked out satisfactorily to myself show that the whites of eggs have more to do with the hatching than we usually surmise. The whites are made up in a few hours and come from the food, or, in other words, the kind of feed governs the make up of the white. For instance, an abundance of onions will flavor the eggs; to feed too much meat has its effect, an overdose of some particular kind of feed has its effect. Recently an engineer, who commenced to use tar soap for taking the black stains off, informed me that his hens drank the water running away from the sink and the eggs smelled of soap and that they would not hatch.

"Fowls with roup or bad colds may lay fertile eggs, yet they may not be hatch-

able. It goes without saying that what is sealed up in the egg must be food for growth of the embryo. If the food is healthy, the growth is good; if the food is unhealthy or lacks certain essential parts, then the embryo suffers.

"High per cent hatching dates back to various conditions, and even the grandparents of the breeding stock. Hereditary influences come in, and, in fact, we can hardly realize the effects of influences of this and that, yet they all have a bearing."

This is well worth consideration, for no doubt proper feeding and care has much to do in obtaining fertile eggs, and we all know that ill-flavored food will declare itself in the flavor of eggs laid by hens that eat it.

SQUABS sells for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to \$1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in ONE MONTH; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our FREE BOOK, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,
289 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

We are selling our Breeders at very low figures and if you wish to get the finest stock in the country at very little money it will pay you to write to us.

Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas.
ONALAKE POULTRY FARM,
SIEGFR. H. ARENS, Owner,
Box 3, South Plainfield, N. J.

"AMERICA'S BEST BUFF WYANDOTTES."

Our Buff Wyandottes have a record of "Best Display" under Orr, Drevenstedt, McGrew, Shepherd, Denny, Mattison, Rokenstrye, Ball, Brown, Pierce, Butler and Crocker. A record not attained by any other flocks. A record in the strongest classes ever shown. Our record this fall is a good one—at Cambridge, N. Y., we won five firsts and at Hagerstown we won all five firsts. Fine Exhibition and Breeding stock for sale. Special sale for the next 30 days; 10 good females and 1 male for \$25.00.

PISER & RIDDELL,
Box F, SHUSHAN, N. Y.

COTTAGE FARM..
H. S. BALL, Proprietor,
BREEDER OF
Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Also Buff Cochins, White Cochins, White Japanese and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, Fowls and Eggs For Sale.
Shrewsbury, Mass.

300 Awards
New York, Hagerstown, Washington.
16 Varieties of Poultry.

Berwyn Poultry Association,
BERWYN, MD.
J. FRED KEEFAUVER, Secretary.
Lock Box 215.

BUFFINTON Has for sale Buff Columbian and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes; Buff, Partridge and White Plymouth Rocks; Buff Leghorns, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins Bantams. Let us know just what you want and we will make the price right.

Rowland G. Buffinton,
Box 677, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Poultry and Pigeon Printing.
The Fair is the place to advertise stock. Thousands will see it; and your elegant cards, illustrated with thoroughbred cuts, are kept as souvenirs. 60c. per 100; \$1 per 250, postpaid. Samples 2c.
John Engel Jr., 90 Komorn St., Newark, N. J.

EGGS-KUM
Makes the eggs come, starts pullets laying, makes males more vigorous and eggs more fertile. Occupies strength. Most highly concentrated poultry powder in the world, therefore cheapest. Teaspoonful in mash to forty hens. Price 25c., by mail 31c.

ROUPINO
Roupin is the best Roup and Canker cure extant. Put in drinking water. No Cure, No Pay. Price 50c. postpaid.

HEN-TONE is a scientific substitute for Douglas Mixture. Keeps all feathered stock in health. One box makes hundreds of gallons of the best poultry tonic. Price 25c., by mail 30c.

Write for circulars of these three remedies.
RELIABLE REMEDY CO., Mrs.,
187 Washington Street, New York City,
Agents wanted everywhere.

THE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

There has never been in the entire American classes more attractive and useful fowls than the Golden Wyandottes. These were originated in the early 80's, built on a solid foundation, and were cultivated into most beautifully colored and marked plumage, but for some reason difficult to understand there are but few of them bred in this country. The classes that come to the exhibitions are small, and often not of the best quality. At the same time here and there are often seen most beautiful and attractive specimens.

That it would be more difficult to produce a Golden Wyandotte of fine, attractive quality, than the same quality in the Silver Laced Wyandotte is scarcely probable. Of recent years there has been shown Silver Laced Wyandottes that have attracted unusual attention; the beautiful clear, open lacing, the rich neck markings, the top and breast color of the males, and the beautiful outline of the dark edging of the plumage, in most beautiful contrast to the center. Some of the Golden Laced Wyandottes are equally beautiful, and it is a question why more attention is not given to their cultivation.

There has been quite as much written of them, and there seems to have been quite as much ability expended in their breeding as has been used in the handling of any of the Wyandottes. It is useless to say that they are not popular. How could they become popular when neglected? If equal attention was given to their improvement, if they were pushed to the front and shown at all the poultry exhibitions, if their qualities were continually lauded to the skies, as are the valuable qualities of other poultry, they might be made quite as popular as are any of the varieties of the Wyandotte family.

Pages have been written as to the possibilities to be gained from certain kinds of matings. It is only necessary for those engaged in the breeding of this variety to follow out the rules that are submitted for the producing of good lacing on all laced fowls, including the Sebright Bantams, the Polish, and the Wyandottes. When the beautiful specimens have been produced it is only necessary to bring them to the front and present them to the public, to create as quick a demand for them as the other varieties now enjoy.

In writing of the Wyandottes, Mr. Hewes stated a short time ago that if any fancier was anxious to take up an attractive variety, he could not do better than to select the Golden Wyandotte and breed it to the highest character, for by so doing he would not only gain an enviable reputation as a breeder, but also considerable profit.

There are no colors or combination of colors that are more beautiful than those demanded for the plumage of a high-class Golden Laced Wyandotte. The rich golden bay ground color, edged with black, which is a shiny, glistening shade of metallic black, is a combination hard to surpass. The buff or yellow must not be tolerated in the ground color, but the rich, bright bay, that might be compared to the most beautiful bay color of a horse, is a better description than is the bay color as demanded for the eye.

The lack of cultivation counts against the finish of this variety; but this can soon be improved through care in mating. They have always been possessed of good Wyandotte shape, and are quite heavy enough in weight. The Standard weight has seldom been exceeded, so that it is only necessary to select, mate, and breed them with a set purpose in view, which should be followed until a strain has been established that would reproduce better than the parent stock. This has been done with many other varieties, and can be quite as easily accomplished with the Golden Laced Wyandottes.

This variety has become quite popular in England, while they produce them of a lighter shade of body color than is selected in this country, they have succeeded in producing the most beautiful

open lacing with rich, black edging that shows the perfect sheen. The body or center colors of the plumage of the English fowls might be called a yellow or buff, and while that is not accepted here as the proper color, some very high-quality specimens from the other side have been shown at our largest poultry shows.

But what is needed, is care in the selecting, mating, and growing of this beautiful variety, to bring it into public notice, right up alongside of the popularity enjoyed at the present time by the Silver Laced Wyandotte. This is the way that the fanciers brought the Plymouth Rock into favor. They have never faltered in their determination to keep them well to the front, both in quality and through a continuous clamor for public favor. This they have gained and maintained from the very first. Others have gained almost equal popularity for their favorite fowls, and this may be just the same with the Golden Laced Wyandotte if the fancier so decides.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Chicken Pox.

Q. *Editor of the Feather:* There has been a great deal of trouble in this neighborhood the past summer and fall with a disease that breaks out in sores all over the face, comb, and head of the poultry both old and young. At times it makes the eyes so sore as to blind the ailing fowls and deprive them of the power of eating. A great many young chickens have died from the effects of this disease. It seldom, if ever, however, kills the older fowls. Would like to know what it is?—J. B. F., Lincoln, Neb.

A. We are satisfied that this ailment is the disease commonly known as chicken pox. We have had applications and requests to diagnose this disease and tell how to cure it, from all sections of the country. Two years ago this disease swept across New England destroying thousands of young chicks, and there did not seem to be any remedy for same.

In going about the fall fairs this season considerable of it was noticed among the poultry on exhibition. If there is not more determination upon the part of the management of poultry exhibits refusing to admit to the show-room specimens infected with these diseases, they will be scattered throughout the United States causing great destruction. It is not possible to urge too strongly upon the management of all poultry displays, the necessity of keeping from the show-room or the fair displays all diseased poultry. They should not be permitted to come within the poultry house nor should they ever be put into the exhibition coops. We

have known the entire poultry of a large farm to become infected with this chicken pox, that was brought home by the few specimens that had been on exhibition at a fall fair. While it can be spread about in this way, it also comes without any apparent cause.

The symptoms of this disease are usually little dark specks or yellowish brown sore places starting on the face, comb, wattles and ear lobes. The upper lid of the eye seems to be a favorite spot for severe attacks of these sores or ulcers, often causing the lid to be so sore as to entirely close the eye and prevent the fowls seeing anything. When this comes about, they usually die of starvation. We have seen the chicken pox so bad as to entirely cover the whole face and every bare spot about the head and throat with dark ulcerated sores. They were so thick that you could scarcely see a portion of the head or its belongings. While such an attack as this will kill either an old or a young fowl, it is seldom that the old fowls die with this disease.

There are many remedies suggested, as for instance, some people have been successful through the feeding of sulphur or by the application of sulphur ointment. Others again use carbolic acid anointment or glycerine containing two per cent of carbolic acid. Again a strong solution of copperas has been used. When this is used the end of a straw is dipped in the solution of sulphate of copper or blue stone and the ailing spots touched with this. Tincture of iodine is often used in the same way. But above all things the house, the coops, the pens and the premises throughout must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Nothing can be better for disinfecting than a solution of crude carbolic acid or any kind of carbolic acid sprinkled about the houses. Perfect cleanliness must be used and the poultry should be fed a little heating food as possible.

We give below several treatments that have been used with more or less success. First feed the poultry entirely upon mash feed made of equal parts of corn, oats, bran, and middlings. Mix into this for each twelve fowls one level tablespoonful of the following mixture: One-quarter each capsicum, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves all ground very fine and mixed together. With this treatment it is well to bathe the ailing parts of the fowl with a warm solution of one part vinegar and four parts water.

Treatment No. 2.—Mix a little epsom salts into the drinking water. A teaspoonful to each pint of water. Do not give the fowls any other water to drink and let them have this from one to three days

Bad grocer
confesses his
badness by selling
bad lamp-
chimneys.

MACBETH.

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost. Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

as seems necessary. The epsom salts has a cooling influence on the blood and reduces fever. Use the same manner of feeding with this treatment as above.

Treatment No. 3.—As soon as the fowls are observed to be affected by this ailment, separate the ailing ones from the others. Put them into coops or pens and touch each sore spot twice a day with a mixture of one-half ounce carbolic acid, one-half ounce glycerine, and two ounces of water. Use a piece of straw or a small stick for this purpose and be very careful not to get the mixture into their eyes. Feed these fowls the same as the others are fed.

We give below the treatment for chicken pox as recommended by Dr. Fox, of Massachusetts, who says:

"This is a highly contagious disease which affects both old and young. It is characterized by black, hard warts or growths on the head and face. The only treatment is to quarantine and keep the warts greased well with carbolic vaseline. Fowls will generally recover and be as good as ever, while chicks almost always succumb within a week or two after they are afflicted."

The doctor's experience seems to conform with our own, and we believe that the only treatments that are available are described above.

Feeding Poultry.

Q. *Editor of the Feather:* Will you kindly inform me what you consider the best and cheapest method of feeding poultry so as to gain the very best results?—Kansas City, Mo.

A. We have continually presented in these columns plans for the very best



Standard Poultry Food

YOUR POULTRY MONEY.

A hen that lays 50 eggs a year about pays her keep. If she lays 100 eggs she makes you a profit of 100 per cent. If you can feed and care for her so she lays 25 extra eggs you increase your profits 50 per cent.

You can do this and more by the regular, sensible use of

Standard Poultry Food
(It Makes Poultry Pay.)

It will do your fowls more good, make your hens lay more eggs and do more to promote the health, thrift and vigor of your flock, than anything else you can use with their feed. It is not a stimulant, but a genuine food- tonic, that gives your fowls the food elements they would get in their natural state. It is vitalizing and nutritious.

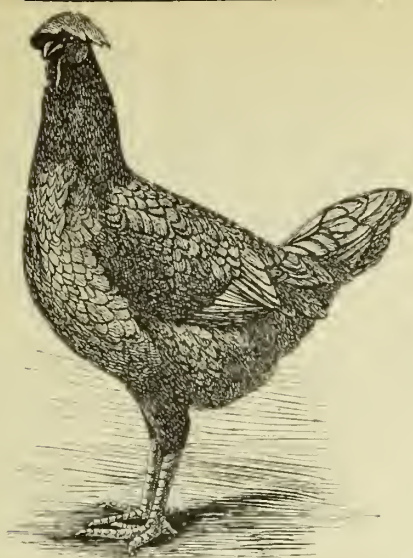
A larger package for the price than any other poultry food on the market. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Trial Offer If we have no agent in your town, write us for our special trial offer, which we know will interest you.

We make **Standard Insect Powder**. It kills all lice on poultry.

Standard Stock Food Co., 1533 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Long City, Neb., says: "The best is none too good for my poultry. I am using Standard Poultry Food with good results."
L. Brittenhahl, Fremont, Neb., says: "Using Standard Poultry Food secured 466 eggs from 23 hens last January."



BLUE ANDALUSIAN PULLETT.

methods of feeding poultry. Having given our ideas we will now quote from some others that were benefited. Mr. Rice tells us that he has the best results through scattering wheat, corn, oats, and buckwheat in the litter upon the floor of his poultry house for the chickens to scratch and hunt. At noon he feeds a mixed or mash food made from the following equal parts by weight of wheat, bran, wheat middlings, corn meal, ground oats, and meat meal. At night grain ration is fed the same as in the morning.

Mr. Stevens states that he finds the best ration is made of one part by weight of corn meal, one part ground oats, two parts of wheat bran, one part linseed meal, some buckwheat, middlings, and some animal meal. This is thoroughly mixed together and made use of as a mash, always seeing to it that one-eighth of the whole ration is animal food. For whole grain one-half oats and one-half wheat is made use of.

Mr. Henry Van Dresser tells us that early in the morning he scatters wheat, oats, and buckwheat in the floor or litter, ten o'clock mash food is fed of a mixture of corn meal, wheat, bran, and middlings, and beef scrap added the same as above mentioned. At night some kind of small grain is scattered into the litter. Any of these methods are good, and it might be well for you to study some of the methods laid down in the columns of The Feather during the past few months.

Keeping of Turkeys.

Q. *Editor of the Feather:* Will you kindly answer the following questions? Can the keeping of turkeys be made profitable? Is it possible to raise a reasonable per cent of the pullets that are hatched to a finished size? What are the best methods to follow in caring for turkeys? Should they be housed or not? What kind of turkeys would you consider most profitable for me to keep? Please add any suggestions that you think will be of value to me.—William Henderson, Alexandria, Va.

A. The breeding of turkeys is quite profitable to those who succeed in growing them. Our experience is that the growing of turkeys to a finish depends almost as much upon the person that has them in charge as upon any other one thing. First of all you must have absolutely strong healthy, vigorous stock that is in no way akin one to the other. It is very much better for the turkeys that they should never live within houses unless the weather is so cold that they can not endure it outside.

The greatest detriment to the turkeys young or old is lice of any kind. They are not natural to them and where turkeys live in hen houses they soon become infested with them. Where they live out of doors in trees and in roosts built outside for that purpose, they seem to be much better than they can or will be when compelled to get into poultry houses during the night.

The first principle of all as stated above is to have strong, well selected, vigorous stock. Lice and dampness kill more of the young poults than all other troubles combined. Therefore, they must be protected from both insect vermin and dampness. The young poults must be fed on soft, easily digested foods that are composed of small particles, but they must not have wet or sloppy food. Bread crumbs, stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed out perfectly dry, oatmeal softened in milk, but not fed sloppy, a little very small chick food as prepared and sold by dealers may be used. Some are very successful with a mixture of hard boiled eggs, bread crumbs and Spratts' prepared foods softened with milk. As the young turkeys grow older they can be fed on hulled oats, wheat, and a little cracked corn. As soon as they are large enough to eat whole wheat, hulled oats, and cracked corn this may be fed them.

Whenever it is very wet or rainy during the day, the young poults should be fed. They should be allowed their freedom when with the mother turkey hen as soon as they are old enough to go about. Those most successful with turkeys feed them at least three times a day even when they are running about with the mother turkey in search of bugs and worms.

There are a number of good turkeys, the Bronze turkey seems to be the most popular. Others very much in favor are the Black, the Narragansett, and the White Holland Turkeys. They do not grow quite as large as the Bronze Turkey, but they are excellent table turkeys, and there seems to be a growing demand at good prices for the medium or smaller sized turkeys rather than the very large ones.

More Protein.

Q. *Editor of the Feather:* In the American Fancier's Poultry Book, published by you, there is a table on Page 65 which I can not understand. Will you please let me know what part of an egg the different matters supply, and which is the protein and carbohydrates shown in this table? If you are feeding for eggs

what to feed the most of flesh, heat, dry matter, or mineral matter? I would be very much pleased indeed if you would explain this so that I may understand it.—O. J. Shark, Shermanstown, Pa.

A. We are not surprised that our questioner propounds this question. The scientific terms as used, protein, carbohydrate, and other like terms are very confusing to those who have been trained in the science. It is very easy, however, to answer the question as above stated. The part that is always lacking in the ration of poultry, milk cows, and animals of all kinds is the protein. Protein is the blood forming food. It is the food that makes the milk, that makes the albumen of the egg. This is the most expensive part of all foods, and the most needed in the proper amount for the hens to produce eggs. The egg shell, the inner and outer membrane or skin of the egg as called are formed from lime, and the other dry matter that is often plentiful in the foods. The yolk of the egg is partly supplied from fat. There are plenty of the needed elements in the foods that the fowl eat to supply the material for making the yolk of the egg, the shell, and the inner and outer membrane or lining of the shell providing plenty of grit and lime of some kind is where the fowls can help themselves. But as above stated it is necessary to provide the protein. This may be provided in the very best way through the feeding of lean meat, but as this is rather expensive, cut green bone or meat scrap of any kind forms a splendid substitute.

There is quite a large per cent of protein in wheat, hulled oats, and alfalfa hay. This is why the feeding of wheat, hulled oats, meat, alfalfa hay for grain food, grit, and oyster shell is so highly recommended. By feeding both during the winter and compelling the fowls to hunt and scratch for all their grain ration, you will gain the best results possible to have in feeding for eggs. The feeding of clover or clover meal in the mash food is not advised because it is possible to give them too much of this kind of food.

The best way to feed clover or alfalfa

hay is to have it cut very fine in a cutting box and put it where the fowls can help themselves. More protein of the proper kind is what the poultry always needs as does also the milk cow during the winter months. The fowls that have the excellent protein in the bugs and worms they pick up during the summer months, and cows that have plenty of grass during the summer have a good balanced ration.

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OCTOBER, 1904.

By the time this paper reaches our readers the entries will have closed for the great Hagerstown Fair. It promises to be the largest gathering that has ever gone to Hagerstown. Our friend, John L. Cost, hopes to make this the banner poultry display of his regime. We know the feeling of the fanciers for him will be along the lines of helping him realize his heartfelt desire.

Why is it that Black Leghorns do not attract more attention in this country? In England there is great competition among fanciers to get the highest quality of the Black Leghorns, and those that lay the largest eggs. Some are reported to have laid eggs that weighed as much as two and a half ounces. Now might it not be possible that these self-same English Black Leghorns had become so mixed up with the Black Minorcas that it is scarcely possible to distinguish one from the other. The size of the egg would lead us to believe that such was the fact.

We have inquiries as to why some people sell eggs at one dollar per sitting, and others ask from five to ten. This is very easily explained. One man may have a pen of birds worth a dollar apiece, these ten birds are valued at ten dollars. If they produce for him, and he sells his eggs at one dollar per dozen, he is gaining a good return and a reasonable profit from his stock, while others may have a pen that cost them \$250.00, and eggs from this pen, on the same ratio, would be worth \$25.00 as against the one dollar for the others. All eggs for hatching are sold at a consideration calculated from the actual value of the pen that produced them.

Mr. Rumbold truly finds himself in warm water; in fact, we might call the temperature hot. One Will Purdy, of Sherman, Texas, is after him with a sharp stick, and challenges Mr. Rumbold to come forward with any breed or variety of the American kind and contend with him as against some one of his Orpington varieties. Now we must assure Mr. Purdy that he is becoming over-anxious and over-excited, for Mr. Rumbold is a nice, quiet gentleman who, though very fond indeed of Light Brahmas, and while he knows that the Brahmas are good, we scarcely think that he would hurt the man from Texas, by establishing a test between these and any one of the Orpington family. We would call Mr. Purdy's attention to the editorial in the May FEATHER,

which calls attention to the excellence of many of the American breeds as shown in the test in Australia, under the guidance of his friends.

We notice that Mr. Morris Davenport has not only transferred all of his own stock to Mr. Miller, but he has also transferred his Belgian Hares and his own personal attention to the Miller Farm. We wish for Mr. Davenport the greatest success. He has always been a hard worker for the best poultry, and we hope that he may succeed in his new field, and build up a flock of Bantams second to none in the world.

There is considerable interest at present in England over many different kinds of birds. The canary fancier is more prominent than ever before, and in addition to this, officers have been sending home from India new specimens of wild birds, which have attracted a great deal of attention and bring large prices. It is surprising to those who are really interested in cage birds to see the indifference of the people in this country to an exhibition of high-quality caged birds. While on the other side thousands are shown and hundreds of people of the upper class pay unusual attention to the caring for and exhibiting of cage birds.

In reporting the management of his incubator, a gentleman states that he placed it in the hall, where the front door opens, that when the eggs were aired, they were taken from the machine and placed under it on a tile floor. On one of these occasions, the front door was left open, and the eggs were left out upon the floor for quite a length of time. It was presumed that the temperature of the eggs had gone as low as sixty-five, as the thermometer showed about sixty in the hallway, but to the astonishment of the owner, forty-eight of the sixty fertile eggs produced good, strong, healthy chicks. The gentleman who had this experience writes and asks these questions: Do we really know anything about it? Do we air the eggs enough? Don't we keep the machines too hot? All these questions we must refer to the incubator man, as we can not give positive answers that will satisfy the inquirer.

Another writer states that he would rather keep the Polish fowl than any other. He says they produce more eggs, the eggs have beautiful shells, are most delicate of flavor, and the beautiful chick-

ens with their large topknots, are worthy of display. Now we are glad to know that this enthusiast is fully satisfied with the Polands. Surely he can not be a fancier, or he would not use the word Polands, but would say the variety of the Polish family, of which his special lot belonged. But we must go back and state that we do not believe that there is any fowl that lay more eggs from the first of April on down to the summer season than do the Polish. Truly their eggs are a handsome, attractive lot, and none are better for the table. We have often revelled in eggs from the White Crested Black Polish during the months of July and August, from specimens of the highest character for exhibition purposes, and we found them fine.

We notice a controversy on the other side with reference to the weight of Pigmy Pouters and the comparison is made between the Pigmy Pouters of 1868 and the present time. One man states that he weighed three hens and found they weighed respectively, nine ounces, ten and a half ounces, and ten and a half ounces, and not one of them is large. Another writer says that he does not think that there are many Pigmies to be found weighing seven and a quarter ounces, as at that weight it would be impossible to have any length of limb. Another one that he has a hen weighing eight ounces. These weights are recorded as being the actual weight of well developed, fully-matured specimens. This will give an impetus to the Pouter growers of this country to come forward and record in the columns of THE FEATHER the weights of their best specimens. They might as well enter with the weights the full detail of body and limb.

Published in a recent issue of *Rural New Yorker* is a report of a chicken ranch. We are very fond of the *Rural*, and are fond, too, of chicken ranches. Over and above all this we are glad to see the poultry business boomed. But when we pick up a paper of the character of the *Rural*, and see emblazoned on its front page, the statement, "That White Leghorns can be made to weigh three and a half pounds in eight weeks, and that they look like squabs, and bring \$1.50 a pair," we are led to believe that some one has blundered. Perhaps they intended to say that it is possible to grow from Leghorns, squab broilers that will weigh one and one-half pounds each and sell for \$1.50 a pair. This might be more like it. We doubt very much if there is a flock of five hundred Leghorn females in the world that will average four pounds apiece under a year old. We would not have you believe that the *Rural* would purposely make a mistake of this kind. Far from it, for they would be less likely to wish to mislead than would a fancier who was anxious to place on the market his eight weeks' old Leghorns as of a mammoth strain through the statement that their weight would be three and a half pounds. We are willing to believe that this statement is a misprint, and that the intention was to have it either one and one half pounds each or else three and a half pounds to the pair, that was sold for \$1.50. In this same article is a statement that Mr. Brown prefers White Leghorns to the heavier breeds for broilers and roasters. This is the strongest statement we have ever met with outside of the *Bulletin* that came under our notice a short time since, which stated that hens were being made to lay 240 eggs per year and better. Leghorns have their place in poultrydom; almost every one is willing to admit their superiority as egg producing fowls, and we have seen some very handsome broilers grown from Leghorns, but there is a limit to all this. Why can not we adhere closely to the absolute facts with all these breeds. There is no ques-

tion but that there are more Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, and perhaps, Brahmas, grown in the order mentioned, in this country, than of any other varieties. When an attempt is made to take from the Brahma its natural position and claim it for the Leghorn, it would be just as foolish to try and put forward the Brahma as the most economical egg producer, as to try to claim for the Leghorn that they are the best of all the breeds for broilers and roasters.

Following the closing of the great St. Louis poultry display, the winter shows will begin. The one that has attracted the most attention and causes the most talk is the great New York November show, to be held in the Macy's building, on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. As we have stated before, we shall anxiously await the result of the two New York shows. We do not believe that the November show will, in any way, detract from that at Madison Square Garden, and we know that the management of the November show have no intention whatever to retard or detract from the great New York poultry show that has become a fixed feature for January at the Madison Square Garden.

Everything points to successful poultry shows the coming winter. We trust that this may be fully realized, and that those who pay especial attention to the growing of standard-bred poultry for exhibition and other purposes, may be more than gratified with the outcome of the next winter's business.

That popularity in breeds and varieties are continually changing is strongly voiced through the statement of a man from Jackson, Mich., who writes an article in which he sets forth the large increased business in Cochins fowls. He states that each year, for several years, his sale of fowls and eggs have doubled. This is not only true of the Cochins, but of all the Asiatic fowls as well. There seems to be a return of popularity with Cochins and Brahmas. There is also a noticeable increase in the entries of all the Asiatics in the past winter and the present fall fair displays.

Since the issuing of the turkey bulletin by the United States Government, there has been an unusual activity throughout the poultry and agricultural press for articles on this subject. Many of the journals have published, in full, the text of the turkey bulletin. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the writer and the press at large in the interest of turkey growing will improve both the quality and the quantity of the turkey supply throughout the United States. A short time ago we received a letter from Texas stating that this had been an exceptionally good year for turkey growing in that locality. In addition to this we have never seen so many turkeys, old and young, exhibited at fall fairs as we have noticed this season. Some of the grandest old and young Bronze, Black, and Slate turkeys, were shown at the Orange County Fair in September, that have ever been shown in many years. Orange County is becoming a great center for high-class turkeys.

Mr. Wharton, of Yorkshire, England, recently made a visit to this country in search of poultry that might be desirable to the English fanciers. He was most anxious to have Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes. After having visited all of the large fanciers throughout Massachusetts and New York State, he said to the writer that the difference of color and markings of the Partridge Wyandotte was so unlike what they had in England that he could scarcely select a desirable female from all that he saw. The

desirable color for the Partridge Wyandotte in England is what we would call a dark buff, the ground color of the Partridge Wyandotte and the Partridge Cochin as well as what is selected as the winning color in England would be of so light a shade as to be termed culis with us. The same is true of the males. We demand the very deep, dark red color while they prefer the light or orange. Another point on which Mr. Wharton dwelt considerably was the distinctive color of shanks in both the Partridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. With them they demand the rich yellow shank and beak. He tells us that he believes it is more possible to have with the lighter shade of color on the Partridge variety than it would be when the darker colors are desired. "But," said he, "we can not understand why the Silver Penciled should have the dark shanks at all, when it is possible to have them of almost the white or silvery white body color."

Although the management of Col. Mills has been considerably criticised in some localities his judgment seems to have been good, for never before in the history of this country has there been gathered together such meritorious displays of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs as have been gathered at St. Louis. Now that the time is at hand for the poultry display, it is pleasant for us to announce that there has never been such a large entry of poultry, nor has there ever been so many states and territories represented in the exhibit. There is scarcely a state or a territory within the limit of the United States and Canada but that has sent their poultry to this display. The selection of judges, the receiving of, and caring for, the exhibit, has all been mapped out by the chief of the live stock department. We have but a short time to wait to be fully informed of the success of this division, which, we believe, will be equally successful, if not more so, than has been the displays in the other live stock departments.

The fall fair poultry displays opened up first at Columbus, Ohio, and Cambridge, New York. At both these points there was a large gathering of poultry. Neither had so much of quantity and quality as last year. There is a loud complaint from those who visit both these exhibitions against the poor facilities that are given the fanciers for the cooping and caring for of their poultry. Following these came the great New York State Fair at Syracuse. The poultry building here has been thoroughly equipped with the latest pattern of the Empire coops. We doubt if there was ever a more beautifully cooped poultry display than at Syracuse the first week of September. The American classes were the strongest in years, called together by the offering of a silver cup by the Governor of the State for the best display in these classes. Mr. Oliver, formerly of Delaware, brought from his home in Georgia the best lot of early hatched well-grown young stock that we have ever seen at the fall fairs. The Langshans shown by him outclassed anything that we have ever met with at this season of the year.

Mr. George O. Brown, so long agricultural editor of the Baltimore Sun, has retired to his country place in that city, where he will in future give his entire attention to the breeding of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Brown is one of the long-time fanciers and his experience and success with Plymouth Rocks is full assurance that there will come from his yards nothing but the best. The gathering of poultry at Poughkeepsie, New York at Middletown, Johnstown, Cobleskill and other points throughout the East and West are creditable to those in management of same. The entries for the great Trenton Fair are fully up to the expectation of Mr. Gladney, the super-

intendent, as to the number and quality. For their sake they limited the entry to one thousand, and in this way they are able to keep and care for the display in the very best manner. Allentown, Pa., was equally fortunate in having a large entry of considerably better quality than ever before.

Caponizing is becoming more popular and more generally practiced than ever before. The caponizing of all the young cockerels is the very best way to care for them, as large numbers of capons can be kept together this way than would be possible in the natural state. They grow to a large size, are heavier, and can be sold for either capons or roasting fowls, whichever has the best demand in the market. Large flocks of Brahmas are handled in this way throughout New England, and more profit seems to come from such disposition of the young males than is possible in any other way.

The poultry fanciers of Houston, Texas, San Antonio, Texas, and throughout Arkansas are putting forth an unusual effort for better poultry displays at all of their fall fairs and their coming winter poultry shows. The World's Fair commission of Arkansas appropriated some money to aid the breeders in sending their fowls to the World's Fair.

Mr. H. B. Savage, one of the poultry judges of the South, is doing everything in his power to improve the condition of poultry throughout the South. When such men as he have taken hold of the poultry interests we may rest assured that there will be something doing along these lines.

We notice that Mr. W. B. Kelsey states in a recent issue of the Agriculturist that he has discovered that the squab business is not all a matter of profit. Further than this he states that squabs must be well grown, properly grown, and well finished for the market before they are disposed of, or no profit will be gained from them. All of this we have continually told our readers during the past year. Squab growing, like poultry growing, dissolves itself into a question of quality when the stock is sold. Squabs have been sold in the New York market at retail during the past year as low as one dollar per dozen, and as high as forty cents each. Each condition being governed by the quality of the stock. The better quality sold more readily than did the cheaper specimens when offered for sale.

The Brockton Fair management, of Brockton, Mass., were determined to be as equally up to date at their fall display as they always have been in their winter show accommodations. The Brockton Fair, this year, will exhibit their poultry in the Empire coops, but we notice that they make the great mistake of not providing equal facilities for the water fowl and turkeys. There is double the expense to the exhibitor in bringing these to the fair than is experienced by those who display poultry. We regret to notice that the management of this fair published that the poultry will be provided with the best Empire cooping, while the turkeys and water fowl owners must look out for themselves. Why not give equal facilities to all?

CHICKEN CHATTER.

Look out for those rats; it may be them that are stealing the eggs.

Don't wait until cold weather begins to clean up the poultry houses.

The quicker the hens begin to molt the better, if you wish them to lay early.

Plan and work so that the hens will lay plentifully in the winter time, for then comes the profit.

The New Standard.

Everybody breeding poultry will need a new Standard of Perfection in order to be strictly and absolutely down to date with their fowls. The New Illustrated Standard will be ready in the near future, and we will help you to get yours just as soon as it is published. We intend that the

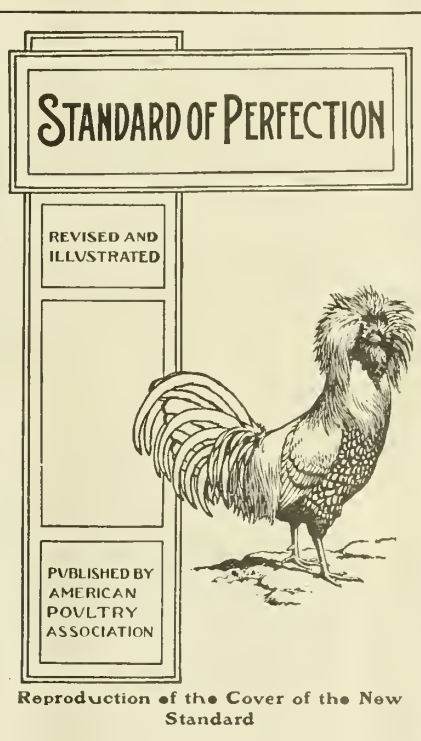
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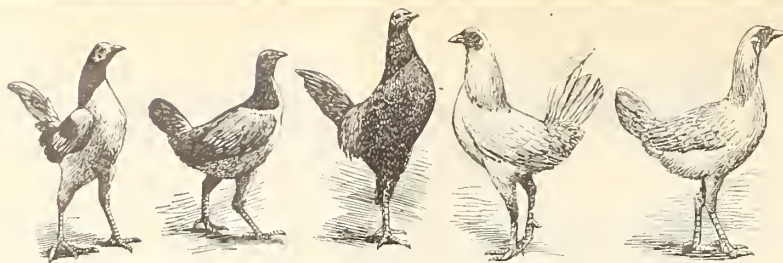
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A PRETTY GROUP OF GAME BANTAMS.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.

The question was asked a short time ago if it were not a good plan to classify the bantams as the larger breeds of poultry are classed; as, for instance, the Asiatic classes, Game classes, and in addition, select some proper name for the balance of the bantams. This was suggested because bantams are usually classed as Game Bantams, or as Bantams other than Game. In connection with this, it was proposed that the Japanese Bantams had better be classed with the Asiatics. While the Japanese Bantams might be termed Asiatic Bantams, having come from among the islands or countries of the South Seas, still they have been so long known as ornamental bantams it would be a mistake to so classify them.

These suggestions and information gained in other directions prompt the statement of knowledge gained through sending an order to Japan for bantams. A fancier desirous of having the genuine article, requested his cousin, the purser of a vessel that trades with China and Japan, to bring back on the next voyage some Japanese Bantams, and also some Japanese dogs. The result of this venture was the purchase of nine small dogs in Japan and twenty some Japanese Bantams. Unfortunately all the dogs were lost in transit, not a single one of them living to reach the American shores. Of the twenty some bantams that were purchased, but five of them were able to reach this country, and they were all that are called "Silkies."

On questioning the purser, he said that he simply made inquiry to fill the written order which called for Japanese Bantams and Japanese dogs. The commission was given to a dealer in Japan who pays special attention to the filling of such orders, and the bantams furnished were known to him as Japanese Bantams. Undoubtedly the "Silkies" might be classed with the Asiatic Bantams. It is said that they were one of the original crosses used by the Chinese to produce the Pekin Bantams. The size and shape of the combs of the original Pekin Bantam would indicate that the Chinese had also used what are known as the Black Tailed Japanese Bantam.

When the purser was shown the style of Japanese fowl so much desired by his American cousin, he promised, on his return to Japan, to try and secure as many different varieties as possible, and of the best quality. He took with him photographs of the several kinds desired.

In connection with this a Mr. Pollock, living in a small country town, had a Chinaman who did chores and other work for him. Mr. Pollock, having some Pekin or Buff Cochins Bantams, asked the Chinaman if he ever saw any of such in his country. He said that they had plenty of them, also plenty of the big fowls like the Cochins and Brahmans. Mr. Pollock requested the Chinaman to send to his friends in China for some eggs for him. A large basket of eggs came to hand some six months later at the exact time that they were requested to arrive. From this whole basket of fifty or sixty eggs of assorted kinds and sizes, a few Pekin Bantams were hatched. From those hatched a few were grown to maturity. They were a very deep cinnamon color, being almost as red in color as are the Rhode Island Reds of the present day. One or two of the specimens grown had very green legs and five toes. This again leads back to the possible cross made by the Chinese in early days to produce these

bantams. But if, as repeated in the legends or fairy tales of the Chinese Empire, these miniature fowls were known to them several thousand years ago, how far back must the Silky and the Japanese Bantam have existed.

On a visit a short time ago to a Japanese store, in a window were seen some beautifully executed ivory carvings of different types of fowls. One, the most perfect Malay with the long legs and the walnut comb, another a beautifully formed Aseel female with perfect comb, short, heavy legs, and very broad shoulders. Another a small Japanese fowl done in bronze and silver. The clerk in charge gave us the privilege of examining them more closely. They were brought and placed on the table and then we asked to be informed as to their name. He looked in surprise, and said they were chickens, but when made aware of our desire in the matter, he proceeded to the private office and brought forth an aged Japanese, from all appearances sixty-five or seventy years old. The young Japanese who finally made the elder understand what information was wanted. All he could give was that one was a Game fowl, the others small fowls.

The elderly Japanese was thoroughly capable to cut in ivory or metal any of these specimens, and the work was so superbly done as to deserve the highest praise from any one acquainted with either of the three breeds of fowls who could readily pick them from among the collection. At the same time those who made them did not know their proper names. From these facts it is readily seen that it is quite necessary when sending to the South Sea Islands to send more information than the name by which we know the poultry. It might be advisable for all those who send to foreign lands to obtain specimens of fowls or animals to send the best pictures which can be obtained along with the order.

FEEDING HULLED OATS.

The fact has been mentioned a number of times the past year in the columns of THE FEATHER that there was no better or more economical food product for laying hens than hulled oats. A number of our subscribers have asked where these hulled oats may be obtained. In every locality there are grain dealers who pay special attention to securing the very best kinds of grains for poultry food. These dealers will always be able to supply you with hulled oats, which they obtain from the large oatmeal factories. They must hull all the oats that are used for making the meal, and are at all times willing to sell

the hulled oats to purchasers at a fair price. They are the kernels of the oats with all the husk or hull taken off. There is no food value whatever in the hull or husk of the oat, more than is present in the oat-straw itself. The grinding up of the oat-hull by the poultry is a waste labor from which no benefit whatever is derived. For this reason it is much more economical to have the hulled oats. Although they may cost double the price per bushel that you would have to pay for the oats in the hull, there is more than double the food value in them than can be had from the whole oats.

Then, again, it has been stated by veterinarians of ability that many fowls are destroyed through the eating of the oats in the hull, the sharp points of which lacerate and irritate the inner lining of the crop, as well as the passageway through which they must pass into the gizzard. This laceration, it is claimed by those of authority, destroys a much larger number of fowls than any of us can realize. In the feeding of whole oats much of this trouble may be avoided if the oats are thoroughly boiled so as to soften the husk or hull. When boiled in this way all the water should be drawn off, and they should be allowed to cool before being fed. Poultry are very fond of boiled oats and many persons feed them in this way.

No grains that we have for the feeding of poultry are more valuable as an egg-producing food than wheat and hulled oats. These two grains, with a little cracked corn and some millet-seed mixed in, make an excellent scratching grain food for the laying hens. It may better be mixed in the proportion of one-third wheat, one-third hulled oats, the other third one-half each of cracked corn and millet-seed. This mixture is right for poultry that are comfortably housed and protected from the cold weather and the elements. Where they are not properly housed, the proportion of corn should be increased as corn is a heating food and furnishes warmth to the fowls.

It is advisable for all those who keep their hens for laying fresh-laid eggs for market in winter to experiment with hulled oats. Many of those who have made the trial speak most highly of them. Quite a number of people throughout the country not only feed their laying hens on wheat and hulled oats, but grow their young stock as well on the same diet. Some of the writers within the past year claim that the reason that the average poultry of England gains greater size and weight, is that there is much more oats, hulled and ground, fed to the poultry in England than in this country. This, it is claimed, has much to do in increasing the size and building up the frame of the

poultry. Oats that are ground for poultry food should be as fine as is the very finest of the ground meal. They can not be ground too fine for the purpose.

FRANK B. WHITE.

Mr. Frank B. White, of Chicago, Ill., well known to all poultrymen, has been appointed superintendent of the exhibit of incubators in operation at St. Louis, to be held Oct. 21 to Nov. 5. It is the desire of the live stock department of the fair to make the poultry exhibit as interesting



MR. FRANK B. WHITE.

as possible. Hence they have added this as a feature, knowing that many poultrymen will be interested in studying this exhibit as well as visiting the other exhibits in the department of agriculture. As we understand it, this department will be open to all incubator manufacturers, whether their machines are now on exhibition or not, and will also include exhibits of poultry supplies, feeding apparatus, etc. It is desired that the incubators be shown in operation.



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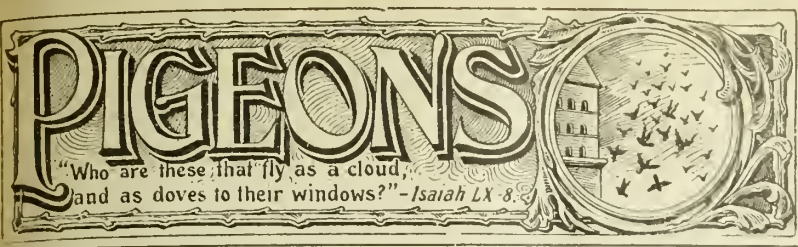


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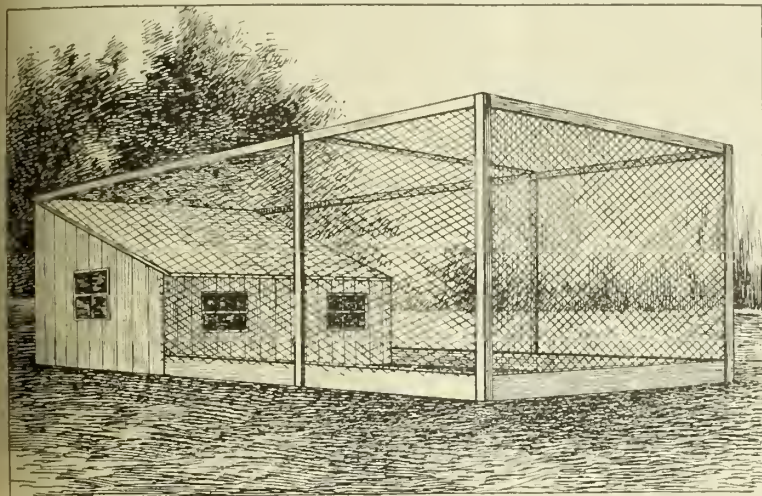
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TWO BEAUTIFUL SQUAB LOFTS.

In going about within the past six weeks we have come in contact with two well-appointed buildings and aviaries for the keeping of squabs and poultry as well. One of these is nestled away among the hills of northern New York; the other is a railroad station in Pennsylvania. We first that we shall describe was a combination for poultry and squabs.

The other house was very simple in construction and very well adapted to the growing of squabs. The house was a 12x16, slanting-roof poultry house that had been used for a number of years for keeping poultry, a large connected apartment house having been constructed in another part of the premises for poultry, this was changed into a house for squabs. To do this a foot of dirt was taken from



A SIMPLE PIGEON LOFT FOR SQUAB BREEDING.

At the rear end of a five-acre city lot was a barn. On the southwestern corner of this was located a two-story poultry house and dove cote. The floor space in each house was 10x24, the lower part was nicely arranged for poultry, the loft above for the pigeons. Built outside of this was a large and beautifully constructed iron and wire aviary or flyway to accommodate both the poultry and pigeons. The floor of the poultry house was of cement covered with earth, the interior lined with boards, and the roof overhead of three thicknesses of boards, between two of these were double layers of tar paper, which had been thoroughly saturated with boiled tar. This made a perfectly air-tight, water-tight, and insect-tight division between the upper and lower apartments. This iron constructed flyway was fifty feet long and between 24 and 25 feet high. About nine feet from the ground was stretched a partition of woven wire netting to divide the poultry from the pigeons. Over this was a series of two and a half inch wide raised boards for the pigeons to perch upon when out in the flyway, thus furnishing for the poultry a yard 24x25, which was enclosed with wire netting on all sides and overhead. The flyway for the pigeon house was of the same size, but fifteen or sixteen feet above the division of the poultry run.

The only disadvantage that we could see in this was the probability of the filth that would drop from the dove cote down into the poultry yard. The owner stated that they had never noticed any inconvenience as yet from this, but, there only being twenty pairs of breeding birds in the pigeon loft, the dangers that were likely to follow of this character will be increased as the flock grows larger. The beauty of construction and finish was attractive and the owner stated that if he found it did not work as he hoped it would, it would be very easy to remove the poultry from below and take away the partition overhead of the poultry loft, and turn the whole building into a double-deck pigeon house for growing squabs.

with a cement filling, and a board floor laid on top of same and nailed tight to the cement. The nails were driven into the floor of the poultry house and filled in 2x4 scantling that had been imbedded in the cement for this purpose. This formed a thoroughly rat-proof floor for the pigeon house, the cement having been extended outside and around the building. Otherwise, the only changes made was the removal of all the nest boxes, etc., made use of for the poultry, and replacing these with the proper appliances for the pigeon house.

Eight posts were set in the ground to form the flyway. The height of these posts being the same as the ridge of the roof. On these posts from the ground up, and over the top, was stretched very tight wire cloth to form the aviary. This construction allowed the roof of the house to be made use of as a roosting place for the pigeons.

Morning glories, sun flowers, and crimson rambler were trained up and about the wire for shade and protection from the sun. The inside or yard had been nicely sodded in the spring, and up to the time that I saw the building, in the middle of August, there was a fairly good growth of grass within the yard. Forty pairs of breeding squabs were kept within the house. They had been remarkably well, and had considerably more than paid their keep, and the squabs had been sold at an average of a little less than three dollars per dozen.

TRAINING.

Provide yourself with a basket such as are sold by dealers for the purpose of shipping the pigeons. These baskets are made in various sizes, and it will be well to purchase two medium-sized ones rather than one large one, as it will repay you by the convenience; as a test undertake to carry fifty pounds in one hand and then twenty-five in each and see which you prefer; of course this selection is left to the option of the prospective owner.

First lesson: Carefully catch your birds, being guarded that no feathers are broken; place them in the basket; it is well to have about one inch of pine shavings on the bottom of the basket, as it will save the basket and keep the birds free from dirt; carry the birds only a few squares or about one half mile from the loft and liberate them, precaution having been taken that the loft is closed, and its inhabitants left behind are all fastened in, having only the ingress through the bobs into the home. It is also well to have loft so arranged as to have a separate compartment of such size as will render it easy for the bird to be caught upon his return. Many fanciers have provided temporary partitions that can be set in place at will, and they are much pleased with the idea, for the reason that it may be hard to catch a bird in a group of twenty or thirty, and in some cases it would reach an impossibility. The success of your pigeons depends upon the training, and, emphatically, during the first lessons are the seeds of fortune planted; for a young, well-bred Homer, if properly trained, will certainly crown your efforts with success during the fast approaching racing.

Let your second lesson require the birds to return from a longer distance, about three miles on the day following the first, and always train in the same direction. It is far better to train the same course, but if for any reason the fancier may desire to ship to different points of the compass, it is well to select birds that are untrained, and train in the direction from which he desires the return. A number of fanciers, for convenience, keep on hand birds that have been trained from the four points of the compass, that they may be required to ship in any direction.

On the third day send your birds to the distance of eight or ten miles. Fourth day it will be well to have them liberated at least twenty miles from home; after this liberation allow the birds to rest two or three days. And then, say on the seventh or eighth day, have them liberated at a distance of fifty miles; one week following at a distance of seventy-five miles; in another week they are ready for the 100 mile race.

No bird in the training-basket should be younger than seven months, although it is well to ship a youngster at the age of

ence to the above hints will certainly place you in a position to win long-distance races.

BREEDING AND RAISING FOR SPEED, STRENGTH, AND ENDURANCE.

Judging that the preaching advice has been followed, and you have on hand six or eight pairs of birds, it is now time to raise youngsters that will fly. First, under no circumstances, allow birds of the same parents to mate, as the progeny will, in a majority of cases, lack vitality. Color should interfere in a small way. It is not advisable to pair two birds of light color; better results will follow if a light and dark bird be mated.

Strict care and a constant watch should be kept during the rearing of the young birds, as a day or two of carelessness may result in the loss of a promising youngster. Take a look at the young birds every day, and when the least trouble is noticed, if possible change the young to another nest, as often a change of parents will effect the desired improvement.

Indisposition of the cock or hen is soon detected by the appearance of the squabs. If any defects are to be seen at the age of four weeks, it will be well to kill the bird, as the chances are against him. Furthermore, sickly or deformed birds detract so much from the appearance of a group of racing pigeons. Would you expect a lame horse to win a race? Hardly, although in a few instances a cripple has won. Be careful of your birds, and in the end they will reward you.

FLIGHT FEATHERS.

Birds need a variety of feed.

Care must be taken not to inbreed.

The nesting place should be cleaned out once a day.

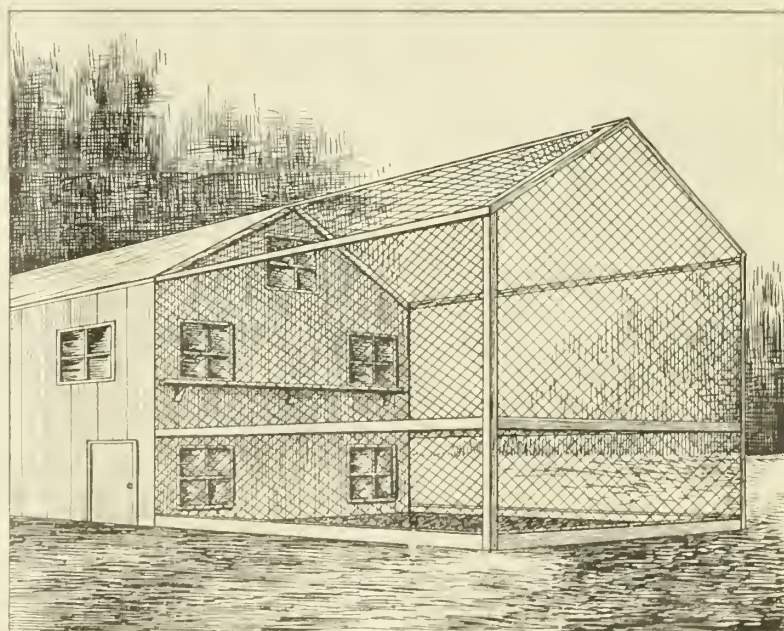
Regularity in time of feeding should be strictly observed.

Keep a box of oyster shells and good grit before the birds.

Birds should always have a supply of water in which to bathe.

Allow plenty of fresh, sweet air to enter the loft, but avoid anything like a draft.

The main thing in a breeding loft is to supply good feed and fresh water.



PIGEON LOFT CONSTRUCTED ON A BARN, WITH AVIARY ATTACHED.

four months only, a short distance, never over ten miles. Old birds profit by much training, and it is practicable to train them each year as faithfully as in the past. No Homer can be too well equipped in a competition race. Birds of the year's hatch should not be allowed to go further than 200 miles, although in many instances a seven-months-old bird has made a good record in a 500-mile race. Close adher-

Arrange the pens so that the pigeons are kept with regard for their natural requirements and well being.

About twice a week place a piece of stone lime about the size of a hickory nut in each fountain.

With flying birds less care as to diet is necessary as the exercise they get will enable them to thrive on almost any kind of gram.



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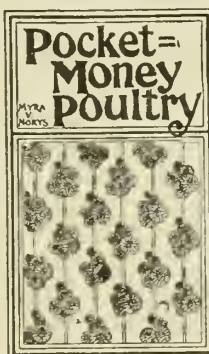


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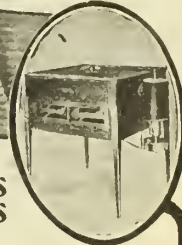
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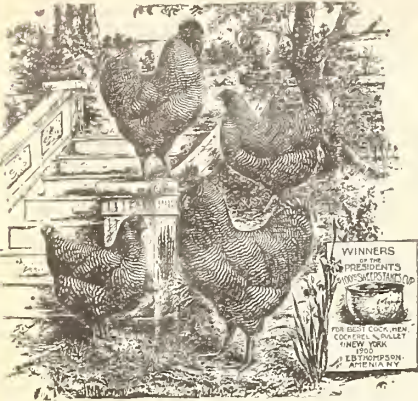
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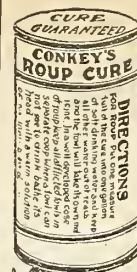
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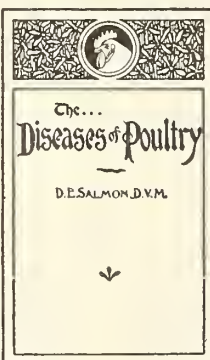
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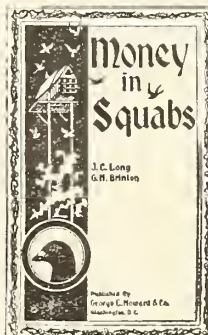


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book has twelve complete chapters treating on all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc. Price, 50 cents.

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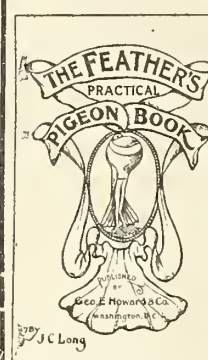
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Volume X.

Washington, D. C., November, 1904.

No. 2.

POULTRY AT ST. LOUIS.

Poultry Fanciers from Every State in the Union and From Canada Gather to Do Honor to the Greatest Live Stock Interest of America.

Thursday night, October 20, the pavilions to contain the poultry display of the St. Louis World's Fair was turned over to the committee which had in charge the cooping of the fowls. When it is stated that there had to be placed in position almost seven thousand single coops, pen and display coops to maintain this unheard of display our readers will have a slight intimation of what had to be accomplished prior to the coming of the exhibition, which began Sunday morning in the fair ground.

The committee were unable to make a contract with Spratt's patent for the cooping of the show that would be accepted by the World's Fair management. This necessitated them going elsewhere for a large number of the coops needed; in addition to what they were able to rent from Kansas City, Cincinnati, Chicago, and elsewhere, they were compelled to build upon the ground over four thousand single entry coops for the purpose.

All of this work was carried to a finish, the birds penned, numbered and everything in readiness for the judging to begin, as it did, at noon Tuesday the 25, at which time the full list of judges began their work, which was distributed among them so that each might have an extended selection of classes without judging any number of all the classes mentioned of large entries in some of the more popular breeds. The following judges placed the awards on poultry:

Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Charles F. Rhodes, Topeka, Kan.; Henry Berrar, San Jose, Cal.; Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.; George Burgott, Lawton Station, N. Y.; Charles McClave, New London, Ohio; W. R. Graves, Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; M. F. Delano, Millville, N. J.; C. A. Emry, Carthage, Mo.; James Tucker, Concord, Mich.; Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio; D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill.; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa; S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Ind.; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

It would be useless to state that there was not some differences among the exhibitors and the judges in the manner of placing the awards but, we scarcely think that these would reach any larger percent than is usual in the great Boston, New

York, and Chicago shows, and the greater part of these seem to be rather difference of opinion on special points than error or inability of the jury to properly place awards. The great mass of exhibitors willingly admit that the work has been

the marked catalogue showing the prize winners in each class was complete and ready for sale Thursday morning, November 3. All of this is a tribute of the highest character to the management throughout from start to finish.

The one feature of the display which might be criticised was the placing of the classes in the pavilions. The entire display occupied 16 large pavilions for the live stock and three immense octagon shaped dairy barns for the display of incubators, brooders, poultry appliances, and poultry papers.

Beginning at the northwest corner of the Live Stock Department was shown the

large barns in one of which was benched the Dog Show, the other three allotted to appliances. On the eastern side in one of the largest pavilions was cooped all the Wyandottes except the Whites, which had an entire barn by themselves, directly in line and next to the other varieties of Plymouth Rocks. On down this line towards the east, on either side of the same thoroughfare were the other ten pavilions in which was penned the balance of the display. One pavilion being allotted to the Turkeys and Water Fowl, another to the Pigeons, one by the Bantams, another for the Belgian Hares and the balance of the Brahmas that could not be penned in Pavilion 18. Men were allotted to each one of these pavilions and the committee continually passed among all the pavilions inspecting the work of feeding and watering, which was done by those in charge of the separate pavilions. It is a surprising feature that so large an undertaking was so thoroughly well carried out, the accomplishing of which has proven a surprise to every one in any way interested in the display.

In the first pavilion were the American Dominiques, the Rhode Island Reds and others. Some of the finest Javas and Rhode Island Reds that have ever been collected were there. The four hundred entries of Buff Plymouth Rocks proved a task for Judge Denny that he little expected. The Barred and White Plymouth Rocks we consider have been fairly well handled by the Judge but I presume the greatest difference of opinion would center in these two pavilions where there seemed to be some little dissension as to the selecting of the best, but we presume that it would be quite impossible to gather together so many hundred of these separate varieties and have them judged without some who did not win feeling disappointed. Again, among the Buff Plymouth Rock exhibitors there was some little murmur of disapproval, but further than this there was nothing stated that would even lead one to believe that perfection in placing of awards had not been accomplished.

Columbian Wyandottes and Silver Penciled Wyandottes were numerous; nothing of the same quality and character of these has ever been shown. Mr. August D. Arnold is a strong winner on the Columbian varieties as was Mr. Wycoff in the Silver Pencil and Partridge Wyandottes of which great classes are present.

Great surprises came from the Leghorn breeders. In these classes exhibitors came from as far west as San Francisco and as far east as Massachusetts. All of these exhibitors have specimens of great character. We do not believe that better Single Comb White Leghorns or Single Comb Brown Leghorns exist than are gathered here, and the distribution of prizes has



well and quickly done and so long as the exhibitors themselves are so well satisfied there should not be any cause of complaint with others.

The work of judging began, as stated above, at noon on Tuesday and the entire work completed Friday, cards placed in position and the ribbons distributed to the exhibitors present by Saturday night and

American Dominique, the Rhode Island Reds, Javas and the non-standard varieties of the American class. Following these in line came the Buff Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks and the White Plymouth, each of which occupied a pavilion to themselves. In the open space between these pavilions and the others that were occupied by the poultry are the four

gone a long way to prove that all that is good does not come from any one locality.

Following the Leghorn pavilions is penned the most wonderful collection of turkeys and water fowl ever seen at any poultry display. One hundred and forty-one turkeys of a character that attract unusual attention. The St. Louis daily papers have continually commented upon the size and grandeur of the Bronze variety but they do not seem to have grasped the unusual quality of the Narragansett classes. I have never seen such beautiful specimens of this variety as are the male birds that have won the prizes. They are large and most beautiful colored and marked but conform to the demands of their kind. The females shown with them equal in size any of the others and are beautifully colored and marked.

The Blacks are large, beautiful and brilliant in plumage. Of Buff and Bourbon Reds, there are quite a number shown. Two of the male birds and one of the females do not show any white in the surface plumage. They are the true, even, very deep cinnamon buff color, almost might be termed a reddish brown. The owners of these have gained the one thing demanded in an even surface color. "Oh, my what beauties," we heard a hundred times expressed by the visitors as they came into that part of the pavilion where the White Hollands were penned. They were the most beautiful collection of White Holland Turkeys that I have ever seen. While some of them showed a dark shading in shanks many of them were pink.

In the same pavilion were Pheasants of many kinds, Turkeys, Geese, Swan and Wild Water Fowls. From Wisconsin came some Toulouse that have attracted more than passing attention as they are truly a wonderfully fine lot. Among the Water Fowl are many specimens of ducks that have been imported from abroad for the special occasion. Cornish, Indian Game and Pit Game occupy one-fourth of this pavilion. Among these are numbered some of the best and most elegant game fowls that have ever been shown in America. Dr. Clark, who seldom, if ever makes a display, is here with a fine collection. In Pavilion 20, we found August Arnold, who was looking after his display of Buff Leghorns. He stated that some one had stolen his best pullet but that this did not prevent him from winning many of the reds and blues not only in the Buff Leghorn classes but with his Columbian Wyandottes as well. Mr. Arnold has done remarkably well here and the boom is on with Columbian Wyandottes. Many of them are shown and they are almost positively certain to be admitted to the Standard in the near future.

Pavilion 19, devoted to Bantams is a marvel in itself. In addition to the large entry of the many standard breeds and varieties of these, there are thousands and thousands of the new non-standard varieties. Oddities from Japan, China, Holland, Germany and England fill many of the coops, and Dr. Phelps, who owns most of them is highly gratified at the recognition he has gained from the general public.

Another pavilion is devoted to Belgian Hares, Capons, Faverolles and a number of breeds and varieties of Belgian fowls, many of them unknown in this country. There is a lot of Lakenvelders shown, principally, by the Doctor and Canadian fanciers. We have never met with a display of live Capons that would equal the one made here for size and general character.

We wish to specially mention the Asiatic classes. While the display of Light and Dark Brahmas would not compare to the gathering of these at New York and Boston that of Cochins and Langshans by far outclass, in numbers at least, anything that we have ever seen. Those shown by Dr. Hare of Canada are very fine. One male bird in a separate pen is fully the equal of any that has ever been shown in America. In Blacks, Partridge and White

Cochins quality prevails. The collection of Black Langshans is very good.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks two women exhibitors carry away first and second on hens and the St. Louis papers have made photographs of these ladies and their hens and have printed them in the daily papers. No one in the whole exhibit is so delighted as are these ladies, one of them having gained the special prize from the State of Missouri is feted and toasted by her friends as though she were a queen. Mrs. Monroe of Dryden, N. Y., has done remarkably well with her Black Minorcas. She was equally favored both at the New York Division of Agriculture Hall and at the New York State Building.

A special meeting of the American Poultry Association added to its membership here many annual and life members. The largest gathering that I have ever known of this Association met here but there was but very little business done further than the appointing of a committee to confer as to the completion of the Standard. Mr. McGrew of New York, addressed the meeting as to the agricultural interests of the United States. At the second day's meeting of the American Poultry Association the committee reported that the new Standard would have over two hundred illustrations, some twenty-six of which were not finished, and a vote was given extending the time of the issue of the Standard to March next, and while this expression was unanimous there was also a general feeling and expression that if more time was needed to do the work as it should be done, that the committee should take another thirty or sixty days for it.

At this meeting Mr. Savage spoke on the utility side of poultry culture; his address was well received and many points of advantage were put forth, all of which were in connection with the farm rather than with standard bred poultry.

The poultrymen were entertained in the Missouri Building with music and a collation spread in one of the banquet halls on the second floor.

President Francis gave a banquet to the judges assembled. Superintendents Orr, White and the committee of three, that have charge of the cooping, were all invited to the banquet. At this meeting a general vote of thanks was passed complimenting the Chief of Live Stock Department, Mills, Superintendent Orr and the Cooping Committee. Colonel Mills stated that he wished it to be thoroughly understood that if any one had any fault to find or any blame or complaint against any feature of the display that he alone was the responsible party as all had acted under his directions.

Saturday morning the exhibitors here presented to Superintendent Orr a beautiful gold watch; the presentation speech

was made by Mr. Riggs of Iowa in most attractive style, to which Mr. Orr replied feelingly.

There were some misunderstandings in the entries of Light Brahmas. Claims were made that some of the birds shown were not eligible for competition. The controversy ran high along these lines and up to the time of present writing has not been settled but it looks as if some of the birds entered from Missouri would be cut out of consideration both in the regular and Missouri classes. Two separate judges passed upon the Brown Leghorn classes and there is some comment, not as to misjudgment, but much surprise is expressed at the great difference of style and quality in the seven or eight Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullets selected as the winners. The others are left out and prizes distributed among birds that run very light on body and breast color, even lighter than have any of the New York winners.

Great activity was shown throughout the White Leghorn classes. One male bird is stated to have sold for \$200, a pen and a pullet for \$300, and others at about the same price. Most of these are eastern birds that were sold to western fanciers. I have not heard of any sales that equal these for value. The White Leghorn pullet that won first and that was sold for \$100, has every quality that one could ask for in a White Leghorn. She is wonderful in form and carriage and most beautiful in color and her general make up. Some of the White Leghorns from California deserve the highest consideration.

In consultation with fanciers and breeders as to quality in the several classes, it seems to be generally conceded that the two finest specimens in American classes is the winning Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel and the Buff Wyandotte pullet which won first. These two are certainly very high-class specimens that stand out over and above the others about them. Wonderful interest has centered about the White Plymouth Rock cockerel which won second. Mr. Fishel of Hope, Indiana, has won the major portion of the awards in the White Plymouth Rock classes. He certainly has a fine string of birds that reminds one of the New York display.

Exmoor Farm came here in great style with a private car and all arrangements necessary for traveling. The birds from this farm have won an armful of prizes, the cash value of which runs into many hundred dollars. Mr. Weimer is highly delighted with his success and will return home laden with honors which must reflect great credit to his farm. The same may be said of Dr. Phelps, one of the largest exhibitors here, also one of the heaviest winners. The Doctor states that he only missed one prize that he had hoped to win and that was on his beautiful

Black Japanese male bird that went lame in transit.

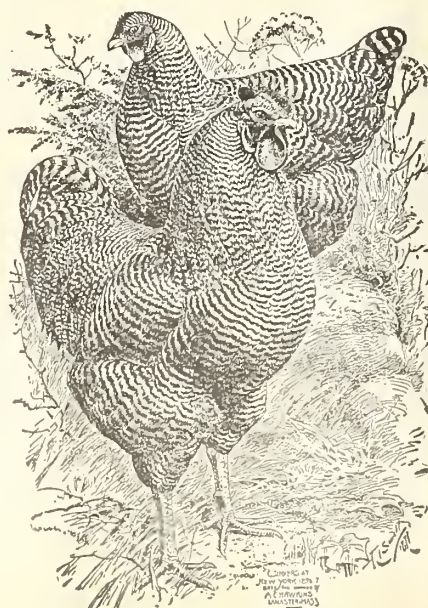
On Tuesday afternoon a number of the exhibitors and visiting fanciers were invited to visit the plant of The Lewis Publishing Co. which issues the *Woman's Farm Journal*. I presume that there is not in the world such another plant as this. It stands out like a citadel on a hill overlooking the northern part of the city. Mr. Coakley did the honors assisted by Mr. Frank B. White of Chicago. After visiting all the points of interest in and about the building the invited guests were taken to the banquet hall where a collation of many courses was served. At the close of the banquet many pleasant speeches were made.

Each day during the week the visiting fanciers have assembled and held a Poultry Institute to pass from one to the other the knowledge gained in long years of poultry keeping in the several sections of the United States. Mr. F. B. Kimmey is faithful to his charge in looking after the interests of all the poultrymen in his department. He has assisted Mr. White in caring for the incubator people. We give below a list of the exhibitors in this department.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Manson Campbell Co., Buckeye Incubator Co., Chas. A. Cyphers, Cornell Incubator Co., D. J. Lambert, Insecticides; N. H. Matthews, Geo. L. Harding, Poultry Supplies; International Milling Co., H. S. & G. Morgan, Purina Foods, Standard Bone Cutter, Dandy Poultry Novelty Co., T. F. Potter & Co., Blank & Hawk, L. A. Banta, W. T. Chamberlain, Chick Foods; Lathrop Manufacturing Co., E. H. Turner, H. W. Axford, Prairie State Incubator Co., Steinhess Poultry Supply Co., Chambers, Snow & Co.

The following poultry papers were represented: *The Feather*, *Inland Poultry Journal*, *American Poultry Journal*, *Reliable Poultry Journal*, *Poultry Keeper*, *Poultry Tribune*, *Successful Poultry*, *Commercial Poultry*, *American Poultry Advocate*, *American Fancier*, *Western Poultry Journal*, *The Industrious Hen*, *Poultry Success*, *Farm and Poultry Review*, *Poultry Gazette*, *Western Poultry World*, *Poultry Culture*, *Farm Poultry*, and *Country Life in America*.

The half-tone that appeared in May issue was a picture of one of the beautiful Buff Cochin hens to be found at Holm-burst Poultry Yards, Whitby, Ont., Can. We are pleased to announce that an exhibit from these yards has been entered for St. Louis and that Mr. T. F. McGrew has been entrusted with the sale of the entire exhibit without reserve, and at comparatively low prices.



Winners at New York, from life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

SHOW BIRDS
THAT CAN WIN IN ANY
COMPETITION.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows than all others. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. G. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.

THE HAGERSTOWN SHOW.

The Greatest Exhibit of Poultry and Pigeons of the East—Fine Attendance and a Royal Welcome.

History repeats itself. Hagerstown poultry show again scores its usual characteristic success. The poultry exhibit was recognized as the leading attraction of the big fair, which the western fanciers were surprised to find "as big as any State fair." The poultryman who visits Hagerstown for the first time comes with the expectation of finding a big display of poultry, but he is surprised to find it is even greater than he had imagined, and the quality of the birds is a revelation. While there were not quite as many birds as at some former shows, probably at no other fall show has there been such uniform excellence in the classes. Each judge had classes that required the most careful consideration, so keen was the competition. Leghorns are always a strong class at Hagerstown, and while some of the old timers were conspicuous by their absence, "there were others" on deck with "strings" that contained many neat and natty specimens of the Leghorn family that were entitled to blue ribbon honors. The Single Comb Whites numbered nearly one hundred. The old birds were in remarkably fine condition; the young were in fine show form, and some of them were wondrously well developed, as fine as is usually seen in December shows. It was the same with the S. C. Browns, and the Buffs. Where the competition is as close as it was at Hagerstown, it would be better to have all the birds of a class on one level. Where some are two tiers high, the first prize bird, if he is on the upper tier, and the second prize one on the lower one, there is unfavorable opportunity for visitors to study or compare the difference in the specimens. Sometimes the judges' awards or decisions are criticized unnecessarily, simply because of the two points of view of the winners as thus looked at.

Brown Leghorns, ever since the late Dr. Dorsey commenced to show his specimens at Hagerstown, have been a prominent class, both in numbers and quality. The Rose Comb Browns exhibited at this show are uniformly good, fine in color, clean cut, typical Leghorns with neat combs. The evolution of the Buff Leghorn has been remarkable, and at this show the continued improvement each year has been a school to many. The males are coming to the front of good solid, even buff all over. Speaking of Buffs, we wish every one could have had opportunity to walk down the line of Buff Rocks and Wyandottes. We inspected the winners after the blue cards were placed and found them almost ideal. Like the Leghorn classes, there were still enough high-class specimens left to make five more prizes in each again and still have good birds left.

The Barred Rocks, strong as usual, added a line or two of care to big Theodore's dome of thought before he got them placed. Welles' breeding pen was deserving of special mention. All are of the same shade and size. One pullet could have had first place had she been in single competition.

White Rocks were simply a grand lot. The cock bird shown by Mr. Burroughs of New Jersey is the best White Rock ever shown at Hagerstown. He was broad across back and breast, fine in shape, good eyes and comb, splendid legs and beak—in fact he had combined more good points than any White Rock I ever saw. Buff Rocks a regular buff dream, a symposium of buff, many wonderful specimens.

The Wyandottes, fine as usual, with a string of white specimens that was a show,

so to speak, within a show. Mrs. Turner's prize hen won the Ivory Soap special. The winners in the Silvers were strong pointers; Goldens also good. The Buffs enough to break the heart of any judge to tackle them. It was no easy task to select the winners.

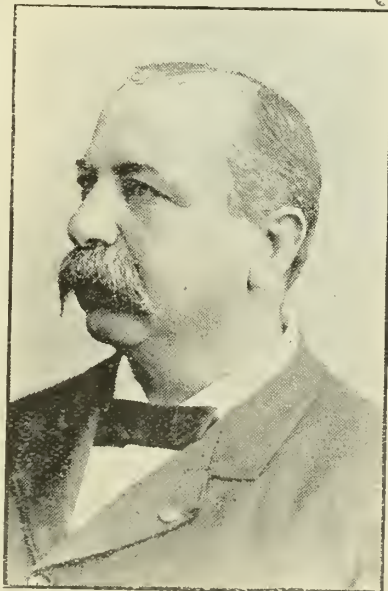
The Asiatics were numerous as usual, except in Brahmas. Buff Cochins are always a marvelous class at this show. Mr. Rudy has few successful competitors, though this time he met specimens that caused him to share the honors. Partridge Cochins remarkably good and in condition good enough for a winter show.

Games were a good class, though the specimens were not in as good condition as usual; some of the finest ones gave evidence of being overshadowed—too long on the road.

French class contained good Houdans, La Fleche, and Creve Coeurs. Dorkings hardly as strong as at former shows, little in numbers or quality. Black Spanish good. The first hen was a fine specimen.

Polish well represented and specimens of high degree were plenty, making the competition keen.

All varieties of Hamburgs were shown, Silvers leading. A number of Sultans were shown. Nearly every breed was represented, but neither time nor space can be used to go into detail on all the breeds. It would not do, though, to skip the Bantam family, as there were over 500 of these miniature beauties, and Bantam alley was one of the most prominent places in the building. It is doubtful if any show ever had a stronger lot of Pekin Ducks. Whew! such specimens. Talk about size—well, if we should try to explain the reader would say it was a California story.

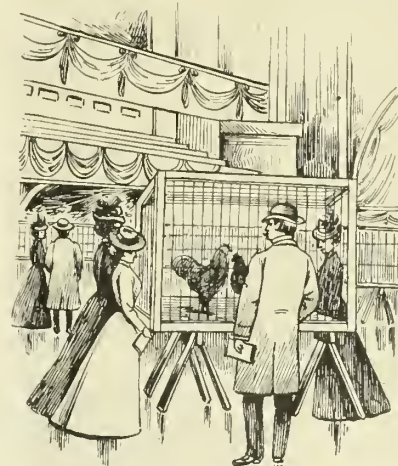


JOHN L. COST

An idea of the size of the show may be had when it is known there were 112 breeding pens shown.

Wednesday evening the annual parade by the poultrymen took place. They were led by a full fife and drum corps. The judges rode in carriages. Each man had a special badge, a white cap, and a cane cut from Cedar Mountain. Messrs. Theodore Hewes and Edward Sheldon acted as captains. The paraders marched around the square, and disbanded in front of the City Hotel, and then went in a body to the banquet at the Hamilton House. The menu: Tomato bouillon, fried oysters, celery, queen olives, cold slaw, tenderloin

of beef, with mushrooms, sweetbreads en caisses, a la Reive; Juliette potatoes, chicken croquettes, small peas, tomato mayonnaise, peach ice cream, assorted fancy cake, oranges, bananas, grapes, cheese, crackers, coffee, and while coming down the course, "Sherry," "Claret" and "Hamilton Punch" were dispensed. At the head of the table facing the two long tables running clear across the dining room, were seated in the order named, the following: Miller Purvis, of Illinois; J. E. Crangle, of Connecticut;



A DISPLAY COOP.

J. H. Drevenstedt, New York; F. B. Zimmer, New York; David A. Nichols, Connecticut; Geo. E. Howard, District of Columbia; Geo. O. Brown, Maryland; Levin Stonebraker, Maryland; John L. Cost, Maryland; W. J. Stanton, New York; Theodore Hewes, Indiana; Col. J. W. Dodd, Virginia; A. E. Warner, Maryland, and A. L. Sparks, New Jersey.

The toastmaster was Geo. E. Howard, and he simply did himself proud. Among those who responded to toasts were the following: G. O. Brown, "Hagerstown Poultry Shows of the Past." He briefly told some of the ancient methods of judging poultry, etc.

A. E. Warner, "Hagerstown Poultry Show of To-day." Mr. Warner said in part that Hagerstown was a preparatory school for young exhibitors; as well as a graduating school. They always employed skilled judges, whose ability was beyond question. It is the educational center of the young poultrymen of this country. Eastern and western judges sit here in harmony at the same table. He passed a high compliment on Mr. Drevenstedt's judging of the Brown Leghorns. No other show in this country had such loyalty shown it—all knew justice would be done them. John Cost will see that every man gets it. He congratulated every prize winner. The management, he declared, was up to date, and the hospitality unsurpassed. No other show has such a gathering of fanciers. Colonel Dodd, in an oratorical flight, lauded John L. In a beautiful word picture he portrayed the characteristic scenery in the vicinity of Hagerstown. Told how he had watched the growing strength year by year of the poultry department of the fair. As long as you have the board of directors, there will be no friction known. A. L. Sparks made some general remarks. Said he had come 200 miles to see the show, neglecting his business to do so. To him the trip and the day was a memorable event. Christopher Columbus discovered America on this date and Mr. Sparks' birthday occurred on the same date. Here he found a brotherly, fraternal feeling experienced nowhere else. No graft; no cliques. He ended his remarks by telling an amusing anecdote of a deacon. W. C. Denny made some "various remarks." He was always interested in securing the best good to the greatest number. Was greatly gratified to be at Hagerstown. Made some remarks about the coming St. Louis show. Hagerstown show is the equal of any show, all things considered. Good

birds and good fellowship. Exhibits are probably the best ever seen at any fall show, and this result attained when the great St. Louis show is only ten days off, shows great loyalty. James Skiles made brief remarks about the Pittsburg show, and expressed his enjoyment in visiting Hagerstown.

Theodore Hewes said there was no east, west, north or south in poultrydom. It is only the ignorance of some who imagine it. Comparing fall shows, the west is not in it. Would just as soon have the ribbons of a Hagerstown show as any poultry show in this country. Many birds here could doubtless win in St. Louis. Ideas here are advanced, and there is no friction. West and east have about the same quality in winners. He said the St. Louis was a poultry exhibition conceived in ignorance and conducted in graft. He severely roasted the St. Louis arrangements. Briefly sketched the work done by the A. P. A. committee. He said no judge had a right to criticize other judges until they have had a trial. If they fall down, let them fall. Will freely criticize the work of the St. Louis judges if they are the best friends he had. He praised Mr. Denny's ability and said "but there are others and God only knows where they will land. A poultry fancier knows no politics. Said he would copy the Hagerstown show methods in Indianapolis State show, white caps, canes and all."

Miller Purvis said he gave up going to St. Louis show to come to Hagerstown. The poultry industry is what it is on account of the special poultry press. Poultrymen more loyally support their press than any other calling. He explained the value of the poultry press to fanciers in general. If it was not for this earnest devotion to the poultry press there would be no poultry shows; no improvement of breeds. All fanciers are in a sense brothers, with a fraternal feeling. It takes a good fellow to be a poultryman. There is no other industry he would rather be identified with than poultry.

John L. Cost. He thanked all for their liberal patronage, and with much feeling showed his appreciation for the kind remarks made to him. He ended his remarks by giving a story about G. O. Brown explaining to a lady exhibitor at one of the Baltimore shows why her bird did not win a premium.

J. H. Drevenstedt, in response to the toast of the "Vacant Chair" (John Glasgow) said: "The chair is empty, the glasses are full, and my heart is full, that's all." That John Glasgow was feelingly remembered by all was very emphatically demonstrated. Mr. Levin Stonebraker delivered the address of welcome. Mr. S. is a rising young lawyer and his address was excellent. There is probably no other poultry show where as many poultrymen congregate from as many different States as at Hagerstown. Mr. Stonebraker remarked to the writer as he gazed over the throng: "I am surprised to find such an intelligent looking lot of men; they are greatly beyond the average on such occasions." After all, it is no great cause for surprise, for the average fancier is a man with a kindly heart, often as tender as true woman's. Such conditions belong to the real fancier. As there was so much said in praise of our John L. Cost by the speakers, I have purposely "cut it out," or else I would have to fill the *American Fancier* and crowd out the ads also.

Some of the fanciers who visit the Maryland show are out for a good time always. It is a good place, there are good people, a good many are there, good fraternal feeling always prevails "everything goes" on the occasion; therefore it is a good opportunity for a good time. Some of the staid citizens of the State who came to the fair dressed in a straw hat and a solemn countenance, and black frock coats that dip knee-ward on the front corners, called some of the "boys"

"Indians." Therefore, knowing that the only Simon pure Americans were Indians, the "boys" concluded the "dub" was, after all, a compliment, and were willing to recognize they had Indian blood in their veins. Probably the skeleton head of an Indian that hung suspended by watch chains in the window of the jeweler in the City Hotel had something to do with it. The jaw would open and close according to the number of fingers held on the glass; would respond twenty-five times to a quarter held against the glass, or a fifty-cent piece. Anyway, the boys got together and formed an Indian club, one that no one can swing, you know; just a sort of tribe connection wherein the pipe of peace is prominent and where the braves can swap stories of a nature that would scalp the afore-mentioned citizens who spoke of them as red men. The following comprised the Indians: Grand Sachem, G. O. Brown; Big Medicine Man, John L. Cost; Sitting Bull, Geo. E. Howard; Red Cloud, David A. Nichols; Laughing Water, W. J. Stanton; Man Afraid of His Horse, F. B. Zimmer; Scarfaced Bill, W. G. Minnich; Rain in the Face, A. L. Sparks; Wabash Chief, Theodore Hewes; Devil Stick, J. H. Drevenstedt; Shack Natty, Jim J. Fred Crangle; Wampum Brave, A. O. Shilling; Spotted Tail Brave, Miller Purvis; Squaw-face Butt-in, A. E. Warner. While the Indians will be known as the Maryland Indians, they will never desert the sacramental traditions of the tribes they represent. The Wabash Chief will always be an Iroquois. Rain in the Face a Jersey Red, Spotted Tail a Modock, Scarface Bill a Sioux, Wampum Brave a Seneca, and so on respectively.

Wednesday evening an Italian harpist and violinist appeared in front of the City Hotel. The Wabash Chief went out, took one of the violins and "worked" with the harpist until the crowd congested so the police had to make a way through it for pedestrians. Can the Chief fiddle? No. He is a violinist who gracefully bows out the sweetest strains of music in a way that sets every one to keeping time with their feet. It was a revelation that the Chief had so much music in his soul. While he was intently "fiddling," two handsome girls came along and one exclaimed, "Oh, Maggie, see the giant Italian fiddling!" The Chief spoke to one of the waiters at the banquet who weighed about 200 and had a most solemn face on. He asked him if he ever had a grin on, but he was an ebony statue until the Chief put his hand at his wampum moccasin and produced a quarter, then the face brightened like heat-lightning in a black thunder cloud, and his row of ivories looked like a new grave yard. The Chief was satisfied. "Man Afraid of His Horse" clung close to Big Medicine Man every time he passed the Indian skeleton head. Sitting Bull admired every lady that wore white ostrich feathers in her hat. "Red Cloud" was a "big injun, say little thinks heap." "Laughing Water" was inclined to visit all the Pike attractions. "Scarfaced Bill" wanted to scalp every kicker. "Rain in the Face" wanted to find "a man who had a dollar." "Shack Natty Jim" had a chill Wednesday night, and the other Indians gleefully covered him with the bed clothes of thirteen beds, two bed springs and a single cot to hold them in place—but it wasn't Big Medicine Man's prescription. Spotted Tail Brave was to remain over until next week and hunt hidden treasure with the Big Medicine Man. "Devil Stick" showed he carried his voice with him. He stepped out in the street and announced to the paraders to break ranks and adjourn to the Hamilton to the banquet. His voice went down the line, passed clear on to the bluffs at Pen Mar, ten miles distant, echoed back through Cumberland Valley, re-echoed to South Mountain and is still supposed to be reverberating amid the surroundings described by Colonel Dodd. "Wampum Brave" said there were "heap handsome

squaw, small feet, no war paint on 'em." Squaw-faced Butt-in warmed up to his subject at the banquet and was duly applauded. "Grand Sachem" tried to act the part of a sedate chief, but didn't impress any one with the fact except himself.

The next year is to be the golden jubilee of the Hagerstown fair, and arrangements are already in progress to make the event the greatest that ever happened. Everyone knows what that means, for the officials are not only liberal minded, but they set a pace that other fairs try to follow. Let us all make our arrangements so we can work for the coming jubilee, for it will be a big boomer for the poultry industry everywhere.—G. O. Brown, report in *American Fancier*.

JUDGE HEWES' REPORT.

The following special report by Theodore Hewes will prove of interest to Rock breeders:

Barred Rocks. A large class and very even in quality; winners, especially in females, close together and under the score card would vary but little. In males, first cock in advance of all others in his class; 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th will make good specimens, but were in bad moult, and hard to decide on their merits; all good, however, and worthy of prizes at this, the greatest of all fall fairs.

not get away from her for the first money. 2d and 3d, undoubtedly sisters, showing the same shape and color characteristics, and very good throughout. 2d pullet a little out of condition owing to heat the day class was judged, but showing up bright before latter part of the show. 4th and 5th very much alike in color. The white barring a little too wide for black and not as good in finish as we would like to see.

In breeding yards, there were four pens of more than average merit. First pen undoubtedly one of the best that has been shown this year, east or west. Two pullets in this pen are the best that I have seen this year in either hens or pullets. Cockerel compared favorably with first cockerel in single entries. The pullets referred to are certainly wonders and we trust we will see them at the World's Fair, and if there it is dollars to doughnuts they will be in the money. 2d pen, not quite so well finished as first; the females were good throughout and pen nicely mated up, but the two pullets in first pen made them an easy winner over 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, only a trifle behind second, and considerable time taken to decide which would have the money.

Buff Rocks. A big class and while not specially strong in any individual specimen, good throughout and one of the hardest of the classes that I judged at

complete that one could form a fair estimate of their value for winter exhibition. Some very good ones were left out of the money owing to condition of combs, having been forced perhaps for this one exhibition until the combs had fallen over, or had become so badly twisted that we were compelled to set them back.

White Rocks. One of the largest classes out for some time, and with quality to burn. First cock, a wonder; I believe the best shaped male bird I ever saw in Plymouth Rock class, regardless of variety, and I believe I voice the sentiment of the Rock breeders both east and west when I make this statement. The specimen showed quite a little cream in plumage, due largely to his condition of moult, and legs in score card show would perhaps be cut one point, but for general make-up—comb, size, shape in every section—he was an easy winner of the special for best shaped Rock in the show, and undoubtedly would win first money at St. Louis were he entered.

1st, 2d and 3d hens, very much alike in shape; 1st hen not quite finished in tail, but a body that but little fault could be found with. The hen, like first cock, had just come through moult and showed more or less the creamy plumage the White Rock breeders are so anxious to get rid of. 4th and 5th hen, not quite through moult and not showing to the best advantage; 4th especially will make a specimen for winter exhibitions hard to beat.

Cockerels. Good in size, but not shaped so well as the pullets; somewhat gawky and overgrown; will take about six weeks to shape them into show specimens. First, an easy winner in the class, both in shape and color; 2d, a large bird and not quite matured; 3d, a specially fine colored specimen, but lacks the finish that is necessary to make a show specimen; 4th and 5th, large birds that will make fine cocks, but somewhat awkward as cockerels.

Pullets. Some of the best we have found this year, and but very little difference between 1st and 5th—in fact, more time was taken to award prizes in pullet class than all entries in single class, and even with the five awards, four exceptionally good specimens were left out entirely. They were good in shape, comb, color and Plymouth Rock characteristics. This can be said of all the five pullets having ribbons and four more that were only a trifle behind them.

Pens. 1st, a better matured male, with pullets almost if not quite matured; 2d pen showed rare quality, but tails were not full in pullets and cockerel showed quite a bit of creamy chick feathers in neck and saddle.

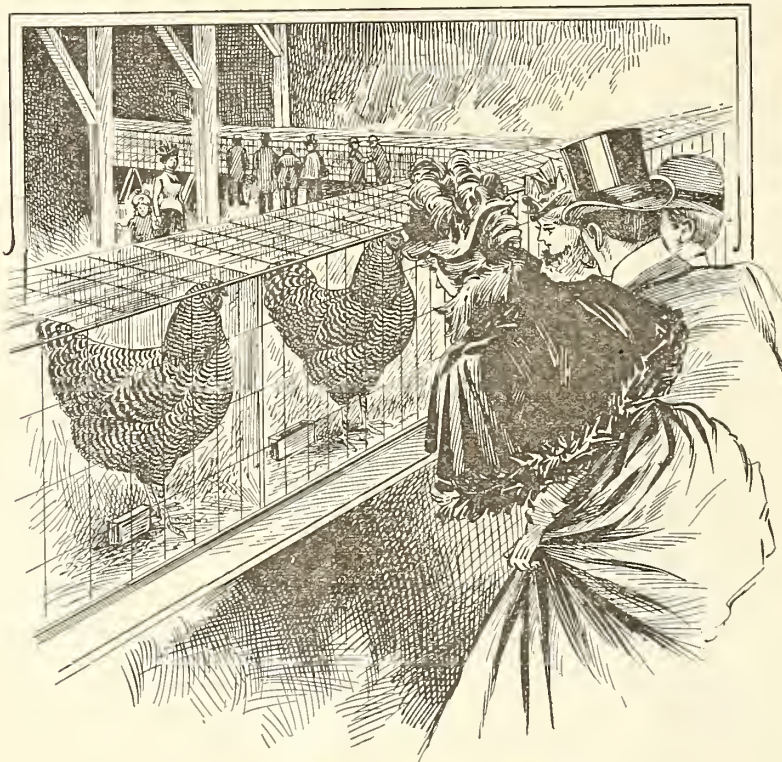
Hamburgs. Not a large class and many of the specimens showed the effects of a long summer's siege. In Silver Spangled the quality was in first cock, cockerel and pullet. One of the best specimens in the show—a hen—through some error in making entries did not compete. She would have won first had she been in competition and the error was not discovered in time for the exhibitor to correct it.

Silver and Golden Penciled, a small class and young birds not very well matured, and is next to impossible to judge the quality or color in the condition we found them at Hagerstown.

Blacks, very good, especially in cocks and cockerels. 1st and 2d cock and 1st and 2d cockerel, very good in head points and about as free from purple as we can expect to find a specimen at this season of the year.

Buff Leghorns. In Single Combs, a big class and good quality throughout; 1st cock, the best one we have seen this season and one that will surely be heard from at St. Louis; 2d cock, good in color, loses some on the shape of comb and color of lobes.

Hens. An even class, but not of such high quality as the cocks. Cockerels.



JUDGING BARRED ROCKS AT HAGERSTOWN.

Hens. 1st, a remarkably good one, although shown eight weeks, she was still able to take the first money in a walk; 2d, and 3d, quite a bit darker than first in color, but very even and barring parallel in all sections. Second hen in shape the best in class; 4th and 5th, a trifle light and white barring too wide for black, and last tip of feathers uneven; black failing in the finish that is so much desired by the breeders of Barred Rocks.

Cockerels. A nice lot throughout. 1st, well finished, color harmonizing in all sections, specially good in head points, a trifle off in color of legs, but easy winner in his class. 2d and 3d owned by same exhibitor; 2d won on account of being better finished; 3d cockerel will be the better in time and by December 1st will probably run the first cockerel a close race; 4th and 5th, a trifle leggy; will make better cocks, as birds of this type take longer to develop.

Pullets. 1st, the brightest colored specimen in the single entry class. Not as good in shape of back as we would like for the first premium specimen, but so good in all other sections that we could

Hagerstown to select the winners. It would be hard to say which, if any, bird excelled the other, as the winners were all good, and especially so considering the season of the year. If we were to select one for our own use, the bird that struck us as being the most correct, taking chances on what the finishing feathers were like, believe I would give preference to second cock to any single specimen in class.

First hen, good in shape, excepting a trifle knocked at knees. 2d and 3d a little short; more on the Wyandotte type, but so good in color that they were easy winners. Cockerels. A good class, and so very near alike that quite a bit of time was required to select the winners. The entire exhibit was good in head points, and with a little more finish would be hard to beat.

Pullets, 1st, 2d and 3d, sound and even throughout; good combs that would stand when birds are fully matured and not show the excess in size that is quite common in this variety. But little difference in 1st, 2d and 3d in color, and all of them with their adult plumage, or so nearly

Good throughout and every specimen winning a prize in this class a credit to the breed and their owner; sound in color, good Leghorn type and specially strong in head points.

Pullets. First, far ahead of the others in the class; well finished, with comb turning over nicely on one side; solid in color from comb to end of tail and of the even shade that it would be hard to find fault with. Other winning pullets in the class were very even, some being strong in one point; others in another—in fact, it took longer to place the fifth awards in this class than it did the 1st and 2d.

Pens. Very good throughout. First, evenly matched in male and female; second, a trifle small in size, showing good promise; third pen, good in females, but not so strong in male, showing that shade of blue in undercolor so objectionable to breeders of this variety.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Only a small class, but very good in quality; comb specially fine in first cock.

Black Leghorns. Quite a big class and in some respects far ahead of anything we have seen this year; especially is this true of first cockerel; a bird with a good Leghorn shape, nice comb and good lobes, and a pair of yellow legs that would rival anything in the Brown Leghorn class—in fact, in this particular was a phenomenal specimen and we doubt if there is a better one in the country. Other birds in the class were very even, and aside from purple in plumage, the males made a good showing. In females, we like the first hen better than anything shown, although still in her old plumage. She has good length of legs, well spread tail, carries herself in fine style and will be heard from in the big eastern shows during the winter months. The rest of the class very even throughout; nothing of specially rare quality, but so matched that considerable time was taken to award the prizes.—*Thos. Hewes' report in American Fancier.*

The awards at Hagerstown:

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED—Cks 1, 4, S. G. Hoke & Son; ck 2, F. G. Bean; ckl 1, pen 2, Plymouth Poultry Farm Co.; hens 2, 5, Daniel Dayhoff; pul 3, John M. Donohoe; hen 3, pul 5, pen 3, M. R. Shaner; pen 1, Chas. H. Welles; ck 3, L. & A. Kogelschatz; ckls 4, 5, Fike; ckls 2, 3, Bird Bros.; hen 4, pul 1, Suffolk Poultry Farm; pul 4, pen 4, S. G. Hoke & Son; ck 5, A. L. Wooddy; hen 1, pen 5, E. A. Martin. **BUFF**—Cks 1, 4, hen 1, Golden Plume Poultry Co.; ckl 5, G. W. Wege; ck 3, hen 2, pul 1, 2, 4, pen 3, F. B. Beall; ck 5, ckl 3, E. A. Martin; ckl 1, pul 3, 5, pen 5, M. E. Phelps; hen 5, ckl 4, pen 4, D. C. Kaltreider; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 2, pen 1, Plymouth Poultry Farm Co.; hen 4, Daniel Dayhoff; pen 2, F. G. Bean. **WHITE**—cks 1, 2, hens 3, 4, C. C. Burroughs; ckl 5, W. Edgar & Son; ck 4, Suffolk Poultry Farm; ck 5, Jos. Anthony; ckls 1, 3, 4, pul 3, 4, 5, W. H. Overbaugh; hen 2, John H. Baker; hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards; hen 5, pen 2, M. E. Phelps; ck 3, pul 2, pen 1, Plymouth Poultry Farm Co.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER—Ck 1, F. G. Bean; pul 5, Mathias Bros.; ck 3, hen 3, Magruder; ckls 2, 4, F. S. Sellers; ck 2, hen 1, pul 4, pen 1, Hoke & Son; ckl 1, pul 1, 2, 3, C. S. Shirk; ckl 3, E. A. Martin; hen 2, H. A. Shetler. **GOLDEN**—Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 5, Hoke & Son; pen 1, E. A. Martin; ck 3, ckl 1, pul 1, F. G. Bean; hen 2, 4, N. B. Warner; pul 2, 3, ckls 2, 3, ck 4, H. A. Shetler; hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **SILVER PENCILED**—Ckl 1, pul 2, 3, 4, Spangler Bros.; ck 2, pul 1, 5, Jas. Haslett; hen 1, F. G. Bean. **PART-RIDGE**—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 2, pen 1, Hoke & Son; pul 1, F. G. Bean. **WHITE**—Cks 1, 2, hens 3, 4, pul 3, C. K. Darone; ckl 3, pul 2, L. W. Baker; ck 4, pul 4, J. A. Kille; pen 4, Bird Bros.; ckls 3, 4, hen 2, R. P. Magruder; hen 5, D. L. Orr; ckls 1, 5, M. E. Rose; pen 1, C. D. Hatch; ckl 2, pul 1, hen 1, pen 2, Mrs. E. Turner; pul 5, pen 3, L. S. Dayhoff. **BLACK**—Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Ed. H. Krebs; hen 4, F. G. Bean; pen 1, H. A. Shetler; ck 3, ckl 1, pul 4, H. A. Shetler. **BUFF**—Cks 1, 2, pul 3, 5, H. A. Shetler. **BROWN**—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 3, 4, pul 4, 5, R. Harrison; ckl 2, C. E. Trone; ckl 1, pul 1, 2, Edgar & Son; ck 4, hen 4, E. A. Martin; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 5, pul 3, pen 1, Calvin Hicks; pen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 5, Geo. F. Rhinehart; hen 2, pen 3, H. A. Shetler.

JAVAS.

BLACK—Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, 3, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, 3, F. G. Bean. **MOTTLED**—Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, F. G. Bean. **WHITE**—Ckl 1, pul 1, F. G. Bean; ck 1, hen 1, Minnick.

DOMINIQUE.

AMERICAN—Cks 1, 2, hen 2, ckls 1, 4, pul 1, 2, pen 2, W. A. Shafer; hen 1, pul 3, F. G. Bean; ckls 2, 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF—Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 3, F. G. Bean; ck 3, hens 2, 4, ckls 1, 2, pul 2, 3, 4, pen 1, D. C. Kaltreider; pul 1, 5, A. G. Goodacre.

COCHINS.

BUFF—Ck 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 3, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards; ckl 4, pul 5, I. B. Romig; ckls 3, 4, hens 1, 2, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, 3, A. W. Rudy & Son. **WHITE**—Hen 1, ckl 1, pul 2, 3, Lynnhurst Poultry Farm; pul 1, Minnich. **PARTRIDGE**—Ck 1, hens 1, 2, ckls 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, 3, Lynnhurst Poultry Farm; hen 5, N. Young; ckl 4, F. G. Bean; pul 4, ckls 2, 3, hens 3, 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BLACK**—Ck 1, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, W. G. Minnich.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, C. P. Nettleton; ck 2, hen 2, Berwyn Poultry Association; hen 4, ckls 1, 3, pul 2, 3, Hoke & Son; hen 3, pul 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **DARK**—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, H. A. Shetler.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK—Ck 1, hen 1, pen 1, Norman Rice; ckls 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, 3, hen 2, Valdosta Poultry Co.; ck 2, hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **WHITE**—Cks 1, 3, hens 1, 2, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, F. G. Bean; ck 2, hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm; pul 3, H. A. Shetler.

LEGHORNS.

BROWN—Cks 1, 5, Harlackner & Crusell; hens 1, 2, Stockslager; ck 4, pul 3, pen 1, W. H. Myerly; ckl 3, Albert Yoder; ckl 5, N. G. Sechrist; pul 1, 2, 4, H. M. Moyer;

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE—Hen 1, F. G. Bean; hen 5, ckl 1, pul 1, J. H. White; hens 3, 4, H. A. Shetler; hen 2, E. A. Martin; pen 1, E. A. Martin.

SPANISH.

WHITE-FACED BLACK—Ck 1, hen 1, W. G. Minnich; ckl 1, pul 1, F. N. Terpening; ck 2, hen 2, ckl 3, pul 2, W. A. Shafer; ck 3, hen 3, ckl 2, pul 3, pen 1, E. A. Martin.

ANCONAS.

Cks 1, 4, hens 2, 3, ckls 1, 2, pul 2, 3, F. G. Bean; ck 3, hen 5, ckl 3, pul 4, Berwyn Poultry Association; ck 2, hen 4, E. A. Martin; hen 1, ckl 4, pul 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm.

POLISH.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK—Ck 1, F. G. Bean; ck 4, hens 1, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, Wm. Edgar & Son; ck 2, hen 2, ckl 2, pul 3, 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **GOLDEN**—Ck 1, hen 2, ckls 1, 3, pul 1, 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ckl 2, pul 2, hen 1, Edgar & Son. **SILVER**—Hen 1, W. G. Minnich; ckl 1, ckl 1, pul 1, hen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ckls 2, 3, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE**—Ck 1, hen 1, Wm. G. Minnich; ckl 1, pul 1, F. G. Bean; ck 2, hen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 3, W. G. Minnich. **BUFF LACED**—Cks 1, 3, ckls 1, 2, hens 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 3, W. G. Minnich. **BEARDED GOLDEN**—Ck 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BEARDED SILVER**—Ck 1, hens 1, 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm; pen 1, H. A. Shetler.

HAMBURGS.

WHITE—Ck 1, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 1, J. H. Mehring; ck 3, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1,

—Ck 1, hen 2, N. B. Warner; ck 2, hen 3, E. A. Martin; hen 1, F. X. Kienzie. **GOLDEN DUCKWING**—Ck 1, hen 2, F. X. Kienzie; pens 1, 2, ck 3, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, 2, J. C. Blunck; ck 2, hen 3, pul 3, ckls 1, 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **SILVER DUCKWING**—Ck 1, hen 1, F. X. Kienzie; pens 1, 2, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, J. C. Blunck; pul 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **RED-PYLE**—Pen 1, ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 3, J. C. Blunck; hens 1, 4, F. X. Kienzie; hen 3, pul 1, 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BLACK**—Ck 1, hen 1, pens 1, 3, ckls 1, 2, 3, pul 3, 4, 5, J. C. Blunck; hen 2, pen 2, E. A. Martin; ck 2, pul 1, 2, W. G. Minnich; ck 3, H. A. Shetler. **CORNISH INDIAN**—Ck 1, hen 1, 2, N. B. Warner; ck 2, N. Young; ck 3, J. F. Morrison; ckl 1, pul 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; pen 1, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE INDIAN**—Ck 1, hen 1, 3, ckls 1, 2, pul 3, Chas. Morrison; ck 2, hen 2, ckls 3, 4, pul 1, 2, pen 1, H. B. Swanner; ck 3, hen 4, 5, N. B. Warner.

MALAY.

BLACK RED—Ck 1, hen 3, ckl 2, pul 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; hen 2, H. A. Shetler; pen 1, ck 3, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, J. C. Blunck; ck 2, pen 4, E. A. Martin.

BANTAMS.

B. B. RED GAME—Ck 1, hen 2, pul 2, H. A. Shetler; pens 1, 3, hen 3, pul 4, J. C. Blunck; ckl 3, pul 5, hen 5, E. A. Martin; ck 2, ck 3, W. G. Minnich; ck 4, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 3, pen 2, C. T. Cornman; ckl 4, pul 1, B. C. Thornton; ck 2, hen 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BROWN RED GAME**—Pen 1, hen 2, J. C. Blunck; ck 1, hen 1, pen 2, C. T. Cornman; ckl 1, pul 1, B. C. Thornton; hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **RED PYLE GAME**—Pens 1, 2, ck 2, pul 5, J. C. Blunck; ck 3, E. A. Martin; ckl 3, W. G. Minnich; ck 4, hen 2, pul 2, 3, ckl 2, C. T. Cornman; ckl 1, pul 4, B. C. Thornton; ck 5, hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BIRCHEN GAME**—Pens 2, 3, ck 3, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 3, J. C. Blunck; ckl 3, E. A. Martin; ck 1, pul 1, 2, W. G. Minnich; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 4, pen 1, C. T. Cornman; pul 5, B. C. Thornton; ckl 2, pul 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME**—Pen 2, ck 5, hen 2, ckl 4, J. C. Blunck; pul 5, E. A. Martin; ck 3, ckl 1, pul 4, W. G. Minnich; ck 4, hen 3, ckl 3, pen 1, pul 2, C. T. Cornman; ckl 2, pul 1, B. C. Thornton; ck 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; hen 1, pul 3, ck 2, H. A. Shetler. **SILVER DUCKWING GAME**—Pens 2, 3, ck 5, hen 2, ckl 3, pul 5, J. C. Blunck; ck 4, ckl 4, pul 4, E. A. Martin; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, pen 1, C. T. Cornman; ck 3, hen 3, F. G. Bean; ckl 2, pul 2, 3, ck 1, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE GAME**—Pen 1, ck 2, hen 4, ckl 3, pul 5, J. C. Blunck; ck 2, hen 4, ckl pul 1, C. T. Cornman; ck 5, hen 1, pul 3, F. G. Bean; ck 2, pul 4, B. C. Thornton; ck 3, hen 2, pul 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 1, E. A. Martin. **BLACK GAME**—Ckl 1, hen 4, C. T. Cornman; ck 1, hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm; pul 4, ckl 2, H. A. Shetler. **CORNISH INDIAN GAME**—Pen 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 3, Spangle Bros.; ck 4, hen 4, ckl 2, pul 1, 4, J. H. Mehring; ck 1, hen 5, C. T. Cornman; ck 3, hen 2, pul 2, pen 2, J. S. Grove; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **B. B. RED MALAY GAME**—Ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, C. T. Cornman; pul 2, 3, ck 3, hen 1, ckls 3, 4, J. H. Mehring; ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, C. T. Cornman; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 2, pul 4, J. C. Blunck. **WHITE MALAY GAME**—Ck 1, hen 1, C. T. Cornman; pul 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **GOLDEN SEBRIGHT**—Pens 1, 2, ck 3, hen 4, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, J. C. Blunck; hen 2, E. A. Martin; hen 3, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 2, hen 5, F. G. Bean; ck 1, hen 1, H. A. Shetler. **SILVER SEBRIGHT**—Pen 1, ck 1, hen 1, J. C. Blunck; ckl 2, E. A. Martin; ck 2, pul 4, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ckl 1, pul 3, F. G. Bean; ck 3, hen 2, 4, ckls 3, 4, pul 1, 2, A. C. Treickler; ckl 5, pul 5, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 4, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE R. C.**—Hens 1, 2, 3, ck 2, ckl 1, J. C. Blunck; ckl 2, pul 2, 3, J. H. Mehring; ckl 4, E. A. Martin; ck 3, hen 1, ckl 3, pul 1, E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 1, F. G. Bean; hen 2, ck 4, H. A. Shetler. **BLACK R. C.**—Pens 1, 2, ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 3, J. C. Blunck; ck 2, hen 2, pul 3, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 3, F. G. Bean; ckls 2, 3, pul 1, 5, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; hen 3, H. A. Shetler. **BUFF COCHIN**—Pens 1, 3, ck 5, hen 1, ckl 2, J. C. Blunck; ck 4, hen 2, J. F. Kirkpatrick; hen 4, 5, H. M. Raab; ck 2, pul 2, J. H. Mehring; ck 1, Spangler Bros.; ck 3, pul 3, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; hen 3, ckl 1, pul 4, pen 2, F. G. Bean; pen 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm; pul 1, E. A. Martin. **PARTRIDGE COCHIN**—Pens 2, 3, ck 5, hen 1, ckl 3, pul 2, J. C. Blunck; ckls 1, 4, hen 5, ckl 4, J. F. Kirkpatrick; hen 4, pul 1, ckl 1, J. H. Mehring; ckl 2, pul 4, H. M. Geesey; ck 2, hen 3, pul 5, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; pen 1, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE COCHIN**—Pen 1, hen 5, pul 2, J. C. Blunck; ckl 4, pul 5, pen 2, H. M. Geesey; ck 2, hen 2, 3, ckls 2, 5, pul 4, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, Wm. G. Minnich; ck 3, hen 4, ckl 3, pul 3, F. G. Bean; pul 1, Wm. G. Minnich. **BLACK COCHIN**—Pen 1, ck 2, hen 4, ckls 1, 4, J. C. Blunck; ckls 3, 5, hen 5, ckl 2, pul 3, J. F. Kirkpatrick; ck 4, hen 2, ckl 3, pul 1, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 1, hen 1, 3, Wm. G. Minnich; pen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **CUCKOO COCHIN**—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE POLISH**—Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring; ckl 1, pul 1, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son. **BEARDED WHITE POLISH**—Pens 1, 2, ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, J. C. Blunck; ck 2, hen 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ckl 2, pul 2, H. A. Shetler; ck 3, hen 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BUFF LACED POLISH**—Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring. **LIGHT BRAHMA**—Pens 1, 2, ck 2, ckl 4, J. C. Blunck; ck 3, hen 2, ckl 1, ring; ck 4, E. A. Martin; ckl 3, pul 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 1, W. G. Minnich. **DARK BRAHMA**—Pens 1, 2, ck 2, hen 4, ckl 1, pul 1, J. C. Blunck; ck 3, hen 1, 2, J. H. Mehring; ckl 1, hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ckl 2, pul 2, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE JAPANESE**—Pens 1, 3, ck 2, hen 4, ckls



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hens 3, 5, pul 5, R. C. Booth; hen 4, Washington Waters; ckls 1, 2, Berwyn Poultry Association; ck 2, J. W. Wolfinger. **R. C. BROWN**—Cks 1, 3, hens 1, 3, ckls 2, 4, pul 2, 4, pen 1, Hoke & Son; hen 4, 5, ckl 3, Albert Yoder; hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, E. A. Martin; ckl 5, pul 3, F. G. Bean. **WHITE**—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 4, B. W. Mitchell; hen 2, 4, pul 1, 2, Joe Burkhardt; pul 3, Geo. C. Good; pul 4, 5, pen 2, Hoke & Son; ck 4, Jos. Anthony; hen 5, H. C. Clopper & Adams; ck 5, hen 3, F. G. Bean; ckl 5, S. E. Smith; ckl 3, A. C. Nester & Son; ck 3, L. & A. Kogelschatz; ckl 2, pen 1, Geo. F. Rhinehart; ckl 1, Wm. G. Minnich; ck 2, Herbert Good. **R. C. WHITE**—Ck 1, hen 2, F. G. Bean; hen 1, ckl 3, pul 3, A. C. Nester & Son; ckls 2, 3, hen 3, 4, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 1, Hoke & Son. **BUFF**—Ck 1, hen 2, ckl 4, pul 3, pen 1, F. G. Bean; ckls 2, 3, pul 2, 4, pen 2, L. S. Dayhoff; pul 5, pen 3, Bird Bros.; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, A. J. Fell. **R. C. BUFF**—Ck 1, hen 1, C. S. Crumbling; ck 2, E. A. Martin. **BLACK**—Ck 1, F. R. Middlekauff; ckl 1, ckls 2, 3, 4, pul 1, 2, 3, A. F. Noll; ckl 5, pul 4, E. A. Martin; hen 1, pen 1, F. G. Bean; ckls 2, 3, hen 3, ckl 1, N. B. Warner; hen 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **DOMINIQUE**—Hen 3, pul 1, ckl 1, F. G. Bean; ck 2, hen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; hen 1, H. A. Shetler. **SILVER DUCKWING**—Cks 1, 2, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, F. G. Bean; ck 3, hen 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ckl 2, pen 1, H. A. Shetler.

MINORCAS.

BLACK—Ck 1, F. R. Middlekauff; ck 1, pul 1, Owen R. Middlekauff; ckls 3, 4, ckls 3, pul 2, 4, hen 1, 3, pens 1, 3, G. O. Harne; pen 2, Suffolk Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 2, ckl 2, pul 3, I. B. Romig. **R. C. BLACK**—Ckl 1, pul 1, E. A. Martin. **WHITE**—Cks 1, 2, hen 2, pul 1, ckl 2, pens 1, 2, G. O. Harne; ck 3, hen 1, 4, 5, Henninger & Shenabrock; hen 3, E. A. Martin; ck 5, Wm. G. Minnich. **R. C. WHITE**—Ck 1, hen 1, C. S. Crumbling.

2, 3, F. G. Bean; ckl 3, H. A. Shetler; ck 2, hen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BLACK**—Ck 1, hen 1, F. G. Bean; ckls 2, 3, hen 2, 3, ckls 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; pen 1, H. A. Shetler. **GOLDEN PENCILED**—Ckl 1, pul 1, F. G. Bean; hen 1, W. A. Shafer; ckl 2, pul 2, H. A. Shetler. **SILVER SPANGLED**—Ck 1, hen 3, pen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 2, W. G. Minnich; hen 1, F. G. Bean; ckl 2, pul 1, E. A. Martin; ck 3, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 2, pen 1, Hoke & Son.

RED CAPS.

Cks 1, 2, pen 1, hen 3, W. A. Shafer; ck 3, hen 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm.

HOUDANS.

Ck 1, hen 1, Wm. G. Minnich; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 1, E. A. Martin; ck 3, hen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm.

CREVECOEURS.

Cks 1, 3, hens 1, 3, H. A. Shetler; ck 2, hen 2, W. G. Minnich. **LA FLECHE**—Ck 1, W. G. Minnich; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, H. A. Shetler.

DORKINGS.

WHITE—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, C. H. Yaple; hen 2, E. A. Martin. **SILVER GRAY**—Ck 1, hen 1, pul 1, E. A. Martin.

GAMES.

BLACK-BREADED RED—Ck 1, hen 4, ckl 3, pul 4, pen 4, J. C. Blunck; ck 2, hen 1, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 1, H. T. Herman; ck 3, hen 5, ckl 4, pul 3, E. A. Martin; hen 2, 3, pen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BROWN RED**—Pen 1, ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 2, 3, J. C. Blunck; ck 1, hen 3, W. G. Minnich; ck 3, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **BIRCHEN**—Cks 1, 2, hen 1, 2, J. C. Blunck; ckl 1, W. G. Minnich; pul 2, 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm; pul 1, F. X. Kienzie. **WHITE**

1, 2, pul 1, J. C. Blunck; ckl 3, pul 2, Wm. Knaub; ck 1, hens 1, 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 3, Wm. G. Minnich; hen 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 4, hen 5, pen 2, H. A. Shetler. **BLACK JAPANESE**—Ck 1, hen 1, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 2, Wm. G. Minnich; ckl 1, pul 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 3, hens 2, 3, H. A. Shetler. **BLACK-TAILED JAPANESE**—Ck 1, hen 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son; ck 3, hen 4, pul 5, J. C. Blunck; ck 4, pul 3, F. N. Terpening; ckl 3, pul 4, E. A. Martin; ck 2, hen 3, pen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 4, hen 1, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 1, H. A. Shetler. **BOOTED WHITE**—Pen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, J. C. Blunck; ck 1, F. G. Bean; cks 2, 3, hens 1, 2, ckl 2, 3, pen 2, H. A. Shetler.

SILKIES.

Ck 2, hen 3, J. C. Blunck; ck 1, hens 1, 2, ckl 3, 4, pul 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 3, H. A. Shetler.

RUMPLESS.

Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 3, ckl 1, 4, pul 1, 3, F. G. Bean; ck 3, ckl 2, 3, pul 2, 4, H. S. Molinen; ck 4, hen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm.

FRIZZLES.

Ck 1, hen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; cks 2, 3, hens 1, 3, pul 1, F. G. Bean.

SULTANS.

Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, H. A. Shetler.

BLACK SUMATRA.

Pens 1, 2, ck 1, hen 3, ckl 2, 3, pul 2, J. C. Blunck; cks 2, 3, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, pul 1, N. B. Warner; hens 4, 5, Carlisle Poultry Farm.

PIT GAMES.

Cks 1, 3, hen 2, Wm. Schleigh; ckl 2, pul 1, Shendo Poultry Yards; ck 2, ckl 1, pul 3, Wm. G. Minnich; ck 4, H. A. Shetler; ckl 3, pul 2, hen 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS.

Ck 1, pul 1, R. H. Angle.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, pen 1, E. A. Martin; pen 2, Gerbig & Miller. **ROSE COMB**—Ck 1, pul 1, Hoke & Son; ck 1, ckl 2, pul 2, E. A. Martin.

TURKEYS.

BRONZE—Tom 1, hens 1, 2, 3, young toms 1, 2, 3, young hens 1, 2, 3, Bird Bros.; tom 2, Miss Mary A. Hutton. **SLATE**—Tom 1, W. A. Shafer. **WHITE**—HOLLAND—Tom 1, hen 1, E. A. Martin. **NARRAGANSETT**—Young tom 1, young hen 1, W. A. Shafer. **WHITE**—Tom 2, hen 2, W. A. Shafer. **BLACK**—Tom 1, hen 1, W. A. Shafer.

DUCKS.

GRAY CALL—Drake 1, duck 1, young drake 2, young duck 2, Valdosta Poultry Co.; young duck 1, young drake 1, Wm. G. Minnich. **MALLARD**—Drake 1, duck 1, young drake 1, young duck 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; young drakes 2, 3, 4, young ducks 2, 3, drake 2, duck 2, H. A. Shetler. **DECOY**—Drake 1, duck 1, H. A. Shetler. **EAST INDIA**—Drake 1, duck 1, young drake 1, young duck 1, H. A. Shetler. **COLORED MUSCOVY**—Duck 1, W. A. Shafer; drake 2, duck 2, young drake 1, young duck 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; drake 1, duck 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **WHITE MUSCOVY**—Drake 1, duck 1, young drake 1, young duck 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; drake 3, duck 2, W. A. Shafer; drake 2, H. A. Shetler. **INDIAN RUNNER**—Young drake 1, young duck 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; drake 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm; young drake 2, young duck 2, H. A. Shetler; drakes 1, 3, ducks 1, 2, Mrs. R. J. Farrer. **PEKIN**—Drake 1, ducks 4, 5, young drake 4, young duck 3, Sharon Mentzer; drake 2, ducks 2, 3, young drakes 1, 2, young ducks 1, 2, L. S. Dayhoff; drake 2, duck 1, young duck 4, Charles Morrison; drake 3, S. G. Hoke & Son; drake 5, Miss Mary A. Hutton; drake 4, E. A. Martin; young drake 3, young duck 5, Plymouth Poultry Farm Co. **ROUEN**—Drake 1, duck 2, W. A. Shafer; drake 2, duck 1, young drake 1, young duck 1, H. A. Shetler. **CAYUGA**—Young drake 1, young duck 1, W. A. Shafer. **CRESTED WHITE**—Drake 1, duck 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; duck 2, J. H. Mehring; young drake 1, young duck 1, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE CALL**—Duck 1, Wm. G. Minnich; drake 1, duck 2, young drake 1, young duck 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; drake 2, Wm. G. Minnich.

GEESSE.

TOULOUSE—Gander 1, Mrs. R. J. Farrer; young gander 1, young goose 1, Valdosta Poultry Co. **EMBDEN**—Gander 1, goose 1, H. A. Shetler; gander 2, goose 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. **AFRICAN**—Gander 1, goose 1, W. A. Shafer. **BROWN CHINA**—Gander 1, goose 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; gander 3, goose 2, W. A. Shafer; gander 2, goose 3, young gander 1, young goose 1, H. A. Shetler. **WHITE CHINA**—Gander 1, F. N. Terpening; gander 2, goose 2, W. A. Shafer; gander 3, goose 1, Valdosta Poultry Co.; gander 4, young goose 1, H. A. Shetler. **EGYPTIAN**—Gander 1, young goose 1, Valdosta Poultry Co. **WILD**—Young goose 1, young gander 2, Valdosta Poultry Co.; young goose 2, young gander 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; gander 2, goose 2, H. A. Shetler; goose 1 gander 1, W. A. Shafer.

Mr. Chas. K. Darone, R. F. D. 6, York, Pa., is offering prizes for the best White Wyandotte cockerel and pullet hatched from his eggs, to be decided at Hagers-town, 1905, and Harrisburg, 1906. See his ad in classified columns and write him for further particulars.

GOOSE CULTURE.

An unusual interest is given to the caring of geese. Of all the kinds of market geese, Toulouse and Embden are the most popular. These are large and desirable in size, are very hardy, grow quickly, and are always ready for the spit after they have gained a proper market size.

In caring for them many advantages are gained through having waste lowlands adjacent to an elevated field that may be given to the geese. The lowlands furnish plenty of verbage and water, while the elevated hillside is a dry spot for them to go to at night and when there is a heavy rainfall. Many people would smile at the assertion that ducks and geese can drown, but the facts are that it often happens that both of these breeds of water fowl are drowned in ponds, streams and during heavy rainfalls. When they become water-soaked in a stream or pond and it is difficult for them to gain the shore where they may dry and plume their feathers they will struggle until finally they are overcome. A quick, sharp, driving rain storm proves disastrous to the young of either the ducks or the geese. Frequently this is the case when there is no elevated spot, trees or bushes that they may go to at such a time.

While geese largely gain their living from grazing rich pastures, it is quite different with the ducks. Ducks must be constantly fed from start to finish if it is wished to have them of good size and plump.

It is never advisable to allow geese to feed from the same ground that is set apart for pasturing any other live stock. Often sheep do not care to follow a flock of geese that have cleanly grazed the land, and hogs will not hesitate to snap up the young goslings if they can get them. Geese will do remarkably well on rough, wet lands that are not fit pasture for any other live stock, provided, as stated before, they have the dry elevated spot to go to when it is necessary.

Those who propose to raise geese another season should select and purchase their breeding stock the coming fall. Geese in their second year are best for breeders; younger than that, they are not so desirable, but afterwards they continue to produce fine goslings until quite old. While this is true of the geese, it is best not to keep the ganders past the third year. A new lot of young ganders should be always available; the old ganders discarded during the winter of the third year, when they may be sold to good advantage, if they have been quickly fattened on rich foods.

Hens lay eggs

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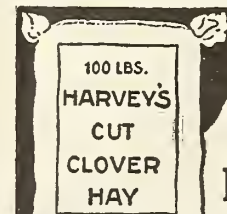
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1,000 Hens, Cocks, Cockerels, and Pullets for Sale. Fowls successfully exported to all parts of the world. 28-page catalogue free. 68-page book, "Minorcas All Varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc., fully illustrated, 25c. postpaid. My Minorcas have never lost a special for large size and have won more prizes for my customers in strong competition at New York, Boston, Washington, and other leading shows, than any four other strains combined, which proves the quality of stock I sell. Positively I do not show against my customers in Single Combs.

GEO. H. NORTHUP, R. F. D. 5, Raceville, Wash. Co., N. Y.



GIVE THE HENS A CHANCE

You can't expect them to produce many eggs on a grain diet—nature demands certain properties. To get the best results in winter they must be fed something green. In summer they get this from nature as required, —that's why they lay better in summer than in winter.

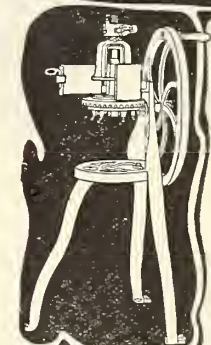
Harvey's Cut Clover Hay

supplies this need. The fact that we are filling orders from our customers of last year proves that it makes eggs. All we ask is a trial—it will sell itself afterwards.

Our Catalogue will tell you all about it and about our line of Poultry Supplies; Bone Cutters, Incubators, Drinking Fountains, Feeding Pans, Crushed Oyster Shells, Poultry Grit, Meat Meal, Beef Scraps, Condition Powders, Disinfectants, etc. Write for this catalogue—it's free.

HARVEY SEED CO., 21 Ellicott St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TRY IT BEFORE YOU BUY IT



TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL

This is the Bone Cutter that won

Two Highest Awards

At the St. Louis World's Fair:

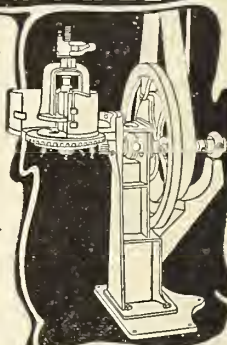
Mann's Latest Model

New designs; never clogs; automatic governor which adapts the feed to strength of operator. We send it on

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

No money asked for until you prove on your own premises that Mann's Latest will cut any bone with adhering meat and gristle easier, faster and in better shape than any other. If you don't like it return it at our expense. Isn't that better for you than to pay cash in advance for a machine you never tried? Isn't it finer than so-called "trial offers" which demand payment in advance? Catalog free.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 61 Milford, Mass.
Mrs. Flower Cutters, Granite Crystal Grit, Swinging Feed Trays, etc.



NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE.

We will have our Twelfth Annual Sale for the month of NOVEMBER of the World Wide Known Egg Producer

BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC.

On account of the late Spring this year, there were less birds raised than ever before, so the demand for fresh laid eggs will be the greater.

To help supply this extra demand a little BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC in the morning mash will do the work. It starts the pullets laying early and keeps them laying all through the winter. It helps the old hens through moulting and gets them to laying before the very cold weather sets in.

Those who have used BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC will never try anything else, as it does more than we say it will do.

The regular price is 1-lb. box 25c.; by mail, 40c.; or, 5 boxes, \$1.

We will sell during the month of NOVEMBER only a 1-lb. box 15c.; by mail, 30c.; or, 7 boxes \$1, shipped, via express or freight from New York. This is a big saving for our customers, old and new, and those wishing to double their profits should take advantage of this special offer.

At these reduced prices, positively no orders filled before November 1st nor after November 30th. We sell all kinds of POULTRY SUPPLIES and all are listed in our Immense Illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue, mailed free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T.

W. V. RUSS, Prop.

26 and 28 Vesey Street, New York City



This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

THE ART OF POULTRY FATTENING.

The commercial or utility side of the poultry industry, while it has always been the moving power that drives the wheels of fancy, has now reached a stage in this country that will mark an epoch in its evolution. A new era has dawned. New forces are at work and they are powerful and capable of creating a revolution in methods. And this force once applied can not do otherwise than succeed. This power is the great packing houses of the West—the Swifts, Armour's and others whose facilities for buying, slaughtering and selling meat food products to the world are of such magnitude and their system so perfect that not a city, town, or village in this and but few in foreign countries in which their products are not sold or their influence felt. To these great establishments and not to the producers themselves are we indebted for the new conditions. More than five years ago one of them stated to the writer that nothing would please them more than to be able to enter foreign markets, not with better, but only as good poultry as those markets afforded. The reason it could not be done was because the American people have always set up as their standard of perfection a fat carcass; yellow and plump without regard to what that plumpness consisted of. The only material known to them to produce it being corn, and the result from feeding it being grease or fat deposited in layers under the skin and a pound or more in the abdominal cavity, the flesh being inferior, often stringy and tough, and that poultry in this condition would be almost unsalable in European markets. The American people, with their reckless extravagance, are willing to pay high prices for such poultry because it is the plumpest and best looking the markets afford, and when the meat is separated from the grease in trussing and cooking we are left but little edible portion and that not of the best quality, deluding ourselves with the belief that we are eating a delicious morsel simply because we paid a high price for it. No such extravagance is tolerated in any other country. Poultry to many is a luxury rarely afforded. Under such conditions, we can readily understand why a fowl must be finished for market with the largest possible percentage attainable of edible portion as compared to bones and offal. Furthermore, the texture of the skin, shape, appearance and firmness of flesh to the touch, and entire absence of layers of fat in the dressed bird, and the white, juicy, finely-flavored qualities when cooked are the points of excellence. In order to attain this a system of feeding for specific results become necessary.

Instead of turning the birds loose to range at will and shoveling out corn to them, they are confined, their exercise limited to small coops and fed on material that produces these results. The method of feeding varies in manner and material in different countries. The most successful and profitable locality perhaps in the world is the Le Mans, in Normandy. It is not uncommon for choice specimens to sell for 20 to 25 francs (four to five dollars) in the Halles Centrales in Paris, and not over six pounds in weight. Such prices, however, are not obtainable outside of France, where their system of cooking and serving is so different from ours, making it possible for one fowl to serve three times as many persons as in any other country. The next most profit-

able district is the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, England, where whole families are engaged in it, as were their ancestors for generations back. They know nothing else; they never have done, and their children never will do, anything else but fatten poultry for the London market. The method employed is both trough feeding and the cramming machine, some using one, some the other, and many a combination of the two. The trough alone is not so profitable, but enables more fowls to be kept in process. Ten days of trough and ten machine feeding is more profitable, but the best results are obtained by machine feeding from start to finish, care being taken not to overfeed during the first week, gradually getting them up to full feed. These results are secured through the ability of the bird to digest and assimilate two or three times as much feed as it would consume from a trough if left to its own inclination. The food is made semi-liquid and no water or grit are given in addition to it, but it must be ground to a meal and be composed of just such material as will produce these results without sickening or injuring the bird. By this method we are able to add three or more pounds of

meat to a four-pound bird in twenty-one days at what would be in this country a cost in feed of about eight cents per bird for the twenty-one days, and in turn make a profit not only on the weight gained but an increase per pound for quality and finish; the perfectly finished bird having what fat it carries deposited in globules throughout the tissue, rendering it of that quality demanded. If these fatters, as they are called, are able to buy the ten to twelve weeks old Irish birds sent over for this purpose at 75 cents each, pay the enormous prices they are compelled to for feed and sell their products at a profit, what is to prevent Americans not only sending such birds to the English markets but from supplying their own with this most desirable meat. Mr. Charles W. Armour, the head of the Armour Packing Company, in an interview on this subject published in the Kansas City Star of December 1, 1901, stated that "The American people will pay more for good food than any other people in the world." This is a significant statement from a man engaged in supplying the world with meat food. All that the American people need is a taste of this kind of poultry and the demand will exceed the supply. When this demand sets in there will be a wide divergence in price between the thin and the finished stock. The best will go higher, the poor lower. While the thin chicken will always find sale at some price to the fatters, the greasy ones will go begging for buyers. Canada has for several years been developing rapidly along this line. England naturally looks to her colonies first for what she needs, and they are prompt to act on any suggestions from the mother country, and foster such industries as are susceptible of development on their soil. At Ottawa, Ont., Truero, Nova Scotia, and Bondville, Quebec, the fattening of poultry for the London market is carried on extensively under government supervision, and they have standing orders for greater quantities than they can possibly supply. The climate of England is very unsuited to poultry culture, being exceedingly damp and wet. Large poultry farms such as exist in this country are unknown there. While I believe it pos-

sible for those schooled in our methods of artificial incubation, brooding, and rearing to adapt these methods to English climate and conditions, it remains to be done. There is no limit to the quantity this country can produce. We can supply every demand the foreign and home markets impose upon us. If we can produce a good article the world wants it, but it won't do for us to try to force them to accept our false standard of excellence as theirs, at the same time knowing in our hearts that ours is not the proper but simply a convenient one. We supply the world with the best beef; we finish our cattle up to the highest degree of perfection and the quality governs the price. If we had refused to do so and tried to sell Europe our grass-fed steers and insisted that such were the best we could produce, they would have none of it, and our home market would be our only outlet. The reader can form some idea as to the quality and appearance of the best dressed poultry produced in England by the following. At the Smithfield (London) Table Poultry Show, held in December, the first prize winners shown and weighed in couples were: Buff Orpington pullets, 21 lbs., 4 oz.; Dorking cockerels, 20 lbs., 8 oz.; farmyard cockerels, 23 lbs., 13 oz.; farmyard pullets, 17 lbs., 10 oz.; Pekin ducks, 15 lbs., 3 oz.; Turkey cocks, 59 lbs., 3 oz.; Turkey hens, 49 lbs., 10 oz.

There is nothing in the above that we can not duplicate and even excel in weight and quality. We have only to adopt the necessary methods. The cramming machine produces the maximum results, but trough feeding will add from 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. of flesh to a 4-lb. bird in 21 days by the use of proper feed, which, of course, is the foundation. A live 3-lb. pullet, as it comes from the farm, carries about 6 ounces of bone, 21 ounces of offal and, after cooking, about 18 ounces of edible meat. Here the percentage of waste to edible portion is excessive. The bird is now in its best condition to take on flesh, but the farmer, unmindful of this opportunity to convert feed into meat, rushes it off to market. The middleman steps in here and with but a few dollars invested in capital, no risks incident to the



YOUR POULTRY HOUSE

Paroid Roofing lasts longer and wears better than any other ready roofing because it is better made clear through, of better stock and better finish. Contains no tar. Slate color. A complete roofing kit in each roll. Send for free sample and book "Building Economy" and let us prove it to you. Established in 1817.

F. W. Bird & SON, E. Walpole, Mass., or Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLE OF PAROID

IF YOU WISH TO BREED WINNERS, BUY STOCK FROM THE WINNING LINES.

FIFTEEN YEARS AMERICA'S BEST AND STILL LEADING, Bradley Bro.'s Barred Plymouth Rocks.

For the LAST FIFTEEN YEARS Birds We Bred and Raised have won at New York Shows as follows:

- (1) **MORE FIRST PRIZES** by over 25 per cent than any other exhibitor has won on ANY STOCK.
- (2) **Nearly DOUBLE** the First Prizes on EXHIBITION PENS than any other exhibitor has won.
- (3) **Nearly DOUBLE** the number of FIRST PRIZES on COCKERELS of any other exhibitor.
- (4) **And THREE TIMES** the number of FIRST PRIZES on MALES that any other exhibitor, has won on stock not our breeding.

ALL THE ABOVE BIRDS WERE BRED AND RAISED BY BRADLEY BROS., WHO HAVE FULL LIBERTY TO MAKE THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS.

At New York Show, 1904, Five of the nine Blue Ribbon Birds were Bred and Raised by us. The First Prize Cockerel is now in our yards.

No less than Thirty-seven Winning Males at New York Shows, have been bred by us the last fifteen years. Our birds have been Winners at the Largest Shows held in this Country, also in England. Our shipments have extended to Canada, Mexico, West Indies and Africa.

\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two customers from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

OUR LAST EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK SHOW, in 1902, in a class of 223 of the Best America Could Furnish, we won three-fifths of all the Regular Prizes and All the Special Prizes except one, including All Silver Cups, Gold Special and Silver Medal.

THREE OF THE FOUR HIGHEST PRIZES ON COCKS AND COCKERELS were won by birds from our "Grandson's Brother" lines and our 1st and 2d prize pullets, Judge Scudder, who has placed the awards on Rocks at nearly every New York Show for 15 years, stated, were the highest scoring of any he ever judged in the Garden.

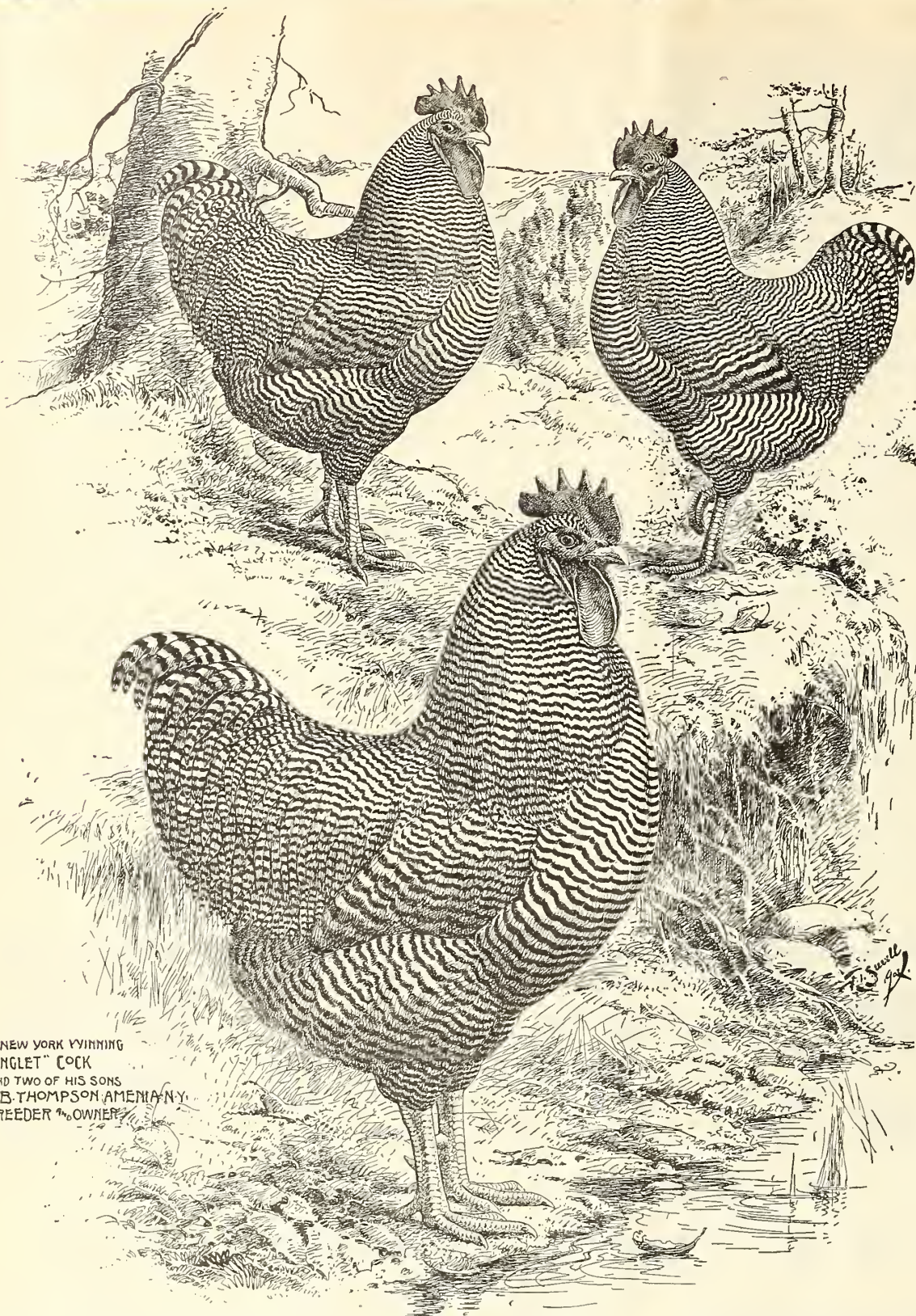
We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes; Four of the Five Pullet Prizes; Four Prizes on Fowls; and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. ALL OUR WINNERS Were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of "America's Best—Illustrated," giving 22 pictures of recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of "What Our Hatching Eggs produced for Our Customers Last Season," both sent free.

FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL AT NEW YORK SHOW and one of the Thirty-seven Winning Males at New York Shows, bred by us the last fifteen years. The last six years Twenty-two birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

Our 1904 Breeding Yards—the Highest Grade of Stock—now for sale. Write for Prices.

BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, Lee, Mass.



A NEW YORK WINNING
"RINGLET" COCK
AND TWO OF HIS SONS
E. B. THOMPSON AMENIA, N.Y.
BREEDER & OWNER

production and maturing of the bird, takes advantage of the situation and the grower's indifference or ignorance and in three weeks makes more than double the profit on a bird than the man did who raised it. What reason or excuse can be advanced that will justify the producer in selling his pullets (spring) at 6 1-2 cents, less express and commission charges, when if properly finished they will fetch him at least double per pound. Not theoretically or on paper, but in fact as it exists to-day. He would never dream of selling an unfatted steer or hog for slaughter because the opportunity is his to convert grain into meat at a profit. He takes advantage of this slower and more expensive method, but ignores the quicker and more profitable one. His eyes are being opened, however, and the true situation is becoming apparent. The revolution is at hand, and when the American people undertake it aright they will show the foreigner a clean pair of heels in this as they have in many other lines. The business has already assumed large proportions in the West. The Armour's at Kansas City alone are killing ten thousand fowls a day, and they are but one among those now engaged in it. They predict that in two years they will be killing twenty times this number daily. If the home markets will not consume them the foreign

will. There could not possibly be a greater stimulant to the poultry industry than these big establishments have injected into it, and the time is close at hand when cramming machines may be as common as churns.—H. E. Moss.

PRODUCING TOO MUCH POULTRY.

Very often we hear remarks about the over-production of poultry, eggs, etc. There is just one kind of over-production, and that is the production of inferior stock. This may be found any year and at any time of the year, and I believe in about all parts of the country. If you should happen to be in the vicinity of Washington Market, New York City, at most any time, just note the great quantity of poultry offered for sale that is of poor quality. Go to most any of the large shipping or receiving points in the country and you will see the same thing—a great number of fowls that should never have been sent to market. In all of these markets a large stock of poultry can generally be found towards night that can be bought at almost any price, for the reason that it is suitable for no purpose. Unless the best grades are held at an unreasonably high price, they are closed out early in the day; that remaining goes

principally to cheap restaurants and hucksters, who have a trade among the poor class, the commission man being glad to accept anything to move it out of his way. There is altogether too much of this kind of poultry in the country, and why so many people will continue to place it on the market is more than I can understand. If everyone who raises and fattens poultry for market would be particular to have the fowls in good plump condition when placed on sale, I believe the general price would advance ten to fifteen per cent.

I have noticed many times that the farmer who keeps but forty or fifty fowls and takes to market that number once or twice a year, gets a better price than his neighbor who keeps from one to two hundred and is "hen poor." This is a case of over production. The latter keeps so many fowls and at such a loss that he finally gets disgusted with them, crates up a lot and takes them to market, fat or lean as they may happen to be, and sells them for what he can get. Of course, the price is low and he is dissatisfied and says they have eaten their "heads off" two or three times over. Its just so in every line of poultry production; the man handling a small quantity gets the best price, because, having only a limited number, he takes more care in preparing the product. The over-production is of the careless

man's stock, and he is the one who keeps the price down. The demand for good prime market poultry is in advance of the supply, and with the increase of population in this country, and especially in the cities, there is every reason to believe that there will not be too much of the better quality of stock produced for a long time to come.

A great many farmers—yes, I think more than half of them—raise poultry without any forethought as to what kind of stock the market demands. A man may raise a lot of good-sized, yet dark-skinned fowls, for which there may be no demand in his market. This also helps to make a surplus on the market. The demand in this part of the country is for fowls having a yellow skin. This is mere prejudice, but its the owner's business and to his interest to give the people what they ask for and not undertake to educate them to use what he fancies, and at the same time glut the market and injure the trade of others. There is nothing gained by anyone in carrying on business in this way, except it may be the one who is looking for cheap stock.

We must keep the fowls that yield the largest and surest returns if we expect to make a success in market poultry. We must aim to have every article which we produce of a grade that will be in demand and always salable in our market. If we find that we are raising stock which is not adapted to our market then we should make a change. But don't make the mistake of keeping more poultry than you can care for properly, and mongrels at that, and then in the end sell them in a half-fattened condition. The market is well supplied with this class of stock, always has been and probably always will be.—V. M. Couch.

FAVEROLLES.



Salmon Faverolles, Ermine Faverolles French Faverolles. The King of Utility Fowls. Hens that Lay All Winter. Chickens that grow to four pounds weight when twelve weeks old. Send stamp for circular that tells all about them. I have recently imported the best strains of Faverolles in Europe, over 200 selected birds. Salmon or Ermine Faverolle eggs from \$3 to \$6 per dozen. Dr. A. H. PHELPS, Glens Falls, N. Y. Also High-class Bantams. Illustrated catalogue, 6c.

RIDGELY'S Breeder of High-Class

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Besides our winnings at other shows, we won at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 26-30, 1904, 3d cock, 1st hen, 1st and 4th cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th pullets; 2d pen; \$10 Gold Special for best collection. Our pens for this year are better than ever. Eggs, \$3 per 13.

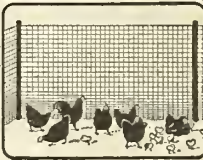
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IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
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CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c., 25—30c., 50—50c., 100—75c.
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Union Lock Poultry Fencing



As It Looks When Erected

Strongest and Best By Every Test.

Has been fully tested by leading poultrymen. All heights (12 in. to 7 ft.). Has fine mesh for small chicks. Over 1,000 rods of this fence used on Lakewood Poultry Farm, New Jersey. You will be pleased with it.

Our Low Price will Surprise You.

We will ship from mills in Connecticut, Illinois and California, and guarantee prompt delivery. Catalogue of Farm and Poultry Fencing sent free.

Write Us What You Want. Do It To-Day.

CASE BROTHERS,
16-22 Main St., Colchester, Conn.



ANTI-LOUSE Roost Brackets

Write for descriptive circular will protect your fowls from midge louse or red mite ravages. Impossible for lice to pass from perch to wall or wall to perch. Most convenient and practical bracket made—the only one that lifts out of the way for cleaning, spraying and painting underneath perch. For Single and Combination Roosts. Price, 75c a pair. THE KEYES-OAVIS CO., Ltd., Dept. G, Battle Creek, Mich.

EGGS IN WINTER.

But little profit can come from the eggs produced by fowls unless they are made to lay during the winter months, when fresh-laid eggs are the most valuable. The fact that so many do succeed in producing a fair per cent of the egg yield during the winter months proves the possibility of success along that line when we learn more fully the conditions needed. We constantly see in print the following statements: "Keep the hens at work," "Make them dig in straw for all their grain." Yet how few we find following these simple instructions. The thing to be desired is to make the hens hunt and dig continually for food, so they may have plenty of exercise; it is exercise they need and *must have* or they will not lay. There must be a dry floor to your hen-house, and this floor, whether ground or board, must be covered with six or eight inches of loose dry earth or sand. Cover this with dry straw a foot deep and throw all of the grain that the fowls get during the winter months into this and make them dig and hunt for it. No matter if they do make a dust; all the better, for this fine dust flying about will be a protection against all insect life that may be in the house; and when you see the dust flying you can feel assured that the floor is dry and the hens busy. Small grain, such as broken corn, wheat, oats, barley, millet seed, and buckwheat is the best for them, as it keeps them working longer to get enough. When fowls are kept busy they are out of mischief, seldom pulling feathers or eating eggs. Besides this the exercise adds to the vigor of both males and females, giving more vitality to the eggs, causing them to hatch better.

We should also favor the union of fowls for the fancy as well as market poultry and eggs. The proper selection of a variety to your liking can be made. To illustrate, we shall select for you the White Plymouth Rock. Begin with a few of the very best to be had, use every egg they lay for producing chicks, select from the progeny all the high-grade females for breeding pens; those of poor quality can be housed by themselves and can be handled for market eggs during the whole year. As the proper time for hatching approaches, put your very best males into the pens that contain your best selected females. From these matings hatch your own future supply. From the other matings sell what is known as incubator eggs; they are sold by the hundred usually at from three to five cents each. You will gradually find sale for a few dozens for hatching to those who are willing to pay about two dollars per thirteen. As your stock improves, you can gradually work into the fancy poultry trade and in so doing you will have gained this plane of pleasure without much cost or outlay, having made use of the utility or market poultry part of the business to keep your poultry with profit while working up the ladder for reputation.

Because you have these good breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or Leghorns—need not prevent your selling market eggs or poultry, as they will produce more eggs and better poultry with the same care given to mongrel stock. Do not have the male birds with the hens that produce the market eggs; they will lay just the same without the males, and the eggs will keep longer. Put the males in the pens from which you will sell the incubator eggs and the eggs for hatching. In this way no one can get your stock from the market eggs. Never sell the best stock; keep that for yourself.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

No breed, it is presumed, has extended so much in thirty years as has the Wyandotte family. Today the Standard gives space to seven varieties, and among all these, none are more welcome in the public favor than the Buff Wyandottes. A short time ago when visiting Troy, New York, we were driven to the home of Mr. Lord, who resides just outside of the city limits of Troy. Here are kept and cared for a few Buff Wyandottes of the very highest quality, seemingly alone for the pleasure and devotion of Mr. Lord and his family. There is no evidence of many being raised, but few are ever sold. They are grown under the fancier's eye with the determination to have the very best that can be produced. Those who are fanciers

for pleasure are the ones who do much good in the improvement of any breed.

When we stop to consider that from this neighborhood of Troy clear up over the hills of Cambridge and Shusan, where Piser and Riddell grow their beautiful Wyandottes, we will realize that Troy is the outpost of a large country through which numerous plants are established. In these are grown, perhaps, thousands of beautiful Buff Wyandottes from which seems to be selected the product to supply the yards not only of this country but of the world.

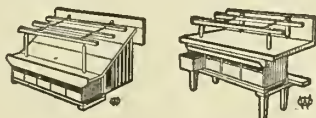
In riding along in the cars up over the hills from Troy into Vermont, it is noticeable that three out of every five kinds of poultry seen are of a buff color, showing the influence that the producing of any kind of stock to perfection will have in a neighborhood. The same is true of cattle for butter or dairy cows, sheep and swine. One neighborhood may have all Berkshire hogs, another Merino sheep; again, another section is all Jersey cattle, and the same is true of this section of upper New York beyond Troy towards Vermont as to the buff varieties of fowls.

In this connection it is interesting to note that New England is filled with Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, but everywhere in the whole length and breadth of the country it is scarcely possible to get away from the outpouring of Plymouth Rocks.

Those interested in the Buff Wyandottes are putting forth an unusual effort to have very large classes at the St. Louis exhibition poultry display. It is quite to the credit of those interested in this variety that they should work so hard, and begin so soon to put forth an effort to have a great gathering of poultry at St. Louis. In their efforts it is shown plainly that they wish to have the Buff Wyandotte in the lead of the procession. To find that they have outrun all others and that they have brought into the St. Louis Exposition one of the grandest displays of Buff Wyandottes or any other fowl that has ever been brought together in this country would not prove a surprise.

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New Green Bone Shell
Cutter for Poultryman
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horsepower. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.
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Easton, Pa.

MODEL HENNERY EQUIPMENT



Every poultryman wants it. Don't you? And hundreds have it since fitting up their houses with

The Potter Portable Hennerly Outfit and Vermin Exterminator Roost

The 20th century poultry house fixtures. Used and recommended by poultry raisers all over the country. Three distinct styles, fifty different sizes to fit any Hennerly. Neat and convenient, time and labor saving. Our fixtures please others and we know they will please you. Our large 30-page catalogue tells all. Write for it to-day.

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Box 1, Downers Grove, Ill.



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THE SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO. (Incorporated)

The Chas. A. Cyphers Incubators and Brooders
The Star Incubators and Brooders

Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."—The greatest and surest of all vermin exterminators, germicides and disinfectants. S. P. S. Chick Food.—A mixture of several different kinds of grains, seed, bone animal matter, etc., in such proportions as to meet all need of the Chicks and keep them healthy. S. P. S. Morning Mash.—The great egg food. S. P. S. Hen Food is a combination of grains, just suited to keep hens healthy, full of vigor and vitality, and a full egg basket of hatchable eggs.

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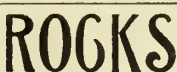


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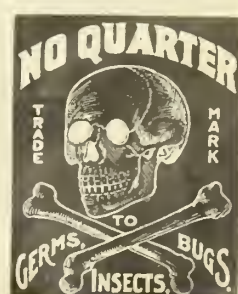
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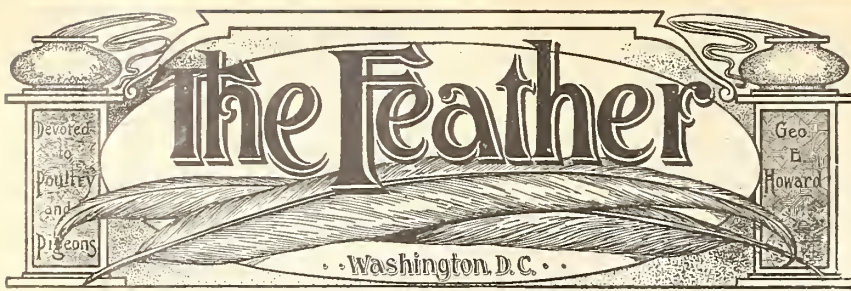
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NOVEMBER 1904.

That the last Hagerstown Show was a good one those in attendance can well testify. Strange as it may seem to some, this show has gradually reached a level whereby it has become the standard by which other events are judged. There are various reasons why this state of affairs exists, the foremost being the wise management and the genial hospitality offered to all. Mr. Cost deserves the unstinted praise of the entire poultry fraternity for his great work, and THE FEATHER is more happy than ever in paying this tribute to him. We believe that no single show in America can assemble a greater aggregation of fanciers and breeders, nor a finer display of standard-bred poultry than is to be found at Hagerstown.

There were many extraordinarily good specimens in the coops this year, and the classes were, as a whole, well filled. A particular illustration of this was to be seen in the Wyandotte classes, the Whites, Silvers, and Buffs all being great. One class worthy of more than a passing comment was that of the Brown Leghorns. This variety has always been a strong feature at Hagerstown, and everybody will agree that this was brought about by the late Dr. H. W. Dorsey's interest in them. The example he set seems to have proven lasting if one is to judge by the enthusiasm displayed in Brown Leghorn alley this year, and the numerous winners in all the classes that are lineal descendants of the Doctor's stock. Surely the winners are to be congratulated on their very great success, and THE FEATHER wishes them a lasting continuance in this work. In other classes as will be seen by the report elsewhere in this issue, the same high standard of quality prevailed.

There was a great fascination at the Hagerstown Show this year, and we believe that a great many of those present understood each other better than heretofore, and such being the case, a great amount of good is surely to result. So many differences of late have been going the rounds, that really it was difficult to know "who was who." The problem is narrowing down to a finish, and it will not be so very long before it will be possible to brush off the dust of battle and to have gained something by the experience. THE FEATHER never likes to jump hot-headed into anything, and believes that the best interests of the fraternity will be served through conservative methods. We are also of the opinion

that we owe more to our subscribers than to burden our columns with the quarrels of a few interested parties. Yet, we will never hesitate to devote a whole edition to some other things which concern the fraternity at large. Some things must soon happen for the advancement of the poultry interests, and the sooner the reforms are begun the sooner will we all profit by them. Gentlemen, let's begin by being more liberal in our attitude towards others. Eliminate selfishness, and equip ourselves fully for the complete development of the American Poultry Association. We are members alike of this organization, and as such it behooves us to behave as gentlemen should. The smallness of some men contrasts greatly with the largeness of others on this question, but it will hardly be to the credit of the former when the final reckoning comes around.

Daily we are in receipt of communications asking us when the new "Standard" will be issued. As an answer to all such we will say that we do not know. Our firmest belief at first was that it would surely be published on or before January first, but to our best and latest knowledge of the subject the time will be extended indefinitely. Those having charge of the publication of the "Standard" should have a clear understanding of the matter and be fully prepared to make a definite announcement of the situation. It is not unreasonable to insist on its early publication, and it seems that more time has been granted to the work than is necessary for the job. Come, gentlemen, tell us something.

The World's Fair (so far as poultry and pigeons are concerned) is at an end, as will be seen by the report in this number of THE FEATHER. To some it has been a great treat, while to others it has been one of those things which would have been better if it had never happened. There is no use in any one saying they were disappointed, for that was a natural inference, and nothing more was to be expected. These stupendous undertakings of mixed ideas and desires always are disappointing to some, and the remembrances of "any old" world's fair associations have never amounted to much good to the chicken end of it. The great trouble, to begin with, is in the management having to contend with so many varying influences and differences. This was a great hindrance to the late World's Fair, and many will agree with us that better things should have happened than really did.

Personally, we were not directly interested in the affair, but can but feel that it is well it is over. It may have netted a gain had it been better understood, but from a practical standpoint of the poultry and pigeon interest it was all but satisfying. There was a raft of stock present, which made a great display in all the classes, and for this we feel gratified. The report is contributed by Mr. McGrew, who was on the grounds from the beginning to the ending, and it is an impartial, thorough digest in more ways than one. Now that this great task is off our hands it will be well to settle down on earth again, and begin the arduous task of attending to our own business.

It was regrettable that we were unable to attend the World's Fair Show, for we would loved to have met and become acquainted with the complete staff of judges.

This season promises to be an important one so far as shows can make it so, and this, as much as anything else, is responsible for the growth of the poultry industry. There can not be too many show centers for the good of all concerned, for the more we have the greater will be the zeal of the breeders to outshine each other. The Herald Square Show, New York, this month, bids fair to be a great success, and we hope to see it so. At first there was some contention regarding the wisdom of holding two shows in Gotham, but we are pleased to note that these objections vanished, and that everything seems serene enough to prophesy a great hit for the newcomer. It is hard to imagine that two shows could not be made to pay in so great a place as New York, and we express the prediction that notwithstanding the first show there this month, the regular one will be held in Madison Square Garden in January, without so much as a ripple on the surface to mar the splendors and glory of both. There is just one New York, no matter how many other places there may be on the face of the earth. Take our word for it—the rank and file will be there just the same.

Boston will be in line this year, fully prepared to put up as great a show as ever. The rest of a year will surely give renewed vigor and interest to all lovers of the feathered beauties in that section. There is no disputing the fact that New England is the home of as great an aggregation of fanciers and breeders of number one birds as can be found in any spot of this world of ours. Good birds grow up there just like weeds; its in the air, and there is never any trouble to put up a fine display in a few hours. These things and many others convince us that the poultry and pigeon interests are decidedly on the move in the East.

Next year the Hagerstown Fair Association will hold its Golden Jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of its show—and promises to give us all something to talk about ever afterwards. Already things have begun to move in this direction, and as our venerable friend Cost says: "Meet me at the Great Hagerstown Show—something will be doing." Those well acquainted with him wouldn't dispute him for the world.

We are glad to note the extreme quiet that seems to prevail in the poultry press at present. Apparently all arguments have been exploded and proven to be fallacies of the worst kind. The suffering reader will not forget to be thankful on the twenty-fourth and eat more turkey and cranberry sauce than is good for his digestion. If this apathy will only last we will have time in plenty to talk about the things which concern us all. Let us hope for the best.

THE FEATHER acknowledges the splendid report of the Hagerstown Show in *The American Fancier*, and reprints same in this issue. Editor Drevenstedt, and Judges Brown, Hewes, and Crangle, who reported the show, covered the ground so thoroughly there was nothing else to be said.

Be patient, for thus only can one content oneself until the new "Standard of Perfection" makes its debut.

Reports from various sections indicate great activity in the incubator and brooder business. As we understand it indications point to a lively trade in machines this season, and we are glad to note the progress along this line of thought. This is a great big country of ours and it takes considerable of everything to cover it thoroughly. The great strides that have been made in perfecting incubators and brooders in the past few years have enabled anyone with the ordinary amount of intelligence to hatch and brood chickens about as well as any biddie that ever happened. Then, again, the prejudice that once existed against artificial incubating and brooding has disappeared almost entirely. It is quite the thing these days to do your hatching "by steam" and have it over with, thereby considerably lessening the expense and labor of poultry keeping. Besides the local, there is the foreign or export trade that has been built up in the last year or so. The magnitude of this business would startle many, for practically the civilized world will depend upon American-made incubators and brooders for many years to come. This country is distinguished in this particular line of manufacture, and the principles of incubating and brooding are reduced to a science that is practical and profitable to the investor. The more thought we give to the subject the greater seems the possibilities for a more comprehensive expansion of trade along these lines.

Some time or other the new "Standard of Perfection" will be published.

A GREAT BIG BOOK.

We have just completed the Twenty-fifth Annual Catalogue for Edward S. Schmid, 712 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. This is one of the greatest books ever issued by any concern of the kind in this country, and has cost a quarter of a century in labor and a small fortune to publish. The book contains everything of interest to fanciers of poultry, pigeons, birds, aquariums, dogs, cats, and pet-stock of all kinds. Each department is complete within itself, and a better or more comprehensive book has never been published. It is a veritable encyclopaedia of information, and should you be so fortunate as to get one, would not be willing to part with it for anything. This great book contains 132 pages and frontispiece, and is substantially bound with heavy cover paper. The cover design is printed in six colors, and makes an attractive display. The interior of the book is printed on best grade of enamelled coated paper and contains 310 illustrations. Indeed, should one spend a half dollar for the book, he would have more than his money's worth.

Mr. Schmid desires that a copy of this book should be in the hands of everyone interested in these pets, and if you get a copy, we would be pleased to have you write us, as well as him, and tell us how well you like the book.

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of every sort—chick manna, beef scrap, scratch food, egg food, roup cures, gape cures, lice killers, Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders.

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First Prize Pullet at New York Show. Sired by a brother of "Lee Belle 5th."



A Typical "Lee Belle" Female. Twice a winner at New York Shows, and three times a winner at National Shows. She was sired by a brother of "Lee Belle 5th."



"Lee Belle 5th."

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A Bradley Brother Male, a New York Winner and the sire and grandsire of Winners at National Shows. The narrow and close barring of the Bradley type is well brought out.

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When you stop to think of the number of fires that are started in old shingle roofs, it isn't any wonder that a roofing like Pariod, that is proof against sparks and cinders, is so popular and that so much of it is being sold. It is manufactured by F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. Look up their ad in this number of THE FEATHER and write for particulars.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD.

We have received reports from poultry raised in all parts of the country of success in egg-production by the use of Standard Poultry Food that seems almost phenomenal. Mrs. Hansel, of Loup City, Neb., whose hens made such a good showing in the great International Laying Contest in Australia, is one of its enthusiastic users. Mr. I. Brittendahl, of Fremont, Neb., secured 466 eggs from twenty-three White Wyandotte hens last January, and many others report results as good.

Standard Poultry Food is not an unnatural stimulant which excites the egg-producing organs for a short time only to injure the hen permanently. It is, on the contrary, a natural food tonic, designed to produce natural summer conditions, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. It is said that more than 20,000 poultry raisers have adopted its use during the past year alone. If you want a good supply of fall and winter eggs, write to the Standard Stock Food Co., 1500 Howard St., Omaha, Neb., for their special trial offer.

CHICKEN CHATTER.

Never breed from a cowardly male. Don't breed from a long-tailed bird. The hen that will pay has a bright red comb.

The man who advertises is the man who sells his stock.

It generally takes eight weeks to grow a squab broiler.

April and May you will get the best price for broilers.

Don't breed from pullets when you desire strong chicks.

A year-old cock and a two-year old hen is an excellent mating.

Don't try to keep two breeds when you know how to raise only one.

Better kill that inferior stock than your reputation by trying to sell it.

Your laying pullets should be separated and fed to promote egg production.

Know the requirements of your market and then breed to those requirements.

If you pack fowls while still warm the skin will become very much discolored.

For the American market the yellow-skinned fowl has much the better sale.

Unless you wish to depreciate the value of your birds don't ship hens and cocks together.

A dressed bird should never have dark pin feathers in it, as it gives a dirty and unattractive appearance to it.

Patience first, then watchfulness, care and hard work is what makes the poultry industry a profitable investment.

Broilers that are out in the early part of December should be ready for market by the first part of February.

Have your poultry ready when the demand for it is greatest; it is "Johnnie on the Spot" who succeeds in this work.

It is claimed that equal parts of red pepper, alum, rosin and sulphur will cure chicken cholera. Feed a tablespoonful of this mixture in three pints of scalded meal every day.

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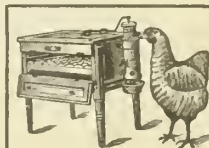
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.⁸⁰

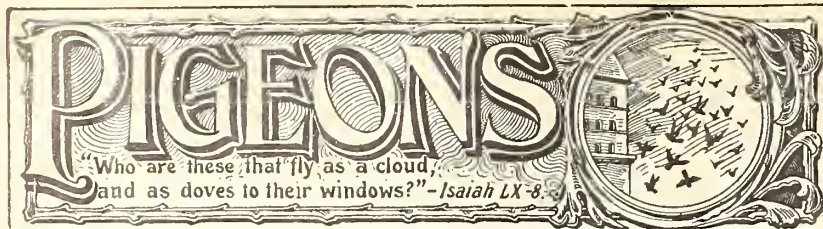
The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

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Following are the pigeon awards at the great Hagerstown Fair:

POUTERS.

BLACK PIED—Hen 1, J. H. Mehring. BLUE PIED—Ck 1, hen 1, H. A. Shetler. RED PIED—Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, J. H. Mehring. WHITE—Ck 1, W. L. Hammond; ck 2, V. B. Luse; ck 3, L. V. Shank; hens 1, 2, 3, V. B. Luse. PIGMY—Bk ck 1, blk hen 1, blue ck 1, blue hen 1, J. S. Grove; white ck 1, white hen 1, V. B. Luse. Any other color: Ck 1, Wm. H. Schaefer; ck 2, J. S. Grove; ck 3, W. L. Hammond; hen 1, Wm. H. Schaefer; hen 2, W. L. Hammond; hen 3, John D. Grove.

RUNTS.

Any other color: Cks 1, 3, C. H. Fisher; ck 2, J. C. Kriner; hens 1, 2, C. H. Fisher; hen 3, J. C. Kriner.

CARRIERS.

BLACK OR DUN—Cks 1, 2, hen 1, J. H. Mehring. Any other color: Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring.

PANTAILS.

WHITE—Cks 1, 2, Earl Shantz; ck 3, hen 1, V. B. Luse. RED OR YELLOW—Ck 1, hen 1, V. B. Luse. BLACK OR BLUE—Ck 1, hen 1, H. A. Shetler. Any other color saddle: Hen 1, H. A. Shetler.

TRUMPETERS.

MOTTLED—1, Jas Skiles. Any other color: 1, Jas Skiles.

BARBS.

Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring; ck 2, hen 2, H. A. Shetler; 1904 hen 1, J. H. Mehring.

TUMBLERS.

S. F.—Bald or beard cks 1, 2, H. A. Shetler. Any other color: 1, 2, J. C. Lauterbach. L. F. C. L.—Mottled: 1, 2, H. A. Shetler. Red Self: 1, 2, Henry A. Jaeger; 3, J. C. Lauterbach; 1904 ck or hen 1, J. C. Lauterbach; 2, Henry A. Jaeger. Yellow Self: 1, Henry A. Jaeger; 2, J. E. Keller; 3, C. B. Funk. White Self: 1, H. J. Young; 2, H. A. Jaeger; 3, J. C. Lauterbach; 1904, 1, 2, J. C. Lauterbach; 3, H. A. Jaeger. Any other color: Ck or hen 1, H. J. Young; 2, 3, C. B. Funk; 1904 ck or hen 1, H. A. Jaeger; 2, H. J. Young. Beards: Ck or hen 1, J. H. Mehring. Bald Heads: Black, 1, Wm. H. Schaefer; blue or silver, 1, J. H. Mehring; red or yellow, 1, 2, J. C. Lauterbach; 3, H. A. Jaeger. MUFFLED—Blue saddle: 1, 2, 3, J. C. Kriner. Any other color saddle: 1, J. H. Mehring. Badges: 1, 2, 3, J. C. Kriner. Beards: 1, 2, H. A. Shetler; 3, J. C. Kriner. Mottled: 1, J. C. Kriner. Whiteside: 1, Wm. H. Schaefer. Black Self: 1, 2, Wm. H. Schaefer; 3, H. A. Jaeger. Red Self: 1904, 1, H. J. Young. Yellow Self: 1, H. J. Young; 2, 3, J. C. Kriner. White Self: 1, H. J. Young; 2, 3, R. E. Street. Blue or silver barred: 1, 2, H. A. Jaeger. PARLOR—Black or dun: ck 1, hen 2, J. C. Lauterbach; ck 2, hen 1, H. A. Shetler. Any other variety self: Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring.

JACOBIANS.

BLACK—Cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, J. M. Skiles. RED—Cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, J. M. Skiles. YELLOW—Cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, J. M. Skiles. WHITE—Cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, J. M. Skiles. Any other color: Cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, J. M. Skiles.

ENGLISH OWLS.

BLUE OR POWDERED—Ck 1, hen 1, J. M. Skiles; ck 2, H. Ulrich. SILVER OR POWDERED SILVER—Ck 1, hen 2, J. M. Skiles; hen 1, H. Ulrich. Any other color: Ck 1, hen 1, H. A. Shetler.

AFRICAN OWL.

BLUE—Ck 1, M. J. Kafer; ck 2, J. M. Skiles; 1904 ck or hen 1, J. M. Skiles. WHITE—Ck 1, hen 1, J. M. Skiles; ck 2, H. Ulrich. BLACK—Ck 1, J. M. Skiles; ck 2, H. Ulrich. Any other color: Ck 1, hen 1, J. M. Skiles; 1904 ck or hen 1, H. Ulrich.

CHINESE OWLS.

BLUE OR SILVER—Ck 1, hen 1, H. A. Shetler. TAILED—Ck 1, J. M. Skiles; ck 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 3, Wm. H. Schaefer; hen 1, J. M. Skiles; hen 2, H. Ulrich; 1904 ck or hen 1, H. Ulrich.

SATINETTES.

BLACK OR LACED—Ck 1, 1904 ck or hen 1, Geo. B. Hart. Any color, plain head: hen 1, H. Ulrich. Any color, crested: ck 1, hen 1, Geo. B. Hart; 1904 ck or hen 1, H. Ulrich.

BLONDINETTES.

Any color, barred: Hen 1, Geo. B. Hart. BLACK LACED—Hen 1, Geo. B. Hart. BLUE LACED—Ck 1, M. J. Kafer; ck 2, hen 1, Geo. B. Hart; Any other color: Hen 1, M. J. Kafer.

BLUETS OR SILVERETTES.

Ck 1, J. H. Mehring; hen 1, H. Ulrich; hen 2, Geo. B. Hart; 1904 ck or hen 1, Geo. B. Hart.

TURBITEENS.

Hen 1, J. H. Mehring.

TURBITS.

BLACK—Ck 1, hen 1, J. M. Skiles; ck 2, 1904 ck or hen 1, H. A. Jaeger. BLUE—Ck 1, hen 2, 1904 ck or hen 1, J. M. Skiles; hen 1, H. Ulrich. Any other color: 1904 ck or hen 1, J. M. Skiles.

MAGPIES.

BLACK—Ck 1, hen 1, 1904 ck or hen 1, A. G. Diefier. RED—Ck 1, hen 1, A. G. Diefier. YELLOW—Ck 1, hen 1, 1904 ck or hen 1, A. G. Diefier. BLUE OR SILVER—Ck 1, hen 1, 1904 ck or hen 1, A. G. Diefier. Any other color: Ck 1, hen 1, 1904 ck or hen 1, A. G. Diefier.

SWALLOWS.

BLACK BARLESS—Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, Jacob Stehman. BLUE BARLESS—Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, Jacob Stehman. Any other barless: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, Jacob Stehman. BLUE BARRED—Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, Jacob Stehman; ck or hen 3, J. C. Kriner. Any other color, barred: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, Jacob Stehman. Any other variety, barred: Ck or hen 1, Jacob Stehman.

NUNS.

BLACK OR DUN—Cks or hens 1, 2, J. H. Mehring. Any other color: Ck or hen 1, J. H. Mehring.

ARCHANGELS.

DARK BRONZE—Ck 1, M. J. Kafer; ck 2, hen 1, J. H. Mehring. LIGHT BRONZE—Ck 1, H. A. Shetler; hen 1, J. H. Mehring. Any color: 1904 cks or hens 1, 2, M. J. Kafer.

DRAGOONS.

BLACK—Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring. BLUE—Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring; ck 2, hen 2, J. M. Skiles. BLACK OR BLUE—1904 ck or hen 1, J. H. Mehring; 1904 ck or hen 2, J. M. Skiles. RED—Ck 1, hen 1, J. M. Skiles; ck 2, hen 2, J. H. Mehring. YELLOW—Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, J. E. Keller; ck 3, hen 3, J. H. Mehring. RED OR YELLOW—1904 cks or hen 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. GRIZZLED—Hen 1, J. H. Mehring. WHITE—Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring; cks 2, 3, hen 2, D. V. Shank. Any other color: Ck 1, hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring.

HOMERS.

BLUE—Ck 1, hen 1, W. F. Bickle. BLUE CHECKS—Ck 1, hen 2, D. V. Shank; ck 2, hen 1, W. F. Bickle. BLACK OR BLACK CHECK—Ck 1, hen 1, W. F. Bickle. RED OR RED CHECK—Ck 1, hen 1, D. V. Shank. SILVER—Ck 1, Chas. B. Funk. WHITE—Ck 1, hen 1, J. S. Grove; ck 2, hens 2, 3, D. V. Shank; ck 3, J. N. Duerr; 1904 ck or hen 1, J. E. Keller; 1904 ck or hen 3, J. N. Duerr. Any other color: Ck 1, C. B. Funk. Any color show cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, J. M. Skiles.

FRILLBACKS.

Any color: Ck 1, hen 1, J. H. Mehring; ck 2, hens 2, 3, J. C. Kriner.

TIPLERS.

Any color: Ck or hen 1, 1904 ck or hen 1, J. M. Skiles.

ICE.

Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, V. B. Luse.

HEN.

Any color: Ck 1, hen 1, J. W. Johnson; ck 2, hen 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 3, hen 3, Chas. F. Fisher; 1904 cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. W. Johnson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARKET BREEDERS—Any color: Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, J. W. Johnson; ck 3, hen 3, J. E. Keller. HELMETS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. POLISH LYNX—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. AUSTRIAN STRASSER—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. MOOR CAPS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. PRIESTS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. SHIELDS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. GERMAN BEARDS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. SHIELD TRUMPETERS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 3, J. C. Kriner; 2, J. H. Mehring. CUMULETS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. HOLLANDERS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. BRUNER POUTERS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehring. SCANDARONS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 3, J. H. Mehring; 2, J. E. Keller. MOOKIES—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, J. H. Mehring; 3, C. S. Funk. QUAKERS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, J. H. Mehring. RED MODENA—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. W. Johnson. RED SWISS MONDAINE—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. W. Johnson. HORSEMAN—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, J. W. Johnson; 3, J. E. Keller. STARLINGS—Any color: Cks or hens 1, 2, 3, J. S. Grove. HIGH FLYERS—Any color: Ck or hen 1, J. C. Kriner. FLORENTINE RUNT—Any color: Ck or hen 1, H. A. Shetler.

ORNAMENTAL, PET STOCK AND CAVIES.

WHITE GUINEA—Ck 1, hen 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 2, H. A. Shetler; ck 1, pul 1, J. K. Bramburgh. PEARL GUINEA—Ck 1, hen 1, ck 1, pul 1, H. A. Shetler. GOLDEN PHEASANT—Ck 1, hen 1, ck 1, pul 1, Shendo Poultry Yards; ck 2, hen 2, H. A. Shetler. SILVER

PHEASANTS—Ck 1, ck 1, pul 1, Shendo Poultry Yards; ck 2, H. A. Shetler; hens 1, 2, J. H. Mehring. ENGLISH PHEASANTS—Ck 1, hen 1, ck 1, pul 1, Shendo Poultry Yards; ck 2, hen 2, H. A. Shetler. PEAFOWLS—Ck 1, hen 1, Wm. G. Minnich; ck 2, hen 2, W. A. Shafer. BEST DISPLAY—Shendo Poultry Yards.

Pet Stock.

BELGIAN HARE—Buck 1, L. G. Plath; buck 2, does 1, 2, E. T. Ritter; young doe 1, E. S. Munson. LOP-EARED RABBIT—All to L. G. Plath. HIMALAYAN RABBIT—Buck 1, doe 1, W. A. Shafer; young bucks 1, 2, young does 1, 2, L. G. Plath. ANGORA RABBIT—Young buck 1, young doe 1, W. A. Shafer; young buck 2, young doe 2, E. A. Martin. FLEMISH GIANTS—All to L. G. Plath. WHITE ARCTICS—Does 1, 2, John Snyder. BLUE RABBIT—Doe 1, H. A. Shetler. RED BELGIANS—All to L. G. Plath.

Cavies.

WHITE PERUVIAN—Boar 1, sow 1, L. G. Plath; boar 2, sow 2, H. A. Shetler. Any other color: Boar 1, sow 1, L. G. Plath; boar 2, sow 2, H. A. Shetler. RED ABYSSINIAN—Sow 1, H. A. Shetler. BLACK ABYSSINIAN—Sow 1, H. A. Shetler. Any other color Abyssinian: All to H. A. Shetler. Any other color Angora, broken: All to H. A. Shetler. WHITE ENGLISH—Boar 1, H. A. Shetler. RED ENGLISH—Boar 1, sow 1, L. G. Plath; boar 2, sow 2, H. A. Shetler. Any other color, broken: All to H. A. Shetler. Any color Black English: All to L. G. Plath.

SPECIALS.

Best General Exhibit—1, J. C. Blunch; 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm. Best Aquatic Display—1, Valdosta Poultry Co. Best Exhibition Coop—1, F. G. Bean; 2, W. A. Shafer. Best Bone Cutter—1, Standard B. Co.; 2, J. E. Keller. Best Drinking Fountain—W. A. Shafer. Best Incubator in Operation and Hatching—J. E. Keller. Best Incubator Hatching Largest Number of Chicks—Cornell Incubator Co. Best Incubator Selling for Less Than \$40.00—Cornell Incubator Co. Best Brooder in Operation—Cornell Incubator Co. Best Brooder Selling for Less Than \$5.00—Cornell Incubator Co. Ivory Soap Special (Silver Cup)—Won by Mrs. E. Turner.

Lamp-chimneys that break are not MACBETH'S.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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Send 10 cents, stamps or silver, for sample copy White's Class Advertising. Tells how to advertise to reach rural people.
Frank B. White, Counselor at Advertising
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STANDARD POULTRY CRIT OF AMERICA.
THE PERFECTION SHELL MAKER AND GOLDEN YOLK PRODUCER.
White Quartz, 58 p. ct. Aluminum, 20 p. ct. Iron, 12 p. ct. Magnesium, 10 p. ct. DIGESTER. SHELL MAKER. YOLK MAKER. SHELL MAKER.
Twelfth Year of Successful Introduction.
Manufactured and For Sale by MICA-CRYSTAL CO., Concord, N. H.

Your Egg Money.
It makes a lot of difference to you whether your hens are laying only enough eggs to pay for the feed they eat or whether they are doing well enough to make you a good profit. To get the most eggs and make the most money, keep your hens in the best condition.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD
(It Makes Poultry Pay)

will keep your entire flock in that prime condition which means health, vigor, eggs and profit. It is the great condimental food for poultry of all ages and of all kinds. It makes poultry pay, because it takes a place in the feeding ration that nothing else will. It is vitalizing and nutritious. A larger package for the price than any other poultry food on the market. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Trial Offer
It kills all lice on poultry. If we have no agent in your town, write us for our special trial offer, which we know will interest you. We make Standard Insect Powder.

Standard Stock Food Co., 1533 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb., says: "The best I have ever used for my poultry. I am using Standard Poultry Food with good results."
J. Brittenbach, Fremont, Neb., by using Standard Poultry Food secured 466 eggs from 23 hens last January.



FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN
NEW YORK 1903
BRED & OWNED BY
A. C. HAWKINS.
LANCASTER, MASS.

BUSINESS WORLD.

The following letter speaks for itself:
Windsor Springs, Sept. 1, 1904.
MR. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Kirkwood, Mo.

Dear Sir: I have been feeding your Perfect Mash Feed to about 500 hens the past winter and spring, and write to say that results have been splendid and have had eggs all winter and spring. The hens have about finished their moult, and are in fine condition and ready for next winter's work. You know that I told you last season that I had such good results from your Perfect Chick Feed, and results from feeding your Perfect Mash Egg Feed have been equally as good.

Yours truly,
JOHN BYERLY.

Mr. Chamberlain's ad is on our back cover page. Read it over and write him.

No doubt many of our readers will be looking where to buy a first-class brooder or poultry-house heater, and it is with pleasure that we recommend the No. 200 Heater, manufactured and patented by the Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill. Their ad appears in this issue. The heater is constructed of boiler steel and cast iron.

It has a double water jacket which is surrounded at all times with water, therefore it can not burn out. Water starts to circulate as soon as fire is started; requires a small amount of fuel to operate it; burns wood, coal, or coke; can be attached to a chimney; safe as a stove; will hold fire over night; has a pull-out shake grate to remove clinkers or ashes. We request our readers to write the above firm at once for copy of their 100-page catalogue, or write direct to their eastern agents H. F. Michell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. F. C. Goldthwaite, of the Willow Farms Poultry Yards, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I am using Bowker's Animal Meal, and like it very much. I feed it to 600 hens daily, and consider it the best cooked meat and bone in existence for hens." Bowker's Animal Meal is a pure, sweet combination of thoroughly cooked, hence easily digested, fresh meat and fresh bone, very finely ground, and is fed to fowls and chicks once a day by mixing a small portion of it with the warm mash. Twenty-five pounds, which is enough for ten hens three months, costs \$1.00, and a 100-lb. bag (four times as much) can be had for only \$2.25. If your feed dealer

does not keep it all orders and remittances should be made to the Bowker Company, 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass. If you mention THE FEATHER the company will send you a booklet and a handsome egg record card free.

Most favorable reports are heard of the squab breeders as sold by the Passaic Valley Squab-Pigeon Co., of Richfield, Passaic Co., N. J. All birds sold by them as mated, must produce young for them, before they leave their pens. The quality of the birds is of the highest, and they have odd birds, cocks and hens, in all colors, both young and old, for sale at all times. There ad is in this issue. If you want dependable stock, write them.

My partners have been eating



**BIXLER'S
DRIED BEEF
AND
CRUSHED BONE**

and they are always on the nest. Certainly a great egg producer.

\$1.75 per 100 lbs.

**FOR SALE BY
WM. H. BIXLER, Hagerstown, Md.**



SHAVING.

The usual method— an alkaline soap— which is an irritant, is applied to the face. Shaving scrapes the skin and lacerates the face, perhaps little cut now and then, after which apply bay rum, witch hazel or some healing lotion to repair the damage. Our way: First apply Cosmo Cream to the face, which softens the beard and protects the skin, then lather and shave. Use just anything which looks like a razor. Shave close as you choose and every day if you like, for under these conditions the face is not injured and shaving becomes a pleasure.

Cosmo Cream.—A new preparation, pleasant, antiseptic, healing, which imparts a healthy, youthful effect to the skin, designed especially to protect the face before shaving. Has also proved valuable to ladies for beautifying the skin on face, neck, arms, hands. Imperfect skin is caused by microbes. The antiseptic properties of Cosmo Cream destroy these microbes and nature produces perfect results. Every package in a beautiful aluminum toilet box, equal to those usually sold for 25c. and 50c. Cosmo Cream, prepaid, by mail, 10c., 50c., 50c. Agents wanted.

COSMOTINE MFG. CO.,
Amsterdam Ave., 150th and 151st Sts., New York.

FOR SALE

Cornish Indian Games, Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons; also a few cockerels Barred P. Rocks

My stock is of the best, and the same birds taken now will cost you one-half what they will to purchase next spring.

J. B. LYNERD, Manchester, Carroll Co., Md.



Double Your Egg Production.

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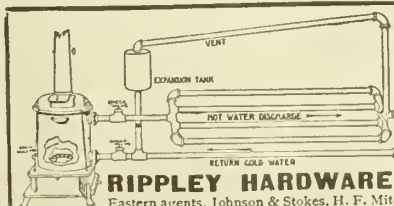
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dry, clean and wholesome. Will keep in any climate. 50% Protein. Nearly 15% clear Albumen. 30 to 40% increased egg production over Beef Scrap or Animal Meal.

100 lb. bag....\$3.00	50 lb. bag....\$1.75
25 lb. bag.... 1.00	10 lb. bag.... .50

at point of shipment.

Agents wanted. Write for booklet.
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Rippley's Hot Water Heater.

For heating: Brooder Houses, Henneries, Hot Houses, Work shops, etc. Burns wood, coal, coke etc. Will last for years.

No. 200—Heater alone, ready to connect pipes \$30.00
No. 200—With expansion tank, 2 (two) 1/2 in. valves \$38.00
Total height heater, 42 inches. Prices are for heater alone, ready to connect pipes to. Prices of pipes and valves quoted on application. Catalog free.

RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 243, GRAFTON, ILL.

Eastern agents, Johnson & Stokes, H. F. Mitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Excelsior Wire Poultry Supply Co., New York City. Northern agents, International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Pacific Coast agents, Lilly, Bogardus & Co., Seattle, Wash. Southern agents, J. Steckler Seed Co., New Orleans, La.



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The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Proddress GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lippincott's Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs will please you. Won at Newark, Trenton, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Coatesville, Pa. \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. J. HOWARD LIP. PINCOTT, Moorestown, Burl. Co., N. J.

Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 93 1-2 points; Drevenstedt, judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonia, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Blue Barred Rocks. The Kind That Pleases. Eggs \$2 per 13. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100, fertility guaranteed. C. H. HELME, Miller Place, N. Y.

Exhibition Barred Rocks' Eggs from My Best birds, which are good ones, \$1.00 per 15. E. B. LEEK, Amagansett, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively—Ringlet strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. My birds can win in any competition. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.

It Will Pay to Get My Prices on Buff Rocks. 700 birds for sale; also 50 choice White Wyandotte cockerels. ALLEN SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa.

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Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain). Choice Hens and cocks at prices that will make you buy. Write us your wants. SPRING RUN POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J.

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For Sale or Exchange. Fifty Buff Rocks, Burdick strain, for Buff Leghorns or Light Brahmas. EAST SIDE POULTRY YARDS, La Grange, Ind.

If in Need of Something Choice in White Rocks, just drop a line for prices to CHAS. W. MAIZE, Glencoe Mills, Col. Co., N. Y.

Edgewood Poultry Yards Have a Choice Lot of Ringlet Barred Rock yearling hens and cocks; also young stock of the finest quality bred from exhibition birds. H. E. KIPP, Red Hook, N. Y.

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Buff Rock Hens, \$1 each; Cockerels, \$1 to \$5 each. Buff Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. RELYEA, Oneonta, N. Y.

I Offer My Entire Flock of Buff Rocks for Sale (Nuggets), at prices to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me. C. C. COBLE, Middletown, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, A. C. Hawkins' strain. Cockerels, pullets, and one-year-old birds for sale at low prices. JOHN ARFMANN, Middletown, N. Y.

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Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Single Comb White Leghorn (Wyckoff Strain). Need room; several pens, four good yearling hens and fine 1904 cockerel, not related \$6.00; or nine hens and cockerel \$10.00. Limited number; write quick. JOHN R. LIGHTFOOT, Box 4, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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High-Class White Wyandottes. Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Winners of Second-Beat Display in a large class at Sanatoga Show. A few settings of eggs at \$2 per 15. Address FRON. HEISER & HOFFMAN, Sanatoga, Pa.

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Stay-White Wyandottes. Satisfaction Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent fertility. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa.

Silvers, Goldens, Whites, Buffs, Blacks and Partridge. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1 to \$2 per 15. GEO. H. BOYD, fancier and breeder, 1255 M St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Orr's Reliance Strain White Wyandottes. Silver medal winners at Madison Square Garden, 1904. A few cocks and hens. Young stock in the fall. D. LINCOLN ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

White Wyandottes Exclusively. Smith's "Promoter." Mack's "Triumph." and Prine blood. Stock and eggs in season. C. F. PARKER, R. F. D. No. 2, Binghamton, N. Y.

Duston White Wyandottes. Guarantee 13 Chicks to hatch or duplicate or refund at half price. 15 eggs \$2.00. Circular free. ARTHUR F. HARTMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

For Sale.—White Wyandottes. High-Class Young stock now ready. Grandsons and daughters of my 242-egg hen. M. KYLE, Charleston, W. Va.

Fertile White Wyandotte Eggs from Healthy, heavy-laying stock. Properly selected and carefully packed, \$9 per 100. SAMUEL R. DAVENPORT, Albany, N. Y.

White Wyandottes Exclusively. We now Have a few choice cockerels for sale. Write for prices. H. L. & H. W. PEASLEE, R. 8, Beauford, N. H.

White Wyandottes.—Farm Raised, Vigorous, heavy layers. They have that clear white plumage and yellow legs. At Newark, Dec. 1-5, 1903, entered four hens and won first, fourth, and fifth, and special winners prize for best White Wyandotte in show, 92 competing. A grand lot of yearlings and young stock for sale. W. M. H. CYPHERS, Box 105, Washington, N. J.

Silver Laced Wyandottes, March and April Hatched birds, \$1 to \$2 each, according to quality. T. K. McDOWELL, Route 2, Rising Sun, Md.

Snow-White Wyandottes. Finest Strains in America, \$1 and \$1.50 each; one good cock, \$2. W. H. CLEMENS, Saginaw, Pa.

White Wyandottes, "Duston's" Direct. High-grade stock for sale. Bred from heavy egg producers. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. CARROLL ALBERT, Westminster, Md.

Mapleside White Wyandottes. The Harvest is ripe, engage your seed for '05. Birds of either sex that will breed, lay, and win. First and fifth, and special winners prize for best White Wyandotte in show. If its a cockerel and pullet or 100 females, say so. Prices moderate. CHAS. NIXON, Washington, New Jersey.

Must Sell 25 of My Snow-White Wyandotte Hens and 10 pullets at \$1.25 apiece. Or the flock for \$30.00. C. C. COBLE, Middletown, Pa.

Staggs' Range Farm White Wyandottes Have Been bred for business; none better, excepting no strain or breed. Young stock from choice matings. HENRY W. KRAMER, Lineboro, Md.

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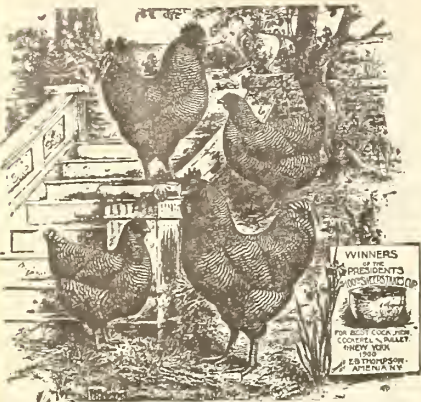
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E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Winners of the President's \$1000 Sweepstake Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York.

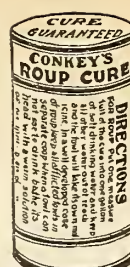
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Prizes

In Pullets has never been approached at Madison Square Garden and stands alone and unequalled. The "Ringlets" have won at New York (Exhibited by me personally) a grand total of 87 prizes—36 of these are 1st and Specials being more than double the number 1st and special prizes won by any competitor in the history of the show. SHOW BIRDS fit to win in any competition. Elegant Breeders for sale in any numbers. 600 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. New Richly Illustrated 36-page Catalogue on application. It is full of original illustrations of New York Winners from life.

EGGS From Finest Exhibition Matings, 1 setting \$5; 2 settings \$9; 3 settings \$12; 4 settings \$15.

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Conkey's Roup Cure CURES

as long as the fowl can see to drink. The only remedy that guarantees a cure—your money refunded if it fails. Death to Colds, Roup, Canker in chickens, turkeys, pigeons. Prevents as well as cures. The original remedy, years of service prove it the best—the only remedy good enough to be imitated. Easily administered—just put it in the drinking water—lasts the longest. Beware of imitations—there is none "just as good as Conkey's." Sent postpaid 50 cents and \$1.00. We make Conkey's Lice Powder, Lice Liquid, Disinfectant, Egg Food and Poultry Tonic, Fly Knocker and Mange Balm. Write for free booklet No. 11—"Good Things for the Poultry Keeper."

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Cleveland, Ohio

For Sale by All Poultry Supply Houses and Druggists.

PLYMOUTH POULTRY FARM COMPANY,

Breeders of Standard Bred

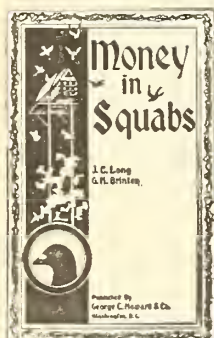
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Eggs from our best pens of Buff, Barred, and White Plymouth Rocks, \$3 per 13; or \$15 per 100. Eggs from Our Great Laying Strain of Buff, Barred, and White Plymouth Rocks, \$6 per 100; in less than 100 lots, 10 cents each. Pekin Duck Eggs, \$2.50 per 9 eggs.

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MONEY IN SQUABS.



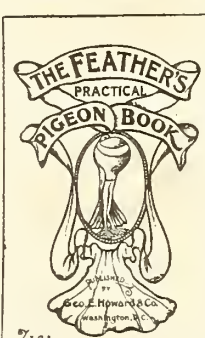
The most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market, is my book entitled "Money in Squabs." This book has had a most generous sale during the past years, and contains the following:

Introductory, Breeding Houses, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Diseases of Pigeons—Canker, Chloera, Egg Bound Enteritis, Going Light, Roup, Small Pox, Sudden Colds, Wing Disease, Worms—and Douglas Mixture. Some of the illustrations are: Full page drawings of Homers, Runts, Dragoons, and Duchesse Pigeons, Plans of Single, Double, and Continuous Houses for Breeding Squabs, Arrangement of Aviaries to a Garret Room and to a Barn, Plans for Building a House in the Back Yard, Plans of Nests, Perches, Mating-Boxes, Bath-Tubs, Drinking-Fountains, etc. Price 50c.

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"The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is just from the press. It is superbly printed on calendared paper, and illustrated with a half-hundred fine half-tones. The cover is of heavy material, printed in colors. It is just the kind of book that will be read and appreciated by the masses. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. Those who have seen it can not speak too well of it, and it will undoubtedly prove the text-book of the country on pigeon culture. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn, and I do not hesitate to return the money to all who are not satisfied with it. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

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Raised on the "Highland Stock and Poultry Farms," America's Largest Turkey Ranch.

At the Great Hagerstown Fair,

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We won 1st cock; 1st, 2d, and 3d hens; 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels; and 1st, 2d and 3d pullets.

A GREAT RECORD

On 35 entries during 1902-3-4 at three of America's largest shows we won 11 firsts, 10 seconds, 7 thirds, and 7 fourths.

Write for circular giving all winnings, etc. Hundreds of the largest and finest young Bronze Turkeys you ever saw, for sale. All stock as represented or no sale.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS



I can sell you as finely bred barred cockerels as ever were shipped. We have sold pullets that have won in the largest shows this fall. They are so large and clear barred, and of as fine a laying strain as there is. I can offer you a fine cock, one year old, direct from Bradleys, a fine show bird, \$15.

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Did you see that we won the \$25 silver cup for the best-shaped and whitest of all breeds at Trenton. He was first cockerel, won third too. We can suit you in White Wyandottes.

W. and BR. LEGHORNS

Of the finest grades, and of the 242-egg strain in Rose and Single Comb Browns.

BUFF ROCKS, FINE ONES.

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CHICK FEED.

HEN FEED.

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EVERGREEN CLOVER MEAL.

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\$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Chamberlain's Perfect Feeds are all original and are the standard poultry foods of the world. Nothing just as good. Perfect Mash is the great moulting feed. Chamberlain's Perfect Lice Powder 25c per pound. Chamberlain's Perfect Lice Ointment 50c per jar. Some agents can sell at St. Louis prices, others cannot on account of the high rate of freight, but add a reasonable profit. FOR SALE BY Joseph Breck & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Elliot & Sons, New York City, N. Y.; J. E. Wilder & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; G. B. Benedict, Elizabeth, N. J.; National Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. Edwards, Detroit, Mich.; Hill & Ross, Toledo, Ohio; C. J. Daniels, Toronto, Can.; Geo. F. Motter, York, Pa.; Woodlawn Poultry Yards, Johnstown, Pa.; W. W. Banard & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wernich Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Huntington & Page, Indianapolis, Ind.; Southern Poultry Supply Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Everett, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. A. Moran, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; L. F. Jones Seed Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Geo. W. Moore, Tiffin, Ohio. EGGS! EGGS! We have 1000 high grade White and Brown Leghorn Hens and to get your name will send two settings for \$1. We do this to send you our Catalogue. Only two settings sold to any one party. Eggs sold at all times of the year.



\$2.00 per 100 lbs.



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DARK BRAHMAS.

VOLUME TEN
NUMBER
THREE

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS A YEAR, 5 CENTS A COPY

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor and Publisher
714 Twelfth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

DECEMBER,
1904

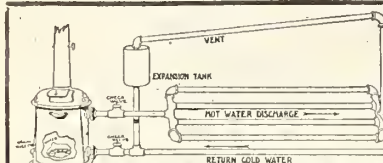
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AMERICAN CONDITION POWDER is the greatest egg producer known. It starts the pullets laying early in the fall, and keeps them laying all through the winter. Price, 1-lb. box, 25c; by mail, 40c; 5 boxes, \$1, by express from New York. Please do not sent stamps. Agents wanted. Send for descriptive circular, free.

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Ripley's Hot Water Heater.

For heating Brood Houses, Henneries, Hot Houses, Work Shops, etc. Burns wood, coal, coke etc. Will last for years.

No. 200—Heater alone, ready to connect pipes \$30.00
No. 200—With expansion tank, 2 (two) 1 1/2 in. valves \$36.00
Total height heater, 42 inches. Prices are for heater alone, ready to connect pipes to. Prices of pipes and valves quoted on application. Catalog free.

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Winning at the Past Seven Club Meeting Shows more Prizes, Cups and Specials than all competitors combined; winning at Chicago the last Club show, in the Largest Class ever shown in America. 1st and 5th cocks, 4th and 6th hens, 1st and 4th chks., 3d pullet, 1st pen, 3 cups and nine other specials. At New York, 1904, with different birds, 3d cock, 4th hen, 1st and 2d chks., 4th and 5th pullets. No pen shown. The three 1st Prize Males and 3d New York Cock will head my Pens this year. Eggs from Assorted Pens, \$5.00 per 13; \$9.00 per 26; and 1 guarantee seven fertile in every setting.

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Bone Grinding Machines, etc. Send for my Illustrated Catalogue.

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1,000 Hens, Cocks, Cockerels, and Pullets for Sale. Fowls successfully exported to all parts of the world. 28-page catalogue free. 68-page book, "Minorcas All Varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc., fully illustrated, 25c. postpaid. My Minorcas have never lost a special for large size and have won more prizes for my customers in strong competition at New York, Boston, Washington, and other leading shows, than any four other strains combined, which proves the quality of stock I sell. Positively I do not show against my customers in Single Combs.

GEO. H. NORTHUP, R. F. D. 5, Raceville, Wash. Co., N. Y.

BUFF COCHINS CHAMPIONS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

1st cock, 1st pen, 2d cockerel, etc. As I do not intend to exhibit again this year, parties who desire high-grade Cochins for exhibition at Chicago, New York, Boston, or minor shows, can secure them at moderate prices by writing to the

HOLMHURST POULTRY YARDS,
DR. J. J. HARE, Prop. Whitby, Ont., Canada.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

A few cockerels for sale.

REV. J. A. LONG, York Pa.

We are selling our Breeders at very low figures and if you wish to get the finest stock in the country at very little money it will pay you to write to us.

Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas.

ONALAKE POULTRY FARM,
SIEGFR. H. ARENS, Owner.

Box 3, South Plainfield, N. J.

COTTAGE FARM..

H. S. BALL, Proprietor,

BREEDER OF

Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Also Buff Cochins, White Cochins, White Japanese and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Fowls and Eggs for Sale.

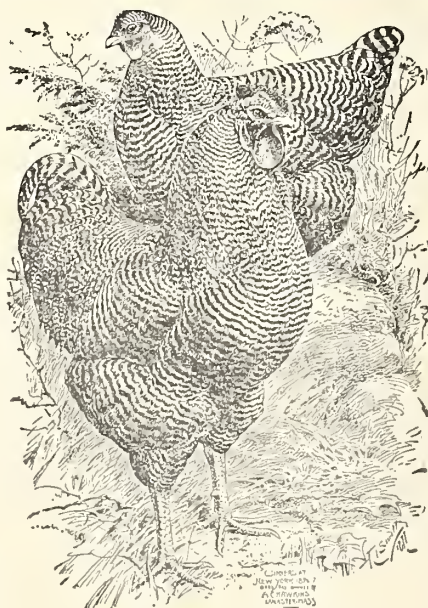
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16 Varieties of Poultry.

Berwyn Poultry Association,
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J. FRED KEEFAUVER, Secretary.
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Winners at New York, from life

BUFFINTON

Has for sale Buff, Columbian and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes; Buff, Partridge and White Plymouth Rocks; Buff Leghorns, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins Bantams. Let us know just what you want and we will make the price right.

Rowland G. Buffinton,
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Poultry and Pigeon Printing.

A good traveling representative creates a demand for stock, and there is none better or more available than good printing. Fine Bond letter heads or envelopes, any color \$1.60 per 250; \$2.75 per 500. Superfine, \$1.40 per 250. Business cards, \$1 per 250. Coop cards, 4x7, 75c. per 100 postpaid. Samples 2c.

John Engel Jr., 90 Komorn St., Newark, N. J.

My partners have been eating

BIXLER'S
DRIED BEEF
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CRUSHED BONE

and they are always on the nest. Certainly a great egg producer.

\$1.75 per 100 lbs.

FOR SALE BY
WM. H. BIXLER. Hagerstown, Md.

RIDGELY'S Breeder of High-Class

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Besides our winnings at other shows, we won at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 26-30, 1904, 3d cock, 1st hen, 1st and 4th cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th pullets; 2d pen; \$10 Gold Special for best collection. Our pens for this year are better than ever. Eggs, \$3 per 13.

JOSEPH PHIPPS, Mgr., Towson, Md.

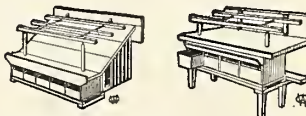
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of every sort—chick manna, beef scrap, scratch food, egg food, roup cures, gape cures, lice killers, Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders.

Send for free Illustrated Poultry Supply Book—tells what you want and why, and prices.

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MODEL HENNERY EQUIPMENT



Every poultryman wants it. Don't you? And hundreds have it since fitting up their houses with

The Potter Portable Hennerly Outfit
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The 20th century poultry house fixtures. Used and recommended by poultry raisers all over the country. Three distinct styles, fifty different sizes to fit any Hennerly. New and convenient, time and labor saving. Our fixtures please others and we know they will please you. Our large 30-page catalogue tells all. Write for it to-day.

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SHAVING.

The usual method—an alkaline soap—which is an irritant, is applied to the face. Shaving scrapes the skin and lacerates the face, perhaps little cut now and then, after which apply bay rum, witch hazel or some healing lotion.

Our way: First apply Cosmo Cream to the face, which softens the beard and protects the skin, then lather and shave. Use just anything which looks like a razor. Shave close as you choose and every day if you like, for under these conditions the face is not injured and shaving becomes a pleasure.

Cosmo Cream—A new preparation, pleasant, antiseptic, healing, which imparts a healthy, youthful effect to the skin, designed especially to protect the face before shaving. Has also proved valuable to ladies for beautifying the skin on face, neck, arms, hands. The antiseptic properties of Cosmo Cream destroy these microbes and nature produces perfect results. Every package in a beautiful aluminum toilet box, equal to those usually sold for 25c. and 50c. Cosmo Cream, prepaid, by mail, 10c., 50c., 50c. Agents wanted.

COSMOTINE MFG. CO.,

Amsterdam Ave., 150th and 151st Sts., New York.

FAVEROLLES.

Salmon Faverolles, Emeline Faverolles French Faverolles. The King of Utility Fowls. Hens that Lay All Winter. Chickens that grow to four pounds weight when twelve weeks old. Send stamp for circular that tells all about them. I have recently imported the best strains of Faverolles in Europe, over 200 selected birds. Salmon or Emeline Faverolles eggs from \$3 to \$6 per dozen. Dr. A. H. PHILLIPS, Glen Falls, N. Y. Also High-class Bantams. Illustrated catalogue, 6c.



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New Green Bone Shell
Cutter for the Poultryman

Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer. From 1 to 40 horse power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

A NEW BOOK.

"999 Questions and Answers." By Frank Beck, is a new book of 150 pages, which tells all you wish to know on the important questions and answers of the poultry business. The regular price is \$1.00. But by sending us 75 Cents we will send you the book and The Feather a whole year.

GEORGE E. HOWARD, Publisher,
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ANTI-LOUSE Roost Brackets

will protect your fowls from mites to pass from perch to wall or wall to perch. Most convenient and practical cock material—the only one that lifts out of the way for cleaning, spraying and painting underneath perch. For Single and Combination Roosts. Price, 75c a pair.

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd., Dept. G, Battle Creek, Mich.

HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF. WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

SHOW BIRDS
THAT CAN WIN IN ANY
COMPETITION.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston and America's greatest shows than all other. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. G. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.

The Feather

Devoted
to
Poultry
and
Pigeons

Geo.
E.
Howard

Washington, D. C.

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Volume X.

Washington, D. C., December, 1904.

No. 3.

STANDARD BREEDS

Are by Far the Most Profitable for All Purposes.

Whether kept for producing market eggs or meat, or for producing broilers or exhibition specimens, standard breeds are always the best. In all the tests that have been made, whether for the producing of milk, meat, butter, or eggs, the highest honors have gone to stock that has been bred to a standard demand—generally spoken of as “true bred” or “thorough-bred.” This is understood to refer to line breeding of a distinct breed or variety for a special purpose. In the following of this with poultry we have gained three distinct kinds of characters, all of which have their special and distinct purpose as utility fowls.

These three are classed as “meat-producers,” “egg-producers,” and “general-purpose” fowls. The Asiatic, Cochins, and Langshan families comprise the “meat-producing” line. They are good egg producers as well, but their most successful purpose is producing the size and weight. The “egg producers,” as called, are the Mediterranean family, and the “general-purpose” fowl the American family. These three distinct kinds and characters of fowls are all standard bred, for a purpose, and while they are made use of to grow exhibition fowls, each variety will return far better results as utility fowls than will any cross-bred or mongrel fowl.

When we turn back to the *National Stockman* test of many years ago, we learn that the greater number of eggs was produced by standard-bred fowls. The same was true in the Cornell College and Australian year test. Whenever we find a superior winter egg production, we find that the work has been done by standard-bred hens. We also learn, if we study the market, that the highest quality market poultry of all kinds—chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, and squabs—are grown from some one of the standard breeds or varieties of fowls.

MUST BE BRED RIGHT.

In our November issue, on page 7, as to the Art of Fattening Poultry, it is shown

conclusively that the best is made from fowls reared for the purpose. This is true in every instance. No matter for what purpose they are needed, or for what selected, the best always comes from the standard-bred fowl that has been produced for the purpose. Considerable

a reason for all this, the greater part of which comes as the result of selecting for the purpose intended and the careful mating of those selected; and, in addition to this, close care and attention must be given the growing of the stock.

It is equally true that all Brahmas will not prove to be entirely satisfactory; many of them may fall short of the most rigid demands for roasters or capons. A long, ill-shaped wasteling is not a first-class fowl of any kind, much less a good Brahma. To produce good market fowls of the Brahma kind you must have for

hope to gather grapes from a honey-suckle vine. Like produces like. If our producers are bad, we should naturally expect the same from them; you should brood and grow them for the purpose intended.

THE MEAT PRODUCERS.

To have the most value in market poultry, special attention must be given to the cultivation or encouragement of those parts most desirable, as, for instance, the breast of the Brahma or Cochins, as described in our Standard, must be broad, deep, full, well rounded, and of good length along the breast line. Could anything be more favorable for good market poultry? The same is true of the “general-purpose” fowls, the Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, all of which must be built along the lines of full, compact, plump body formation. If any select badly-formed, ill-favored specimens of these for producing stock, it is their fault and not the fault of the breed. There are faulty specimens of all kinds, but such should be got rid of, and never be made use of as producers.

When it is our purpose to improve our stock of fowls, it should always be done along the line of true improvement, not in name alone. The name of Plymouth Rock or Brahma is not enough; we must have good Plymouth Rocks and good Brahmas for the purpose intended. Wastelings will not do, no matter by what name they may be called. There is nothing in a name unless the quality goes with it. When looking for that quality for the producing of market poultry, be absolutely certain to have the market qualities as to size and general formation very strongly present with the females. Do not lose sight of the fact that size and formation come largely from the female; the females of all breeds and varieties can not be too good for the purpose intended.

If you have in mind the producing of exhibition stock, have the most perfect exhibition hens possible to obtain. Use hens, if possible, for they are the best, providing they are large, strong, vigorous specimens of high quality. All reared from such hens as are not attractive as show specimens will make most excellent market poultry. When growing for market only, it is quite as desirable to have the size, shape, and vigor

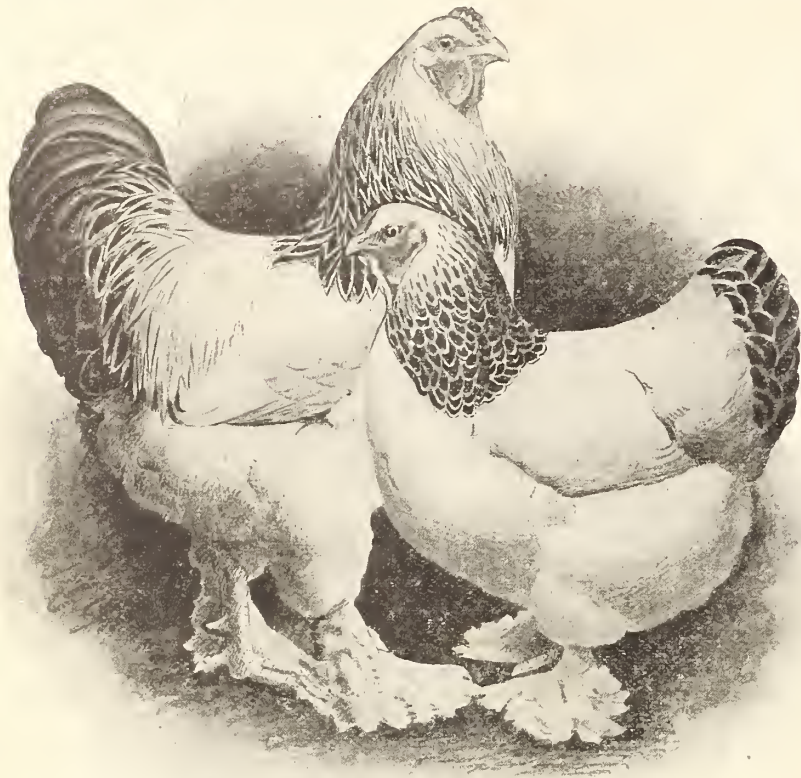


DARK BRAHMA MALE.

skill and forethought must be given to this, for quite as much depends upon the selecting and mating for results as does the having of the standard-bred fowl.

You must not imagine that because you have a Leghorn hen or pullet, that you have a large or prolific egg producer. Some Leghorns are the best producers among hens; at the same time, others of this same variety may possibly be the poorest egg producers we have. There is

producers solid, compact, well-built, full-breasted, heavy-bodied hens, mated with males that are deep in body, full and round in breast, and short and strong in thigh and shoulder. Both should be quite long in keel or breast-bone. From such as these we may have the natural right to expect well-formed market poultry. We have the same right to hope for good market poultry from specimens that are not such themselves, as we would have to



PAIR LIGHT BRAHMAS

without paying any attention to color or markings. At all times strive to have the flock of hens of the very best. Learn to weed out the low grade, ill-formed females, for by so doing you continually grade up and improve.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE.

This term is applied to all kind of stock. The general purpose in anything is a kind of a "Jack of all trades and master of none," as it were; but this is not true of our poultry, for in American breeds we have fowls that are excellent for all kinds of dressed poultry, from the broiler to the roaster. They are quick maturing, strong, vigorous fowls, doing splendidly producing eggs as well as being pastmasters at producing market poultry. We doubt if there are, of all other kinds combined, as many in this country as there are of the American breeds. This alone speaks volumes in their favor as general-purpose fowls.

In the selecting of these for utility purposes, one has only to select for size, shape, and general make-up. The beauty of plumage need not be taken into consideration, as would be if producing exhibition fowls was the intent. At all times, and with all breeds of Asiatics or American fowls, no matter for what purpose they are kept, be very particular to have females that have the best body formation to be found in the breed or variety selected, for by so doing you will have the only safe assurance of having well-formed market poultry in all that you sell for this purpose.

There is another important factor in the race, and that is the growing of the chicks to maturity. Thousands of what should be the very best are so poorly fed and cared for while growing as to stunt their growth and make them oftentimes quite inferior market poultry. This is entirely the fault of the grower, and not of the fowls. So few, however, will admit this that frequently the stock is condemned, while it is not to blame. Good breeding and good feeding must be joined with proper care to gain the best

results in the growing of market poultry, or poultry of any kind. When all these methods are applied to the growing of standard breeds, there is scarcely any chance for failure.

THE EGG PRODUCERS.

The keeping, caring for, and producing the laying hen is a branch of the poultry interest that involves the greatest patience and attention. Pullets that are hatched from eggs that were laid by the very best egg producers, should be, if well and properly grown, fine egg producers. To have this to the highest degree of hereditary influence, not only must they come in line from the best egg producers, but they must be fed and grown so as to develop to the highest degree all the organs that must be strong and vigorous to withstand the strain of a long-continued egg production.

We can cite an interesting example of results gained through care and proper feeding, as against improper methods: Three lots of one hundred eggs each, all having been laid by the same lot of Leghorns, passed into the hands of three separate parties to hatch and grow the chicks to maturity. All of the three had plenty of room and desirable places to grow fowls. One lot was so badly cared for as to scarcely be known as of the variety; none of these was desirable for any purpose whatever. Of the other two lots, one was passing fair; a few of them made fairly good pullets for winter layers. All of the third lot were beautifully grown; they averaged a full pound heavier than did the best of the others. All but three or four of the pullets were kept, and proved to be excellent winter layers. This profitable advantage was the result of care and proper feeding. More failures are made through poor care or improper feeding than from any other cause.

SELECTING EGG PRODUCERS.

In our November, 1903, issue we had an article upon the Conformation of the Laying Hen. This is having more than passing thought. Some of our most

ardent students, or teachers of poultry culture, have been investigating the outward signs of prolific egg production and testing the value of their observation in hopes of establishing a set of rules for the selecting of what will be the most profitable egg producers in advance. They will no doubt be able to add considerable information to the present stock of knowledge along these lines, and we hope they may, for such information will be of value to all who keep poultry to produce fresh-laid eggs in winter.

Hens that are bred and trained for a larger egg yield naturally grow into a certain type or shape; or, in other words, if you select the very highest type of Asiatic, American, or Mediterranean breeds, mate and breed them for the special purpose of producing the highest class exhibition type and color, you will guide them into this special line and away from the excessive egg yield. If it is followed year after year this will become so strongly established as to reproduce this type and quality to a very large extent. If, however, you will take some of these very same specimens and turn them in the direction of a large egg production and mate them specially and continually for the sole purpose of having them produce all the eggs it is possible to get from them, you will change the type and they will gradually grow into that form described as "wedge shaped," and long in neck and leg for the breed.

The hen that produces the largest number of eggs must have three characteristics, without which she cannot succeed in her work. First, constitution;

quick transference of the food consumed into eggs. The necessity of these requisites would naturally give the information that seems to be admitted as the true egg-producing formation for the laying hen.

We are also strongly of the opinion that a closer study of this question will aid us more and more in the selection of the best laying hens of the future. Of all things, have strength, size, and vigor in the pullets you select, and if such are possessed of a good, deep body formation and are bred in line from an ancestry that was good egg producers, all these lines and hereditary inclinations will be at your service to assist you in having a flock of the very best laying hens.

This type, or egg-producing formation, may be illustrated from life in the reproducing of the pullet mentioned before as having laid her first egg at the age of four months and twenty-four days. Her shape could not have been influenced to any great extent from laying, for when the photo was made she had only laid the two eggs shown in the illustration; yet she has, to a very high degree, the very type or shape that we describe as being necessary for the best egg production. This same shape will be largely present with any hen or pullet that is an unusually large egg producer, no matter to what breed or variety she may belong.

"I am very much pleased with THE FEATHER. I think it one of the best advertising mediums. I put my ad. in last



PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.

second; the crop and gizzard capacity to consume a large amount of food; and third, the full, strong abdominal formation, that provides the room for the

year, which cost me \$1.00, from which I sold all the stock and eggs I could spare, and had orders for more."—R. J. Cadle, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

PLYMOUTH FARM—THE HOME OF THE PREMIUM TAKERS.

Largest and Best Equipped Plants in the World Devoted to the Culture of Buff, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks.

We started in business in 1897 with over twenty varieties of standard-bred poultry, but we parted with one bred after another until we had sold all but the Plymouth Rocks—Buff, Barred, and White—

The bird's-eye view of the front of the farm shows only one-half of the buildings. It was impossible to get an elevation sufficiently high to get a view of the entire farm and buildings.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF PLYMOUTH FARM.

and we believe them to be the greatest general-purpose fowl in existence, differing only in color of plumage. Their egg records for 1904 were about equal. They were all bred on the same lines, the males weighing from eight to ten pounds and the females from six and one-half to eight pounds. They have yellow legs, beak, and skin, are very hearty, and are just as popular with the farmer as with the fancier. They are rapid growers and make excellent broilers when ten weeks old.

We have exhibited at nearly all the leading poultry shows during the past seven years and have won over five hundred prizes at such shows as New York, Boston, Trenton, Orange, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Washington, and York, but space does not allow us to enumerate them here.

We have raised over four thousand Plymouth Rocks and over one thousand Pekin Ducks during the past season, by far the grandest flock of fowls we have ever raised, and we feel positive that our matings of Buff, Barred, and White Plymouth Rocks and Pekin ducks for the season of 1905, will be equal to any in the United States.

Plymouth Farm is situated about two miles north of York. (Kane's Station, on the York & Dover Trolley Line, is half a mile from the farm.) It embraces sixty acres of choice land, on which we have erected eleven large poultry buildings, three large duck buildings, also a great many small buildings, with floor space of over nineteen thousand (19,000) square feet to house our fowls. All are equipped with the latest improvements, with running water in many of the buildings. The farm, buildings, poultry, etc., cost us over thirty thousand dollars. We take great pleasure in describing the numerous building in detail, as well as photographs illustrating same.

sides. We have fifteen incubators with a capacity of four thousand six hundred eggs; however, we raise at least one-fourth of our birds with hens, as we believe the chicks grow better and are stronger raised in this way. To the left of the house is the barn, which is 70 feet long by 36 feet wide, used as a granary and general storehouse. West of the barn you will find an ideal duck ranch, occupying about five acres, on which you will find about one thousand Pekin ducks. The buildings, ponds, and every thing connected with it are up-to-date in every respect. To the right of the house, you will find one of three nursery brooder-houses, which is 52 feet long by 16 feet wide, fitted up with small brooders.

The peeps go first to a nursery brooder-house for about two weeks and are then taken to our large brooder-house directly in the rear of the dwelling-house. This house is 225 feet long and 14 feet wide, with a passageway 3 feet wide on the north side. The building is heated by hot water, the pipes running along the north side, so that the entire brooder-house is heated to about 70 degrees. The building is fitted up with all the latest improvements and it is as near perfect as it was possible to make it. The north side is made of match-siding and then covered with a three-ply roofing-paper. The roof is made very tight and covered with a roofing-paper and a tin roof. The building is well ventilated by means of a num-

by 16 feet wide, built after plans furnished us by the Maine Experimental Station.

The house is divided into twenty-two pens 10 by 16 feet. This house has yards both on the north and south sides. The yards on the south side are 110 feet long and on the north side 150 feet long by 10 feet wide. It is arranged so that we have a yard facing the south as well as the north for each pen.

Directly east of this house about three hundred feet you will find what we claim to be a model cockerel-house, 127 feet long by 12 feet wide, with a four-foot passageway extending through the center of the entire building, dividing it into two sections. Each section is sub-divided in small pens 3 by 4 feet, with a door from the passageway into each pen.

On the outside, yards are erected on both sides of the building, giving each pen a yard 3 feet by 16 feet long, with a gate in the end of each yard. The pens also have windows of six lights each, with an inside shutter which can be raised or lowered. The watering in this house is done from the passageway. Eight inches from the floor there is a small opening 4 inches high by 12 inches wide, with a shelf arranged on the bottom of the opening 12 inches square, on which a galvanized-iron pan is placed, and in this way the birds are watered from the passageway.

To the rear of the cockerel-house on a high elevation are five colony houses from 20 to 30 feet long by 16 feet deep, two stories high. The second floor we use for homing pigeons. Each house has over an acre of ground, and all are fitted up with the latest improvements.

East of the cockerel-house about one hundred and fifty feet is our grand new laying-house number nine, which is considered a model of its kind and equal, if not superior, to any poultry-house in existence. It is 320 feet long by 16 feet wide.



NEW LAYING HOUSE NO. 9 IS 320 FEET LONG BY 16 FEET WIDE.

side of the brooder and having a run 3 feet by 16 feet outside of the building.

Attached to the long brooder-house, is a house 24 by 30 feet, which contains a large hot-water boiler for heating the brooders and brooder-house; also a steam boiler and engine for running a bone-cutter, a mill for grinding feed, and a large mixing machine for steaming clover and mixing soft feed.

Adjoining this house we have a building 16 by 40 feet, used for chicks that do not require heat; it is divided into two pens, each pen having about one-fourth of an acre of ground.

To the rear of the brooder-house about one hundred and twenty feet you will find a laying-house number two, 220 feet long

The roof is made of solid inch sheeting and covered with cedar shingles. The sides are covered with white pine German siding with a window of twelve lights, in two sashes, to each pen. The inside of the building is ceiled with yellow pine and a solid partition of tongue and grooved pine separates the pens from the passageway, which is four feet wide and extends the entire length of the building. This solid partition was made with the intention of avoiding any draught in the pens.

There is a door leading from the passageway into each pen. Eight inches from the floor there is a small opening 4 inches high by 12 inches wide, with a shelf arranged on the bottom of this opening 12

inches square, on which a galvanized-iron pan is placed, and in this way the birds are watered from the passageway. Along this inside partition the roosting-boards are placed, two feet from the floor, and the nest-boxes placed underneath the roosting-boards. There are small doors through the partition opening into the nest-boxes, as well as a large sliding door on a level with the roosting-boards, that can be raised or lowered, so that the dropping-boards may be cleaned. The eggs may be gathered and the fowls watered from the passageway without going into the pens. Four feet above the roosting-boards is a framework which is covered with canvas with a drop curtain 4 feet long, which may be raised or lowered by a rope in the passageway.

These pens are all 10 by 12 feet and have a yard 185 feet long by 10 feet wide. Between each pen it is boarded solid 30 inches high and on top of this there is four feet of wire. In every fourth pen the partition is boarded up solid to the ceiling with a ventilator in each section.

BROODER CHICKS.

Chicks should not be taken from the incubator until dry and strong. The brooder should be heated to ninety-five degrees and kept to this temperature for at least three days. We then reduce the

After the chick is hatched, time must be given for the absorption of the yolk and if it is not absorbed before feed is given, bowel trouble and dead chicks are the inevitable result.

For the first few meals we feed bread dipped in sweet milk and squeezed nearly dry. Chicks should be fed at first at least four times a day, but very little at a time—just enough so they will look for more. You should be very careful not to overfeed. Give them water after feeding, but do not leave the water before them more than fifteen minutes at a time until they are two weeks old; then see that they have access to fresh water at all times.

We feed dry feed, such as finely cracked corn and wheat, rolled oats, millet, etc., and a small amount of animal food, all scattered in the litter, and any greens that you have, such as lettuce, cabbage, etc., not forgetting to have fine grit, such as fine oyster shells, fine flint, etc., before them at all times. We feed all the grain in the litter, and it is wonderful how they will grow.

Brooder chicks should have plenty of exercise. This is the secret of strong, healthy chicks; they must have exercise or you can not expect to raise them in brooders.

out, seven quarts; wheat, four quarts; hulled oats, four quarts; barley, two quarts; sunflower seed, one quart; buckwheat, one quart, and millet, one quart. This is scattered in the scratching material, allowing about two ounces for each fowl. It is impossible to give the exact amount, as some fowls require more than others, but this one can easily learn by watching the fowls while they are feeding at supper, when they should have all they will eat.

To obtain good, strong, fertile eggs, you must keep your fowls healthy, and to keep them healthy you must keep them busy. Most people make a mistake by not keeping enough scratching material in the pens. A healthy lot of fowls will destroy it so fast you have to keep putting it in about every two weeks. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings we feed a mash food. We grind our own feed, using the following proportions of grain: Corn, six quarts; oats, three quarts; wheat, three quarts; barley, one quart. To five quarts of cut clover scalded with boiling water, at least one hour before it is used, we add ten quarts of the above mixture. To this we add three quarts of beef scraps, two tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal, and one tablespoonful of salt. Use the water in which the clover is scalded to

Question of Color.

The color of the plumage of the fowl is simply the variety emblem; this comprises the only difference in the several varieties of Leghorns, Wyandottes, or other breeds. The question is often asked whether white fowls are not better than black or buff ones, but the only difference is a matter of preference. Some prefer one shade of color, some another. It is true that for several years the white varieties in all kinds of land and water-fowl, have been the prime favorites.

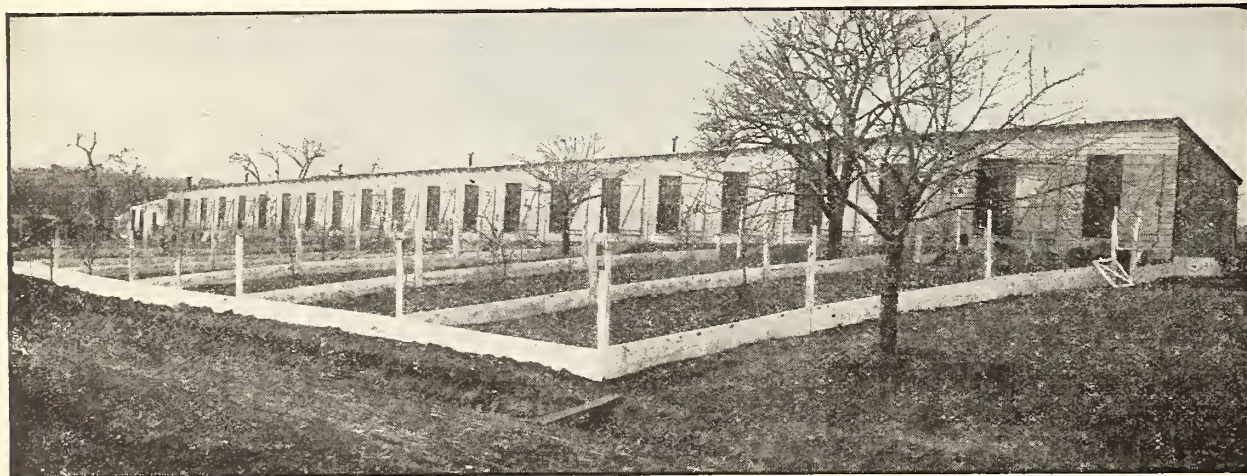
When poultry is dressed for market, it is usually the case that the buff breeds, or, in fact, any of the varieties that have the colored plumage, will have a richer and more attractive color of skin, than will the white varieties. A number of breeders select some of the buff varieties of the American breeds to cross upon the white variety of the same breed for producing market poultry. This, they claim, gives a richer color of shank and skin. All of the off-springs of this cross are continually marketed and seldom, if ever, kept for reproducing.

One disadvantage claimed for the dark plumaged bird is that when they come to be dressed for market they will show the pin feathers more readily than will the white varieties. While on the other hand, many prefer those that have the darker colored plumage, from the very fact that if they have been carelessly dressed or picked, it is quickly discovered through the presence of the pin feathers. It will be seen from this argument that the color of the plumage has advantages both ways, and in some instances the purchaser always looks first at the color of the feathers that are left upon the head and about the neck, before examining the carcass.

But there is another feature of the color problem to be considered, and that is the preference for the show-room. While one will go into ecstasies over the beauty of the Plymouth Rock, another will show strongly his preference for the Houdan or Polish varieties. Variety colors in poultry may be compared to the selecting of flowers. While some would prefer the yellow rose, another would select the richer colors of the American Beauty. Perhaps one person could not be persuaded to select other than a pink carnation, another would not consider this, and would select the darker and richer shades. The preference for various colors is apt to be noticed in all selections. Those positively in favor of white will usually carry it to the decorating of their home and their person. Others are so positively fond of red, as to have it dominant in all their selections of furniture and clothing. Thus it is that while some would talk for hours on the beauty and desirability of buff colored poultry others would laugh at the selection and prefer the black. It is fortunate that this is the case; were it otherwise it would scarcely be possible to sustain and keep in general circulation the large numbers of variety colors of the different breeds of our standard fowl.

When talking of the quality of color, always bear in mind that there is but one preferred color for any variety and shade, and that is the identical shade and color that is demanded in the Standard. Always bear in mind that whatever color is selected, be determined that it shall be true to the demands of the Standard.

After the weekly cleaning scatter in the nest a pinch of air-slacked sifted lime, carbolated by the addition of a scant tea-cupful of crude carbolio acid to a peck of lime.



LARGE BROODER HOUSE WITH BOILER ROOM, ETC. 271 FEET LONG.

heat about one degree a day until we get summer heat, or seventy-six degrees, in the brooders, where it should remain as long as the chicks need heat. All brooders should be heated by top heat, should have a hover and a larger, cooler apartment into which the chicks can go if the hover becomes too warm.

The chicks themselves are the best thermometer, and one can tell at a glance if they are warm enough or too cold. If too cold they will huddle and crowd, and often a fine lot of chicks is ruined by being kept too cold. If a brooder has an apartment which it should have, where chicks can spread out when too hot, we would rather keep the brooders on the warm side. Don't overcrowd. Don't think because a brooder is called a hundred-chick brooder that one hundred chicks can be kept in it; fifty chicks are enough in one lot in any brooder, and thirty or forty will do better. Many a fine lot of chicks have been ruined by crowding. We cover our brooder floors with one inch of sand, then spread out clover and sprinkle millet seed in this for an exerciser.

Give no feed for at least twenty-four hours after removing from the incubators; a longer time is even better. Our experience has been that chicks given very little food for the first four days do better and grow faster.

HOUSING AND FEEDING FOWLS.

Poultry-houses must be kept free from dampness and the roosts must be placed so there is absolutely no draught over the fowls at night, as dampness and draughts mean cold, and colds mean roup. See that the houses are well ventilated by having the windows facing the south opened for several hours every day, and on clear days they may be open as long as the sun shines.

It is necessary that the houses should be whitewashed, with a little carbolic acid in the whitewash, spring and fall, and, above all, see that the buildings are kept clean and free from lice. It is impossible to get good, strong, fertile eggs from a lousy hen, and we feel sure that lice are the cause of half the diseases, so we advise you to keep a lookout for them at all times.

See that the fowls have a place to dust themselves and that they are kept busy. All our wood floors are covered with heavy, coarse sand to the depth of about one inch. The sand is covered with from four to six inches of scratching material, composed of two-thirds straw and one-third corn fodder which has been run through a cutter and shredder.

We feed in the morning at daybreak a mixed feed of dry grain, composed as follows: Cracked corn with the fine sifted

dampen the mixture. Dampen it enough so that the particles will adhere, but it must never be wet or sticky.

The days we feed the soft feed we only feed one-half the whole grain mixture in the morning. The other days during the week, if it is snowing, raining, or too disagreeable for the fowls to be out in the runs, we feed scalded clover and scatter about one ounce of the mixed grain for each fowl in the litter. We generally feed whole corn in the evening from December 1 to April 1, giving the fowls all they will eat.

It is very necessary that the water-troughs be kept sweet and clean, so we scald them at least twice a week. We empty all the water-troughs in the evening and do not give the fowls water in the morning until after they have had their breakfast. They are given water with the chill taken off, and on cold days this is repeated about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

See that the fowls have plenty of grit before them at all times, as grit to fowls is the same as teeth to the human being. If you follow the above instructions, we feel sure you will have success, good healthy chickens, and plenty of strong, fertile eggs.

ENGLISH DORKINGS.

The Prize Exhibition and Table Fowl of England.

The Dorking is classed in our Standard under three heads—White, Silver Gray, and Colored. In writing of them in his new book of poultry, Mr. Lewis Wright calls them Dark Dorkings, Red Dorkings, Silver Gray, and White Dorkings; he also mentions the Cuckoo Dorking. As England is the natural home of the Dorking, we shall give our readers the benefit of Mr. Wright's description of them.

The following notes on Dark Dorkings are contributed by Mr. M. H. Smyth, The Lodge, Coleraine, Ireland, who has probably bred them longer than any other exhibitor of the present day:

"In spite of all the changes of fashion, and the new varieties of poultry that are being constantly introduced, the Dark, or, as it was formerly called, the Colored Dorking, still holds its ground. Dorkings are not a breed of fowls suited for dwellers in towns, or for small runs, it is true; but that they can only be kept satisfactorily on very dry soils is quite a fallacy. The soil here is a heavy clay, and lies low, and our climate in the north of Ireland is one of the wettest in the three kingdoms; yet I have bred Dorkings on it for about twenty-five years with very considerable success.

"One of the great advantages of the Dark Dorking—is that it needs so little preparation for exhibition; merely to have it well accustomed to being penned, to wash its legs and feet thoroughly with soap and water, and giving the comb and wattles a rub over with a damp sponge before sending it off to a show. The Dark Dorking has also 'the pull' over its lighter colored brethren (Silvers or Whites) in not requiring to be kept shaded from the sun, nor can its legs lose their color on any soil, as is, I believe, often the case with some of the now fashionable yellow-legged breeds. What, however, tends more than anything else to make it so largely kept, is that a very wide range of color of plumage is now allowed, and birds have not to be bred to a particular shade or marking of feathers, as in so many other kinds of poultry.

"The Dorking being essentially a table fowl, size is naturally of much importance. The old-fashioned Dorking was a short-legged, compact, and active bird, and many of the old breeders, like myself, think that in the desire to get size, a coarser and less typical bird has been produced, which just now finds favor with many judges. In Dark, as in all the other colors of Dorkings, the shape and color of the feet are of very great importance. The feet of a Dorking should be large, well spread, and the toes perfectly straight, a crooked middle toe being a by no means uncommon failing. The fourth and fifth toes should stand out separately from the leg, the former pointing slightly downwards, with the fifth toe turning up towards the leg. I like to see the fifth toe thin and hard, as coarse drooping fifth toes are not only most unsightly, but are apt to strike against each other when the bird is walking. The fifth toe of the Dorking is in my opinion an abnormal point, and is in consequence often malformed. In some instances there is a more or less distinct sixth toe, while in others the fifth toe is entirely wanting, either of which should certainly disqualify a bird, no matter how good it may be in other points. Another peculiarity also, I believe, arising from the extra or fifth toe, is a double toe-nail. These double nails are confined entirely to the upper toes, sometimes on one foot only. Often the double nail is a mere split or division in the nail, but in any form I greatly dislike it, as being not only most hereditary, but likely to lead to all sorts of monstrosities in the fifth toe, and I would never myself breed from a Dorking with either a double nail or a gouty foot or toe.

"The Dorking should be a long, low bird, standing on short legs, and clean, hard feet, with a full, round breast. The cock should have a comb of medium size firmly set on the head, and a fine, flowing

tail; the hen with her comb well turned over to one side. In both sexes I like to see the comb of a nice, fine texture; a cock with a big, coarse comb lopping over being always to me an eyesore."

The following remarks on the color of Dark Dorking hens or pullets are kindly added by Mr. T. Coke Burnell:

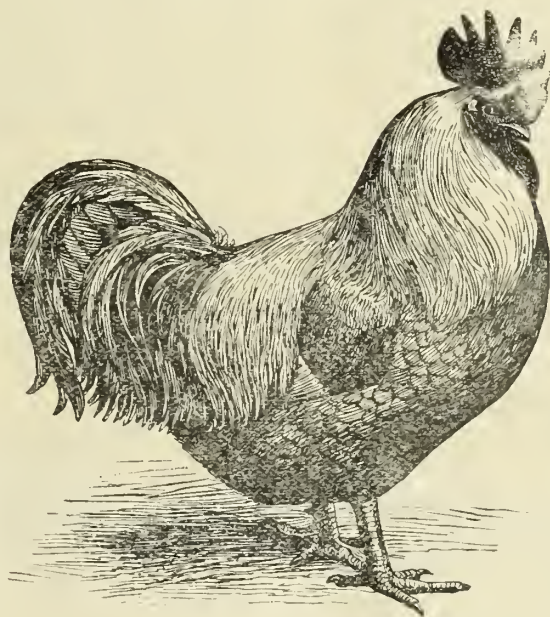
"As to color in Dorking hens, provided the wings are not rusty, and the breast feathers have not a very faded or washed-out appearance, I should not be over ready to condemn an otherwise good bird. The general tone of color of the hen must be dark; a light-colored hen would not match a dark cock. The majority of prize hens now exhibited have a striped neck hackle; but a black neck hackle and tail, the back and wings being of a dark gray color, and each feather edged or spangled with black, is very taking. The breast color may be of any tinge from salmon to dark chocolate. It may thus be inferred that any particular shade of color—of course, excepting a solid black—is not to be criticised too severely; the great points being the true Dorking shape, short legs, white feet, five toes distinctly formed and matching, comb falling over or folding—I prefer the latter—with the long and deep breast bone, and the horizontal carriage of body that should be found in all good Dorkings, and size. I have never used other hens than Dorkings for sitting, but they should be gently and firmly handled, and have plenty of room."

The colors most often seen in Dark

The Silver Gray Dorking is the favorite with us, if one must judge from the classes at the shows. However, last winter at Boston the classes for Colored Dorkings were well filled as to both number and quality, but for years some of our fanciers have kept up the Dorking classes and the best of them are usually the Silver Gray, which is a beautiful fowl; the color of the female almost as beautiful as a Duckwing Game female. The combination of colors on this variety is most attractive to both the amateur and the fancier; the silvery top color of the male above the black under-body color matches nicely with the soft rich colors of the female.

These, Mr. Wright tells us, are an offshoot from the Colored Dorking; that in early days the lighter colored specimens of the colored variety were selected and bred together and their lighter colored offspring selected again, and later a cross made with the Silver Duckwing Game in order to fix the color of the hens. This same cross brought the white splashing on breast of males. Both these defects have been overcome and Silver Grays are often now among the most typical of Dorkings, and very nearly if not quite equal in weight to the Dark variety.

The head of the Silver Gray cock should be silvery white, the neck hackle of the same color, perfectly free from any tinge of straw-color, but may be (and generally is) streaked with gray in the lower feathers falling on the shoulders. The back and saddle silvery white, shoulders and



SILVER GRAY DORKING MALE.

Dorking hens show the nearly black plumage on the back, with the wing-feathers bordered with black round a grayish center covered with marking, as described in the Standard. At one time birds were shown darker on the wings and cushion than even this; but that extreme has been discarded as noted above. The gray marking carried more over the body, though still margined with black, as described above by Mr. Burnell, which is not only quite a permissible color, though not mentioned in the Standard. Some of the finest hens shown have been of this color, which is a better one for whiteness of feet than the "nearly black" plumage.

There can be no doubt that Dorkings of all varieties are considerably harder than formerly. Part of the improvement may be traced to the Asiatic cross introduced by Mr. Douglas, and other crosses hinted at by Mr. Smyth.

The English Standard calls for cocks weighing twelve to fourteen pounds cockerels nine to ten pounds, hens nine to ten pounds, pullets seven to eight pounds, while our Standard calls for from two to three pounds less all along the line. Some few specimens of large size are seen here, but none, we believe, of the larger size mentioned in the English Standard.

wing-bow also clear white; wing-bar green-black; wing-bay white with a black upper edge; breast and under-parts and thighs jet-black, without any mottling or grizzling, except that a little on the thighs is tolerated in old birds; tail glossy black, with sound broad sickles. The white parts should have no tinge of straw, and there should be no signs of brown or chestnut bordering the wing-bar or other margins of the black plumage.

The hen's hackle is also silvery white on the head, but lower it becomes striped with black, often with a little longitudinal penciling. The breast is a rich robin-red or salmon-red, shading off ashy color on the thighs. The body and wings are a silvery gray ground color, minutely penciled over with dark gray, free from black splashes or reddish tinge, and each feather showing the white shaft, but not obtrusively; tail rather darker. The general effect varies in different birds from a bright silver-gray to a softer, duller gray, but in any case should be gray. The silvery grays have usually lighter salmon breasts, and are specially apt to breed cockerels with white spots or grizzling on the breast. The feathers of a Silver Gray hen are stippled quite like the plumage of the Duckwing Game.

Of the Red Dorkings, we quote the following notes by Mr. Harry Hamlin, of Haxted Mill, Edenbridge, in whose family the strain has been kept up through two generations:

"This little known variety of Dorking is one of the most beautiful as well as the most useful fowls we have. From what I can gather, they appear to have been common throughout the southeastern counties before the exhibition period began, but for some cause I could never understand, to have been discarded by the early fanciers. These very likely found the Gray Dorkings easier to produce of a uniform color, as the older Reds were apt to produce white feathers. Fortunately, our family have always preserved the Red Dorkings, and with careful selection and great care in breeding the plumage has much improved. In these fowls it is particularly beautiful and close, being free from any Asiatic taint, which, in my opinion, destroys the high quality of the Dorking as a table fowl. Many of the present Dark Dorkings have to be crossed with the Game in order to produce a good table fowl, but a Red Dorking is a perfect table fowl in itself, and requires no crossing.

"The distinguishing points of the cock are his beautiful deep red hackles, his well-formed single comb, which is somewhat smaller than the present-day Dorking, and which with his face, earlobes, and wattles are of a beautiful red; his breast and tail are black; his legs are beautifully white, and very short indeed, and he has five well-developed toes on each foot. As regards the shortness of the legs, I have just measured a very good specimen cockerel, and I find that it is three and a half inches from above the fifth toe to the point of the hock. The bird weighs ten pounds, and I think that for the weight this is very short indeed. The hens have close-fitting plumage of a brown-red color, with low and shapely bodies.

"Red Dorkings are very good layers of a nearly white egg, good sitters, and excellent mothers. For those who require beauty, utility, and an excellent table fowl, there is nothing to equal the Red Dorkings."

Mr. Wright adds as follows:

"Personally, from a careful examination of the very few birds we have seen, we should be disposed to say that there was a faint trace of yellow in the shanks, or perhaps more truly, of red. We do not imply in the least what is meant by a yellow-legged fowl, but a slight and undefinable shade which many years' critical observation have led us to associate with the kind of black-red color shown in the bird's plumage, and which is generally, as in certain strains of Game, associated with delicate and tender flesh."

The White Dorking is the original of all the Dorkings, or rather the first of all Dorkings known in England. The earliest writers mention them. This is a rose comb variety and is pure white in color, and of the true Dorking shape. Those we have in this country are not so large as other Dorkings, but this is being improved. White males have been produced in England that weighed twelve pounds, but this is very unusual of late years, and it is thought that these were produced by crossing with the Dark variety. When good in comb and Dorking qualities, they are an attractive fowl and should have more attention in our hands. The great points for consideration in these is a good comb, pure white plumage, and Dorking qualities. Great good could be done this variety by selecting the very largest females to be had for breeders, and in this way improve size. One would conclude from the few that are shown with us that they had but a small following with us.

The Cuckoo Dorking is a blue Barred Dorking or a Dorking that has the same colors as our Barred Plymouth Rocks. This is not, and never has been, a popular variety. Their is but little real Dorking blood in them, and for this reason they are an imitation Dorking that has the grand and popular Plymouth Rock to compete with. The Dorking is the favored table fowl of England, and should be more of a favorite with us.



GENERAL MANAGEMENT.



This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

Brahma Bantams.

The original light Brahma Bantams were created by Mr. Entwisle in England quite a number of years ago. The misfortune with the English type of Brahma Bantam was the shape and formation which were more like the Cochins than the Brahmas. This was the result of having crossed the original with the White Booted and the White Cochins Bantam as well, to reduce the size and get the feather and white color. This departed considerably from the color and marking of the Brahma, shortened the shank and the thighs and injured them almost beyond repair with stiff vulture hocks. Many of the Light Brahma Bantams that first came to this country from England were of a Cochins shape, very rough in hock joint in legs and poor in color. The color and the mixture of the black and the white were about the only two strongly established Brahma features.

It did not take the American fancier long to discover that these would not meet the standard demands, so they immediately set about the work of improvement. Crosses were made with a Light Brahma Bantam and the American Light Brahmas; through selection, mating and late hatching, the proper size was obtained. Great progress has been made along the lines of Brahma type, color, and the proper shape of hock. Our standard demanding that vulture hocks shall disqualify in Brahmas, also extends to the Brahma Bantams. If the American Poultry Association had not been lenient for a few years with the Brahma Bantams there would have been but few of them equal to the winning of a prize in the show room. Within the last two winters quite a number of good females have been shown and some cockerels of excellent quality.

The illustration of the Pan-American winners shows stronger than words can express the quality that has been gained by the breeders of this variety of Bantams. Those that have been exhibited at the fall exhibitions have shown conclusively that we may expect to see them better than ever this winter.

The Light Brahma Bantams must be exactly the same in shape, form, marking, and color as are the larger Light Brahmas. The markings of the wing, the tail and the hackle must be identical. The weak points in color are strongly shown in the poor color of the wings and the lack of striping in the hackle. All of this, however, is being improved and the little Light Brahma Bantams seen in the best exhibitions begin to miniature the stately Light Brahma and look quite like them.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS.

Dark Brahma Bantams should be identical with the Dark Brahmas themselves in shape, color, marking and comb. The only difference would be that the little Dark Brahmas must come under the thirty ounce limit or be disqualified. This has been done in a number of instances. Nothing has attracted more attention in several years than did the sixteen Dark Brahma Bantams that were shown at the last Boston poultry show. They had the Bantam size and the Dark Brahma type and color.

These were judged by the old veteran Brahma breeder Mr. Philander Williams, of Massachusetts. He stated that he was surprised to see the quality of shape and color.

"Why," said he, "it looks as if we are soon to have them almost the equal of the large Dark Brahmas themselves." One fancier stated that he had bred Brahmas for thirty years, and that these were the first Brahma Bantams that he had ever met with that looked to him like real Brahmas. Equally good quality has been seen at many of the fall fairs as well as at the best winter shows. A number of fanciers have taken up the Dark Brahma Bantam and are paying special attention to their cultivation. This has brought them to the front almost alongside of their cousins, the Light Brahma Bantams. At the present time, when you hear fanciers mention Brahma Bantams it is thoroughly well established that they refer with equal respect to both the light and the dark varieties.

Rhode Island Reds.

It was really gratifying to the Committee on the Revision of the Standard, when they met at Rochester, to have such an interest evinced by those looking after the Rhode Island Reds; to have those familiar with the breed study and work with the committee in the endeavor to build and prepare a better standard for this breed.

It was equally gratifying to know that the members of the American Poultry Association were not misled and induced to admit the Rhode Island Red to the Standard under another name. If a pea-comb Rhode Island Red is to be in the Standard, it should be the true Rhode Island Red behind the pea comb and not a fowl that is not of the Rhode Island Red family, but an intermingling of the Rhode Island Red and other fowls.

The belief is held that it would be a good thing to have a pea-comb Rhode Island Red. It would have been better for the interest of all concerned if the pea-comb variety had been accepted as the best for the Rhode Island Reds, and pushed to the front with a striped hackle and saddle as well as the pea comb. But the powers that be and the breeders themselves have decided adversely, and these stand ready to accept the situation and admit that the single-comb Rhode Island Red, and the rose comb as well, are worthy of the highest commendation for the position they fill. We doubt if any fowls of like ancestry have ever been improved and perfected into such fine quality as have the Rhode Island Reds since they were first brought to public attention.


Many specimens of this breed, both single and rose comb, with beautiful surface plumage, rich, brilliant red and under-color of the reddish tint most desired, are seen. While you do not find hundreds of them on every hand, the fact that quite a considerable number of this kind and character have been produced shows what can be done through the care in selecting these specimens, and the distinctive color, different from the color of any other poultry that we have, places them in a class by themselves and forthwith obliterates the possibility of the reddish buff being allowed upon any of the buff breeds. The true rich golden tint of these buff varieties should be as distinctive and as perfect as should be the red color of the

Rhode Island Red. If this is carried out, it will be utterly impossible for anyone to sell buff Plymouth Rocks for Rhode Island Reds, or buff rose-comb Plymouth Rocks for Buff Wyandottes. If this distinction of color is demanded and the breeders will follow this out in their mating and producing, it will be but a short time till the color and markings of the Rhode Island Red will be as prominent and lasting as are the markings and colorings of the Brahma of today.

Some of the illustrations that have been made during the past season of Rhode Island Reds are most attractive. They show the ability of both the producer and the artist. All the many artists who are able to make good pictures of poultry should be encouraged to make illustrations, so that these artists may present the breeds according to their understanding and ability, giving the people an opportunity to select the manner of artist and work that pleases them best.

The name of A. J. Simpson, 1903, is noticed upon some beautiful cuts that have been published recently in some of the English papers. This shows the appearance of a new artist in England, and, while Messrs. Ludlow, Weir, and Lydon have done good work in the past for the English fanciers, it will be better for all the fanciers of the world if more good artists devote their time to making poultry pictures. It is not best that all should lean toward one style of pictures. In horses, sheep, and live stock there are numerous types admitted in illustration, but a prevalent belief is that the illustrations should follow the photograph of the living specimens. Work up these photographs to the highest standard possible, for it is quite time to discard the fanciful ideas or the sketch which represents a thing of beauty, the like of which never has been nor never will be seen in living poultry.

Now, if the Rhode Island Red fanciers



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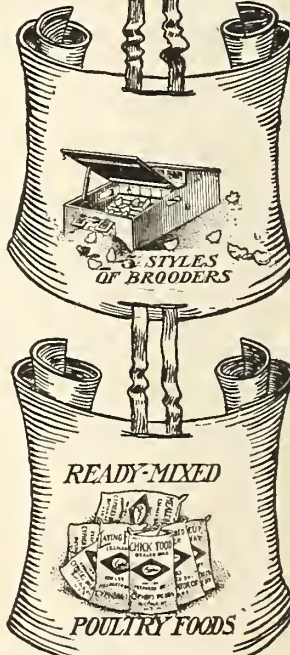
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would select their very best specimens and have them photographed in numerous positions, then make liberal use of these photographs, either in photo-engravings or by having them embellished by the pen of the artist, they would keep the people informed as to the true type and quality of the breed, and not lead them into believing that the ideal existed. It is very much better to teach the people along the lines of reality than to bring them up under the influence of fanciful sketches that do not in fact illustrate anything that has ever lived in the poultry line. Make your fowls better, improve them as much as possible and then have good photographs made and used.

Improvement in Poultry.

The statements from the pen of a poultry fancier have occasioned some surprise; as, for instance, the following: "Dorkings, it is claimed, have shown very little improvement in color; Houdans changed but little to their betterment. The only improvement is along the lines of exhibition qualities. The Spanish have greatly improved, indeed, and the Minorcas are admitted to have been improved, and, while the Andalusians have advanced, the Malays have stood still."

If there was one breed in the whole category of standard-bred exhibition poultry that was supposed to have improved, in both size and color as well as finish in plumage, it was the Dorking. Great advancement can be noticed on them within the past ten years, and, while the Houdans may not have been made a more desirable fowl for utility purposes, they certainly have been bettered in grace, beauty, and in plumage color. A personal prejudice has always been opposed to the crossing of the Crevecoeur upon the Houdans, which changes the Houdans into such a dark-plumaged bird and obliterates the leaf comb of the original Houdans, replacing

it largely by the V-comb of the Crevecoeur.

As to the Malay, one has but to examine the early-day pictures of these mammoth fowls and see the glossy brownish-red color throughout the entire body plumage of the male, and then compare it with the present-day close division of colors which make it a truly black-red colored bird. The color and tail carriage of the Malay are so much better than in former years that it seems unbelievable that they had been at a standstill.

The same writer speaks favorably of the Minorcas, the Andalusian and the Hamburg, and it must be admitted that all of these have been greatly improved both in regard to fancy points, as well as more practical qualities. While the great increase in size of the Minorcas might be questioned, still it is most beautiful and attractive fowl, which has progressed both in color and shape. In America the combs are not as large as in England or as formerly bred here. At the same time the Minorcas, like the Spanish, in its natural construction is not fitted for the very best exhibition purposes of the cold, frigid climate of the northern part of this country and Canada. The breed would be greatly benefited if the fanciers would make a determined stand toward reducing the combs and wattles of the Minorcas to a size not larger than those on the Leghorn. While they might be a little heavier in makeup, it would be of great benefit to the fowl to reduce these appendages if they are to become the favorite egg producers of the northern section of the country.

Hamburgs have been greatly improved. Each and every variety of this breed is much better in form, feather, color, and markings than ever before. More of them are seen in the exhibition room, but it seems to be that the Silver Spangled are to take the leading position among Ham-

burgs, and we are fearful that they will be encouraged, bred and improved largely to the exclusion of the other varieties. The Pencilled and the golden varieties, and the blacks as well, seem in a fair way to be discarded; so that it is feared the future of the Hamburg popularity is going to rest largely with the Silver Spangled. The only possible way to avoid this will be for those interested in the Hamburg family to take them up and push all the varieties for a better place in the exhibition room, for it is in that way every type, breed, or variety of fowls gains its public popularity.

The statement was made something over a year ago that the unusual popularity of any breed or variety depended very much upon the publicity given to them through writings and illustrations in the poultry and agricultural papers. The belief has not been changed that almost any breed may be made a public favorite and the sale be largely increased through the liberal use of illustrations and articles written about them for publication in the press. Several fowls that stand at the head of the list in popularity have won that position and held it through this medium.

It is doubtful whether any evidence could be produced that would prove any one variety so much better and so much more productive than another of the same family, and yet some varieties have been brought strongly into public favor through the sterling efforts of their advocates, while other varieties of the same breed have lingered behind with but very little attention given to their cultivation.

The Proper Care of Hens.

A well selected lot of hens can not be grown from promiscuous parents—some too old and some too young. Hens, to do

good work, must be divided into families that will harmonize and be congenial. Old grandmother hens will not be content when yarded with pullets; they want to boss them to death. And the older pullets have it in for their younger sisters. Yard those of the same age together.

The house must have comforts equal to the demand of a hen. Fancy buildings, either externally or internally, are not needed; in fact, any old building will do that is dry and comfortable, providing it can be and is kept clean. It must be proof against wind, rain, and cold, and absolutely dry inside—floors, walls, and windows.

When a house must be built in a damp place, dig out two or three feet of the soil and raise the house a foot above the ground, fill in this space with stone in the bottom, then coarse gravel, then sand and cement on top of this, if you can stand the cost; if not, fill in with dirt or have a board floor. Bank up the soil all about the outside so as to turn the water away from the house. In this way you can have at least a partially dry floor, which aids greatly the indispensable ventilation.

The best ventilation during the day comes through the windows. These should be so constructed that they can be opened during the day, should have wire netting on the outside to keep the fowls from getting out, and muslin screens for the inside when needed to keep out the cold winds that may blow. When the sun shines and there is no wind leave the windows open without the screens. When the interior is comfortable the free circulation of air is beneficial, no matter if it is cold (not zero; this is too cold), providing there are no drafts. When currents of cold or cool air play through a henhouse in either winter or summer it is quite as bad for a hen as for yourself. This must be avoided in the henhouse for success.

Each fowl should have six square feet of floor space. The whole interior should be a scratch room, where the hens can be shut in during the cold or wet days when it is not best for them to go out. Colonies of twenty-five or less are best, and a room or apartment 10x15 feet gives six square feet for each. The floor should have six or eight inches of dry soil or sand, so they can dig in it. On top of this should be a foot of straw, into which should be thrown every bit of grain that is fed, compelling them to dig and hunt for all their food. This hunting and digging in the straw and loose earth or sand keeps them busy, gives them plenty of exercise, keeps their blood in circulation (which keeps them warm), and makes them healthy and vigorous.

Don't be afraid of having too much sand or dirt on the floor; if a foot of it so much the better.

Eighteen inches of straw on the floor is better than six; twelve or fourteen inches deep is about right.

Have the dropping board out of the way—in the corner against the wall, up from the floor—so they can go under it. The roost on this; movable roosts are the best. A muslin or canvas hood that can be put down at night over and about the fowls will keep them warm in the coldest climate. The nests should be up off the floor, so that the hens must fly up and go into the nest box, which should be sheltered from the light. This keeps the hens from eating their eggs to a considerable extent. Have the water pans up from the floor, too, away from the dirt. Use the flat pan with the guards about it, or use small porcelain kettles and hang them up. All the water vessels should be emptied at night, and in the winter filled about ten o'clock in the morning with warm, not hot, water. The reason for filling at ten in the morning is to give the hens a chance to hunt and dig and get warmed up before they have a drink. Warm water should be given in winter so as not to chill the hens. Hot water or hot food is bad at all times. Warm mash and warm water that feels pleasant to your hands is good for them, but hot



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food or drink unnaturally heats them and when they cool off it is bad for them.

Night and morning feed dry grains. Have a mixture of wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, and some millet seed. If the proper amount of grain food and animal food is provided, would mix these grains about equal parts, and only feed what they will eat. Don't be afraid to feed so long as they will hunt and dig for the food; it will not hurt them if they are hungry enough to hunt and dig for it. At noon feed mash food made of equal parts, by measure, of ground oats, bran, and middlings. In this put at least half an ounce per hen per day of good, high-grade meat scrap, mix with hot water or hot milk and feed just a little warm to them in troughs. Give them all they will eat up clean. Take away any that is left.

Green food is of vast importance. Cut clover hay is splendid for them. Cut about half an inch long and put into the feed trough; give them all they will eat. Beets, a little turnips and cabbages are good; not too many turnips, as they will flavor the eggs. By all means feed all the green food the fowls will eat. Frozen cabbage or vegetables of any kind is bad for poultry; have the green food so good they will think it is summer.

This ration of grain, mash, and green food is given with the understanding that all will be used as directed; if any part is left out, the combination is broken and the best results lost.

Grit, shell and charcoal should be at hand all the time, so they can help themselves. All this is of importance; it is quite easily followed, and will insure success, providing, as we stated at the start, that the hens are well selected.

Do not use lime in the house, as it is bad for the hens' eyes and feet and destroys much of the value of the droppings as a fertilizer. Once a week paint the roosts well with lice paint and all should go well with the house during the winter months.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.

In speaking of the beauty of any fowl so much depends upon the individual taste. I have been attracted toward the Buff Plymouth Rock for many reasons. First of all I am most partial to the golden buff color, then again I admire the American breeds because of their great value as general purpose fowls. When you combine the beautiful rich golden buff color with the sterling qualities of the Plymouth Rock, you have a fowl quite suited to every locality, and generally it meets the demands of almost every kind of poultry fancier.

Beginning with, the young chicks are not in the least difficult to grow. When from two to four weeks old they run around and almost take care of themselves. While they are kept with the mother hen until she will not cover them any longer, we find but little difficulty in raising them after two weeks old, even should the mother desert them. When hatched they are of such a beautiful and attractive golden color as to please the children and attract the attention and care of all about them. Often I have noticed that the children of the family will pay so much more attention to the little Buff Plymouth Rocks than they will to the other fowls, that I have concluded to discard everything else and keep these alone.

No poultry that we have is more attractive than are the Buff Plymouth Rocks when of an even uniform color. Having paid special attention to this for several years, I now have my entire flock of the true Plymouth Rock shape, and of so regular and uniform a color as to have the whole flock look almost alike. This is done through the selection of the finest colored male birds and females as well. We have paid especial attention to the rich color of the shanks and the skin. We find that this has helped in gaining an advanced price on all the poultry we send to market.

They can not be excelled as egg producers. The strain that we have has been encouraged to improve the size and regularity of form in the eggs. Every consideration has been given in selecting the breeders. We have long since discarded the idea of hatching any chicks from hens other than those that are prolific egg producers, that yield even sized eggs of good form and shell. While at first this gave us considerable trouble, it is seldom if ever that we now have any that must be discarded on account of poor egg production.

The past season has been one of the most successful for us in the production of good quality in our Buff Plymouth Rocks. We shall not be surprised if the coming season finds some of our best stock sent to the show room to compete simply for the purpose of learning whether the breed will produce high quality prize winners. If we are able to win the ribbons with our stock that has been brought to perfection as far as they have gone with the express purpose in view of having good size, color, egg producing qualities and market poultry, we shall be pleased to discover that at the same time we have been growing exhibition fowls.—G. A. M., Pa.

The Modern Java.

In a recent issue of *Farm Poultry* they copy an article by Charles R. Harker, written in 1881, as to the Java fowl. From conversations with Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, and from writings by him, the information has been gained that the Javas as they are now—that is, the Black Javas—were brought from Iowa, Missouri, or Kansas, having been originated there as some think, as sports from the early day Barred Plymouth Rocks. Of late some writers claim that this is the true history of their origin.

The Mottled Java, as stated in Mr. Harker's article, was originated by Mr. Lattin, through the intermingling of some white hens with the Black Javas. The purpose in referring to this is to bring again to the front the almost positive certainty that the Black Java was one-half of the original cross for the producing of the Barred Plymouth Rock. A real good specimen of a Black Java of the medium size is quite like the early-day Black Javas as we know them. The early-day Black Javas and the early-day Dominiques both had in the males long sweeping or full tailed plumage. Not as long as the plumage of the present-day Javas, which has been cultivated and bred along these lines, but with what would be called full-tailed plumage in the males. The early-day Dominique males also carried full-tailed plumage as illustrated several times of late in the columns of THE FEATHER.

In the poultry department at the Trenton Fair, this fall, was a very fine specimen of a Barred Plymouth Rock male bird with almost as much tail plumage as would naturally be present upon a Dorking male with a tail about three-quarters grown. Each one of the entire tail feathers was as nicely barred clear to the end as is usually seen upon an exhibition specimen. If such a specimen was made use of and the tendency towards long tails cultivated, it would not take long to have the old fashioned sweeping tail of the original Dominique upon Plymouth Rock fowls.

It seems probable that the present-day Black Javas have very much the same blood in them as had the early-day Javas. There is little doubt but that it would be possible to select the darker specimens of the Barred Plymouth Rocks and breed them together and keep selecting from these, the blackest and blackest, until within a year or two there would be bred again the early-day Black Java fowl.

To Grow Laying Pullets.

As you care for your hens the coming winter make note of and mark for future reference the hens and pullets that lay the largest number of good eggs. Size, shape, and finish is of importance as much as number. All these points of quality may be transmitted from the mother hen to her pullets. You should know the hen that produces the best you have, so that you may continue to select her offspring, both male and female to improve your stock. You can become so familiar with your hens as to know the best egg producers and select them and keep them to themselves, so as to use their eggs only for hatching. In this way you will only hatch your chicks from the most prolific hens and your next lot of pullets will be better egg producers than their parents. There is one thing you can do, and that is to select the very best laying hen you have, quality and quantity considered as well as size, and from this hen raise your male birds for your whole flock and as many pullets, too, as possible. Do this each year, each time selecting the best laying hen for this purpose. By doing this you will have one-half new blood each time in your males, as you should not select the same hen or her daughter for two years in succession, always use a hen that is over one year old.

This same method can be applied to the breeding of exhibition stock. If we will follow the rule, only to set eggs from the very best fowls we own and hatch them, it will be impossible to have any chicks from aught but the finest. This is a rule that must be followed absolutely for best results, otherwise you will have the greater part of your flock to discard as culls. The very best we may have, if only one pair or a trio, are none too good for your own breeding. These will produce quite enough culls, and so long as this is true we should fully realize how slight the chances are for having good results from poor quality. This is the same if for market eggs, broilers, or exhibition stock. As they say, "Like will produce like." The pullets from busy, hard-working, prolific-laying hens should be by far better egg producers than pullets from slow moving, poor-laying hens.

Under this same law, the very finest specimens of any breed should produce the best, providing they are properly mated, and it must always be understood that the best hen on earth can not produce high quality show specimens if poorly or improperly paired with a male that is not a proper mating for her. We must understand at all times that the male is one-half the influence and guide our matings to meet the occasion. The best layer on the place may fail to produce prolific-laying pullets if mated to a male that comes from a family of poor layers. So it is very easy to see how important it is to know all about your hens as far as possible, so as to make your matings true and proper to meet the purpose in view.

Dark Brahmas

It is a delight for the lovers of Brahmas to see the number of high-quality Dark Brahmas shown these days. This is one of the most elegant fowls we have. No other fowl is more beautiful than a Dark Brahma pullet. To be most attractive and close to the standard, they should be a silvery steel-gray that is bright and clear, and this should be penciled with a darker shade and the marking of each should follow the slope of the feather and be plain and distinct.

There have been very large classes of these shown at Boston the past few winters and the long-time fancier and Brahma expert, Philander Williams, has covered himself with glory each time reflected from the good quality of his Dark Brahmas. It is a surprise to us that there are not more of these grand birds bred, for they are an interesting study for all who care to breed beautiful fowls. As we now have the Dark Brahma Bantams as a miniature of the Brahmas themselves, and the Silver Penciled Wyandottes that have the same color and markings as the Brahmas, we shall expect to see these

fowls of the Brahma go to the front together, as they well deserve, for they have true merit.

Those who put the push behind any breed of fowls make them popular, and when the breed or variety that is being pushed has merit the more pushing they have the better for the fowls, for they will stand it all and go forward. As this is true of these three varieties, it will be only necessary for their admirers to do their duty to gain for them that which is justly theirs. As we started to write particularly of the Dark Brahmas, it is best to stand by them and tell of their qualities. As to egg production, the first desirable trait of any hen, they equal the Lights and their eggs are of about the same size and color. They are strong, vigorous, and active, grow fast, and are splendid table poultry. They are fully the equal of any or all of the Asiatic fowls in every way and a most interesting breed to care for and study.

The white top-color and black under-body-color of the male makes an attractive combination that always reflects credit on the variety. When of good quality and nicely striped on hackle and saddle, no other male birds in an exhibition are more beautiful than the Dark Brahma male. They have very handsome heads that look better when crowned with a well-shaped pea-comb that belongs to this variety. To help all this is the beauty of the wing-bar of rich, glossy black and the white bay. The glossy black tail surrounded with laced cornets and penciled saddle adds grandeur to their appearance. The reason that rich-colored Brahmas have not gained the ascendancy over others rest with those who breed them. They should be written about, photos of them should be reproduced, and the people taught their quality. This should be a labor of love for those who care for and breed them.

When you buy new fowls, keep them by themselves until you find that they are free from disease and lice.

When the drinking vessels are dirty look out for disease.

The best grain is the cheapest, for no good can come from feeding birds on inferior corn.

Keep the water vessel in a cool, shady place, but out of the direct rays of the sun.

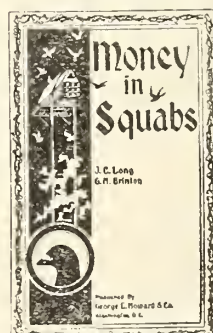
LITTLE CHICKS

The only book published that tells how to successfully hatch and rear little chicks. Written by the most practical poultrymen. Over 100 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Circulation free.

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MONEY IN SQUABS.



The most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market, is my book entitled "Money in Squabs." This book has had a most generous sale during the past years, and contains the following:

Introductory, Breeding Houses, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Diseases of Pigeons—Canker, Cholera, Egg Bound Enteritis, Going Light, Roup, Small Pox, Sudden Colds, Wing Disease, Worms—and Douglas Mixture. Some of the illustrations are: Full-page drawings of Homers, Runts, Dragons, and Duchesse Pigeons, Plans of Single, Double, and Continuous Houses for Breeding Squabs, Arrangement of Aviaries to a Garret Room and to a Barn, Plans for Building a House in the Back Yard, Plans of Nests, Perches, Mating-Boxes, Bath-Tubs, Drinking-Fountains, etc. Price 50c.

GEO. E. HOWARD.

714 12th St. N. W.,

Wash., D. C.

Questions and Answers.

A CONSOLIDATED QUESTION.

There are before us a number of inquiries from correspondents that we have answered by mail, all of which are of importance to our readers. We shall condense these and answer them as a unit.

Q. 1. Shall we run male birds with our laying hens and pullets during the winter months? Our laying hens are true or standard-bred, but they are not of the best quality. Would you advise the buying of eggs or a pen of fowls to improve our stock?

A. 1. It is always best not to run male birds with the laying hens that are kept for producing market eggs. The hens will do quite as well without them, and many are of the opinion they will do better alone. It is an assured fact that the eggs will keep longer if not fertilized. This is beneficial, especially in very hot weather. Unfertilized eggs may be sent any distance in very hot weather with no danger of spotting. Oftentimes fertile eggs will be ruined in transit by the heat. Those who make a specialty of producing high-class, fresh-laid table eggs never run male birds with the hens that produce these eggs. It is only necessary to have male birds with the hens that lay the eggs that are to be used for hatching.

It is always best to purchase a pair, trio, or pen, rather than to purchase eggs if any number of chicks are wanted. If only a few are required, purchase the eggs; on the other hand, when a number of pullets are desired for winter egg producers, it is best to purchase from five to ten of the best hens of the kind. Always be sure that they are good layers and have them mated with a sturdy male bird that is bred from heavy egg producers.

Q. 2. Am disposed to go into the poultry business. Am advised to go into the South, where low pine land may be had that is specially fitted for the growing of poultry of all kinds, both land and water fowl, also squabs. My information is that broilers sell in large cities at about \$1.00 per pound in winter; eggs at 50 cents, and squabs at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen the year round. If this is true, would you advise me to put some money in the business? How much must I invest to make a living? Myself and family require about \$1,800 a year to satisfy our wants.

A. 2. Many people hold the opinion that all one needs to do is to have a few acres of land, buy some hens, an incubator or two, some homing pigeons and build some houses for them, and then sit down while the cash sails in; while, in fact, we do not know of any kind of business that demands more ability and actual experience, coupled with energy and hard work, than is demanded for success in the poultry business. We have in mind a multi-millionaire who invested some \$20,000 in a plant, purchased 700 fine Plymouth Rocks, put \$600 or \$700 in incubators, brooders, and appliances, and placed the management of the plant in the hands of a man whom he employed for \$40.00 per month. Failure was assured in advance, and he blames everything but himself.

No one should try to start extensively in the poultry business unless he or they have had experience in the handling of fowls. A novice or amateur in the business should start in a small way and work up. Begin with a few and grow

up with the business. Thousands have done this and succeeded, but few have ever succeeded who went in big at the start. There is a splendid opportunity for doing well in the poultry business in the South. Many are now doing well in this line, even so far south as Texas, but all these have begun in a small way and built up the business. By so doing any one who is ambitious and willing to work can make poultry pay.

Now, as to prices paid for poultry products, during October and November of this year, the very best of broilers have sold in the New York market at from 40 to 60 cents per pound for the smaller sizes; at the same time, poor quality has sold as low as 14 cents per pound, or at about 50 cents per pair. Squabs, from 10 to 40 cents a pair. This plainly shows that those who understood the business have made it pay. Those who do not, are losing money every minute.

It is much the same with fresh-laid eggs. Those who have them of unquestionable quality have sold them from 35 to 42 cents per dozen. On the other hand, some do not get one-half this much for their eggs. It is entirely a question of ability to produce the best and get it into the market in proper shape. Those who succeed in this, do well; those who do not, fail, just the same as in any other business. Our advice it, if without experience, start in a small way and work up. Location matters little, so you can produce the best quality at the right times.

Q. 3. How shall I feed my hens in winter, so as to get from them a profitable egg supply? How shall we house and care for them? Up to November 20 my 250 hens and pullets have not laid enough eggs to pay for the feed they eat; in fact, have not had ten dozen eggs from them in three months.

A. 3. Without being known, we visited the farm of the writer of the above, to inquire for poultry. When he reads this he will recognize his question without our giving locality. This party has a fairly good poultry-house, divided into seven runs or apartments. The house has a dirt floor, roosts and dropping-boards. The floor is, or was, all dug up by rats. Nest-boxes were scattered all about on the floor. The dirt floors had not been removed for two years; the dropping-boards, six or eight inches deep with sifted coal ashes and droppings; the floor damp from the mixing of dirt and dropping; the bad odor within would prevent a self-respecting dog from entering the place.

Some two hundred or more fowls of good breeding (Wyandottes), of all sizes and ages from a three-months-old to a three or four-year-old, went in and about the house and yards as if they were borne down with bad surroundings and hen lice. I was simply dumfounded to find that any one could keep such a place and ask such a question about it. When I called attention to these facts, was informed that they did not have time to fix it up before.

Above all, the hens must be entirely free from vermin. The floor of the house must be dry and covered with dry earth or sand. Over this, straw should be placed a foot deep. The dropping-boards must be clean, and the nest-boxes up from the ground. If these appointments have been observed, feed the hens a mixture of grain of all kinds—wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, a little millet, and some cracked corn. Throw this into the dry straw and let them hunt and dig

for it. Feed this morning and evening. At noon give some kind of green food and some mash food. This may be a mixture of ground oats, cornmeal, and bran; or, if you have it, H-O mash. Always provide plenty of grit, oyster shells, and fresh water. Such treatment assures success. Such as I found in your hen-house brings the reward you have gained.

MUST BE CHICKEN POX.

Q. I have a fine, healthy-looking lot of hens and spring pullets (Plymouth Rocks) as you would wish to see. Desiring some Christmas broilers I turned a brood of eight chicks into my garden adjoining the grass plot where all the rest were successfully raised earlier in the season. When these chicks were about four weeks old I turned in with them two hens with thirty chicks. When these latter were about two or three weeks old one of them developed an enlargement over one eye, and a day or so later another appeared. Soon others were affected, and, thinking they had the roup, I killed them. At his time a thrifty frying-size chick of the older brood (the finest one of the lot) appeared in the morning with comb and beak red as though he had been in a fight and badly worsted. In a day or two these had a black appearance and both eyes were closed so that he could not see the food placed before him, although the appetite of the sick seemed in each case as acute as that of the well ones. After killing this and several of the younger ones, I decided it was not the roup and began to feed Miller's Poultry Food mixed with cornmeal dough. I have fed this continually about a week, and I think no new cases have developed, but I have only twelve of my thirty chicks left, and they all seem to be a measly lot, but with ravenous appetites all the time. The feed before these developments was screenings from the town flouring mill. Weather conditions have seemed perfect. The chicks have never seen it rain since they were hatched. The gardener is high and well drained. The chicks were cooped almost every night (with dry plank floor) and allowed to run by day. There seems no mucous discharge, nor offensive odor that I can discover, and no cough or wheezing. All my older fowls seem perfectly healthy.—H. H. S., Harrisonburg, Va.

A. Your chicks must be afflicted with chicken-pox. This is contagious and oftentimes spreads through a whole flock, old and young. It is plainly shown by hard warts or growth on head and face. At times the humorous sores will extend into the feathers of head and neck. But little can be done for it beyond putting the sick ones to themselves and making an application of carbolic vaseline to the pits or diseased parts of head and face. Small doses of sulphur may be given internally, with iron for a tonic. Give plenty of green food. A 2-per-cent solution of formalin may be used for a wash. Usually all the small chicks that have this disease die either of the ailment or starvation, or both. Old fowls usually recover from it. It is an awful scourge when it comes among your fowls. It is often spread about at fall fair poultry shows. The traveling caravans that go from place to place during the fair season, pick it up and spread it all about.

CROP BOUND.

Q. I have a valuable White Wyandotte

that has something the matter with his crop, and I have tried several remedies for indigestion and diseases of the crop, but have failed in each effort, and the bird is growing poor and weak by his food doing him no good. If it is crop-bound I can cure that with the knife, but its crop is soft and extended and very offensive. I can empty the crop by holding the bird up by the legs, but as soon as he eats it fills right up again, and the crop seems to be paralyzed and fails to move the food properly. If there is no cure I would rather kill him than see him starve to death. He has taken premiums at State fairs and is a valuable bird of good breeding.—F. L. S., Flemington, N. J.

A. The passage from the crop to the gizzard must be checked. The fowl may be saved, but it is doubtful if this can be done. Empty the crop of all it contains; wash it out clean with warm water; when entirely empty and clean, give the fowl two or three tablespoonfuls of olive oil. If this passes through the bowels, repeat the dose. If no evidence of it goes through the bowels inside of six hours, give three spoonfuls of warm castor oil. If this will not pass through there is no hopes of saving the fowl. If either, or all these pass the bowels, the fowl may be saved by feeding first on warm milk and bread. Do not feed grain for a week after the passage is open.

Some Rules About Incubators.

First comply with the manufacturer's direction as you can be sure that he will give the best advice possible as to the running of a machine that he has probably studied over for years.

Then be sure that you have placed the machine perfectly level.

Keep the lamps well trimmed and use the best oil you can get.

Remove all infertile eggs on about the eighth day and on the fifteenth retest them.

Commencing with the second day turn the eggs night and morning until the eighteenth day.

Do not open the machine while the chicks are hatching.

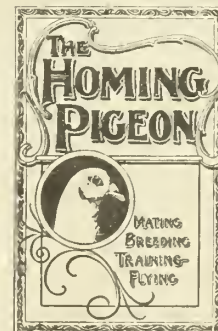
It is a good thing to let the chicks remain in the incubator for a day at a temperature of about 92 degrees.

Give them their first feed when removed to the brooders.

Give them, for a few days fine gravel, stale bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs, after that boiled vegetables, cracked wheat, meat, bran and green clover cut fine; as they grow they can be fed whole wheat, and oats, green-cut bone and milk also is good for them.

Never feed wet, sloppy food.

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R. CLEMENTS, Artist.

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DECEMBER 1904.

Editorial Gossip.

The whole nation bows the head and knee in acknowledgement of the peace and prosperity that continues in our glorious land, and we all join again a Christmas time with the world in saying, "Peace on earth and good will towards man."

We are about ending the period of the old year—and will shortly be making new resolutions as of yore. Why not commence getting ready for it and when it comes turn over a great big new leaf for everything that will be better. First, let us all be better men and fanciers, have better poultry, make better shows, and have better associations, and continue down through it all to the foundation rock of success and prosperity. There are plenty chances for a beginning, and the sooner we look around us and accept the opportunities that are given us, the quicker and better will we be in the ending. Our interests demand this of us, for we are the exponents of a most worthy cause; so, by setting the examples ourselves, we may reasonably hope for a vast and prosperous time with the stock under our care and supervision.

We can not and do not favor the amendment to the constitution providing an increase in the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Poultry Association. It is astonishing to note how these dangerous amendments creep into the doings of the association, at these outlandish meeting places, where scarcely a corporal's guard is in attendance. Such changes in the constitution should not be earnestly considered until there was present a full and interested attendance. The financial changes will have to be considered most carefully at the present time, owing to the fact that bankruptcy is almost staring the association in the face and the new Standard not coming out until next spring. These are facts, and there are no doubt dozens of sincere workers in the poultry world who would be most willing to accept the position at the present rate of payment. Come, let us be good and save all we can.

Just a word as to the new Standard.

The meeting at St. Louis extended the time of issue to March 1 next, claiming that the importance of this great work made it impossible to hastily complete in a perfect manner the illustrations. The promise is given for March next delivery. So soon as they come to hand they will be immediately sent to our customers. This is all we can promise. We are of the opinion that if those in charge of the work had applied business methods more thoroughly to the work it would have been finished long before this. It depends, you know, on just "who is who" in these days of doubt and wonder, and after awhile the fog will clear away and some people will be more enlightened on the uppermost topics of the poultry world. Make up your mind to be patient until the March winds come in, for nothing else on earth would have the force to launch the first edition of the much-talked of Standard on the public, save a good, strong, howling March wind.

Dr. A. H. Phelps was the life of the St. Louis pantomime.

Our old friend Billy McNeill, of London, Canada, and William Barber, of Toronto, are the only two we ever met, prior to the meeting of Drs. Phelps and Little, who succeeded in having a large number of specimens on a small space of ground and succeeded with them. The secret of all this, as we gain it from these several gentlemen, is thorough cleanliness, perfect sanitary conditions, no overcrowding, only feed the very best of grain, no heating whatever, plenty of fresh, clean water, and a good supply of green food. These are the rules followed. The fine healthy condition of their stock proves the value of perfect surroundings. If it is possible to raise successfully so many kinds and varieties on small town lots, how much better could those succeed who have greater space accommodation, providing they would apply the same rules and follow them up as successfully as these gentlemen have followed them for many years.

Dr. A. H. Phelps was the life of the St. Louis pantomime. He has been termed the king of the A. O. V. Society so long

that he has finally decided to establish a new one under the caption of the Miss-Cellaneous Class. The doctor and his colleague, Dr. Little, both of Glens Falls, N. Y., have been interested in pheasant growing for many, many years. They might be classed among the oldest pheasant breeders in this country. Dr. Little has a fine lot of greenhouses, in which he grows orchids and other beautiful blossoms, largely to brighten the sick rooms of his many patients. The growing of pheasants and bantams, with these gentlemen, is a pleasant pastime. Dr. Phelps, we presume, has more varieties of bantams than any other one man in the world—usually but two or three of each, seldom rears more than just enough to replenish his flock, not seeking to gain popularity that would lead to profit, but simply the having of them for pastime. The care and attention spent upon their pets by these gentlemen, whose time is so thoroughly occupied with their profession, might be taken as an example for us all. They are thoroughly conversant with the sanitary conditions necessary for good health, and they pay the strictest attention to this.

In writing of his visit to this country Mr. Wharton writes in the *Feathered World*: "The birds are comfortably housed, and here I saw for the first time poultry-houses fitted with the electric light, which is conveyed from Mr. Piser's mill. Here I could comfortably study American poultry keeping, and amongst many ideas that struck me, I saw first, to start poultry keeping in America required a large outlay in houses to protect them from the climate. I noticed that insect life was much more numerous than in England, and chicks required less hand feed. Shows, or fairs, as they are here called, give little in the way of prize money, the arrangement being on the sliding scale—a case of 'heads I win, tails you lose.' I was surprised to find that feed costs just about the same as at home, but, of course, many grow a lot of their own Indian corn, thus reducing their food bill."

The above refers to the plant of Piser & Riddell, who bred so many beautiful Wyandottes. Mr. Wharton also praises highly the plant and stock of Mr. Northup, who sold the Minorcas for unheard of prices. It is pleasing to have one come here from over the pond and to have him speak so highly of our fanciers when he returns to his home.

We clip the following from the *St. Louis Republic*: "The poultry show was the most popular feature of the World's Fair Live Stock Show, more people visiting it than any other of the four shows held." This is positively true. Over 25,000 people visited this display in one day. Experts in Canada claim that over 200,000 people visited this department while the poultry show was on.

We have noticed that New York Show No. 3 will be postponed. This is known as the German-American Association, and their show was to be held in the Borough of Bronx, but for reasons quite satisfactory to the members, the show has been called off—for the present at least.

Although there is more poultry and more eggs produced each year, the supply of good quality is always short of the demand. If all that is produced was of the best quality, as it should be, the whole product would sell at double that which is obtained for it as it is.

Entries for the Coliseum Show in Chicago, will be placed at \$1.00 for poultry and 50 cents for pigeons. The West does not seem to come up to the higher prices for entries that are charged in the East.

The Boston show will be held during the week of January 17. Entries close December 31. This allows one week to intervene between the New York and Boston shows.

Brockton, Mass., and Providence, R. I., had larger entries and held most satisfactory shows. These two features are always landmarks for social gatherings of New England fanciers.

Don't worry about over-production in fresh-laid eggs; the demand for them is greater than ever before and prices away up, even though we have had fine weather for the hens this fall.

BEAVER, PA., Nov. 11, 1904.
 To Members of the American Poultry Association:

Notice is hereby given that the twentieth annual meeting of this association will convene at Minneapolis, Minn., at 4 p. m. of Friday, January 13, 1905, in a hall to be supplied by the Twin City Poultry Association.

Notice is hereby given that at that meeting application will be made for admission to the Standard of the three following varieties of poultry: Buckeye Reds, American Reds, and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

The following notices are also given:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1904.

I hereby give notice that at the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, a motion will be made to change the constitution as follows:

On page 253 of the present Standard, in the twentieth line from the top of the page, after the word "petition," add "This Standard shall be read at the meeting when it is proposed to admit the variety. Notice of the presence of such fowls at the exhibitions referred to shall, upon every occasion, be given the secretary at the place of meeting in order that he may satisfy himself that the requirements for their appearance have been complied with."

ROBT. H. ESSEX.

IOWA FALLS, IA., Nov. 8, 1904.

I hereby give notice that at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., in January, 1905, there will be presented a resolution to amend the first clause of Article V, of the by-laws, so that the salary of the secretary-treasurer shall not be limited to \$300 per year.

(Signed) THOS. F. RIGG.

The report of the Publication Committee to the St. Louis meeting of the Association makes it clear that the new Illustrated Standard can not be ready before March 1, 1905. The secretary-treasurer is booking orders for the Standard at the following prices: The regular edition, \$1.50, postpaid; the Morocco-bound edition, \$2.00, postpaid. The regular edition, to publishers and dealers who advertise it, in dozen lots or larger, by express at \$12 per dozen. No order booked unless accompanied by full cash payment.

At the St. Louis meeting some seventy new members were added to our list, a majority of these being life members. Let the good work go on so that we shall have as many more additions at the Minneapolis meeting.

T. E. ORR,
 Secretary-Treasurer.

D. L. ORR, President.

THE HERALD SQUARE SHOW.

The New York Show a Greater Success Than Was Anticipated—Brief Mention of the Event.

When the first Herald Square Show opened its doors to the public it was an assured success, and *THE FEATHER* is very much pleased to be able to mention this fact. There is no earthly reason why there should not be two or more events there every year, for the old town is capable of most anything according to our way of thinking.

Mr. Kyle, the president, told us that it was his ambition to have the show regularly, even as a kindergarten, if you please, so that there may be a more fitting time for all lovers of the feathered tribes.

The Macy Hall is a beautiful, well-lighted room with almost, if not quite, as much floor space as had Madison Square Garden. The hall had a most attractive air, decorated as it was with bunting and flags, and penned with Empire coops. Superintendent Gladney is to be congratulated for having the show in perfect order for judging Monday, the 28th of November, at which time the work of judging began. There were 3,684 separate entries in all. This gives a total of 2,608 fowls, 1,407 pigeons, and 203 head of pet stock—in all 4,218 separate specimens.

Dr. Paul Kyle, president and manager, and C. E. Gauss, secretary, have covered themselves with glory and gained a host of friends through their good judgment and superior management of the show, which was run on the broad gauge, up-to-date business principles so prevalent in and about that section of the city where the show was held. Master of ceremonies, Sir Drevenstedt, was in his glory as he handled his baton and explained to the vast host of visitors the real secret of success with poultry. His lordship takes to lecturing, beginning December 3. He is an assured success.

Hon. David A. Nichols, of Connecticut, and Senator A. F. Pierce, of New Hampshire, settled down upon New York—the latter to judge the Game classes, the former to have a pleasant visit, unencumbered by the duties of office. Senator Nichols is looking remarkably well, and called the attention of the boys to the fact that he was not a judge, but an exhibitor at the Herald Square Show. His exhibit won a blue ribbon at that. The old-time Alex was in his element as he handled the Game and Game Bantam classes with a masterly hand, which is seldom, if ever, questioned in its decision.

Mr. W. Theo. Wittman, accompanied by Mrs. Wittman, made his "maiden bow" as judge in the Mediterranean classes, being long known as the Brown Leghorn expert of America. He made good use of his knowledge in straightening the wrinkles, discarding the whites, cutting for the bad-colored shanks, and sifting out the good from the bad. It has been willingly admitted that no one has ever handled these classes better than they were handled by Mr. Wittman.

Mr. Philander Williams turned up all right to judge some of the Cochins and Brahma Bantams, and to enjoy himself as of yore with his fellow fanciers. Of all the old guard, he alone was present, and he expresses a willingness to continue in the harness so long as health and vigor will permit, both of which seem in remarkably good trim at the present time.

Mr. J. Cochran Nevius passed his opinion on the Asiatic classes. The awarding of several blue ribbons to Mr. Philander Williams was among Mr. Nevius' pleasure.

Charlie Smith, from Brooklyn Heights, did himself proud in placing awards on Cochin Bantams. Charlie is an expert along these lines, and a first-class printer. Printers are all good fellows, but good printers are better.

The one and only George Washington Weed had the pleasure of placing a long string of ribbons to the credit of irresistible McQuillan. Mr. McQuillan's partner, Mr. Chapman, is quite a Chap, but we doubt very much his ability to keep McQuillan from coming to the front at every opportunity.

Mr. Daniel P. Shove, of Fall River, did the trick in Rhode Island Red alley. Daniel's pleasure is all to the good, and while smiling at the awards he had so nicely placed, he winked the other eye as he thought of the beauties he was so soon to bring to the Boston show.

Mr. Ham, of Livingston, N. Y., placed the awards on the Barred Plymouth Rock cock birds, and did it well. The balance of these were judged by Messrs. Hewes and McGrew. The dividing of the classes among the three gave general satisfaction.

Among the pigeon judges, Mr. Twombly, of Boston, and Mr. Bardroff, of Washington, failed to materialize. It is said they prefer Madison Square Garden to Herald Square.

Harry Walden smiled as he passed among the classes, and said: "They will all wish they had been here when they learn the true value of the classes. Why," said he, "it is a world competing show of pigeons."

Mr. Homer Davenport dropped his sketching kit long enough to put in several days at the show. He had there a fine exhibit of Angora goats, upon which he won many regular and special prizes. The entrance fee was high, thus excluding all but the best. His four-year-old kid, that won all the gold and silver specials, is a marvel of its kind. We doubt if it will ever be turned out in the gold, grey dawn of November.

Barred Plymouth Rocks were a wonderfully strong class in the show—188 in the open class and one dozen breeding pens. These brought together more than a score of new exhibitors. First, on cockerel, and second on cockerel went to new names in the list, and while one exhibitor took third, three better cockerels have not been shown in years. The same was true in the other three classes. The weakest spots among the Barred Plymouth Rocks were in the pens.

Oh, such quality as came in White Plymouth Rock alley! "Sweet as a nut, whiter than the snow that is falling," said Mr. Theo. Hewes, as he gazed on these beautiful birds. "No whiter than mine," spoke up Drev., in the next alley, where he was poring over quality in White Wyandottes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes were all right in the open classes, but we are at a loss to understand just how it happened that the quality was not better in the breeding pens of Buff Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Riddell, of Pizer &

Riddell, was present with both Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes.

Philander Williams had Columbian Wyandottes and George Reed a whole lot of beautiful Javas.

One of the banner exhibits was the Houdans; quality and quantity in great shape were here present. The Houdan Club might have sent its representative here and selected the winners for their next club show. The judges enjoyed the placing of the ribbons on these classes, and sang: "Oh, may they soon return again to Madison Square Garden!"

Minorca alley was made up from old-time exhibitors. None of the new faculty were present, but quality and quantity was here. The same conditions were present in all the Mediterranean classes.

Great big, good natured Theo. Hewes remarked that he did not know there were so many good Bantams in the world. He seemed to think that the people in the East had gone bantam mad, and one might be led to think this was the fact while gazing at the long line of these little beauties penned for inspection and the small army of their admirers, who seemed to be lost to every other feature but their little pets.

Messrs. A. A. Parker, L. S. Bache, and George B. Randolph, the trio from Mill Neck Creek, Bound Brook, and that other vicinity, were the happiest larks at the show. Not a care or trouble seemed to burden their souls. Joy and happiness were theirs, as they killed the time in selling incubators and admiring the Game Bantams.

Mr. W. V. Russ, of the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., Vesey Street, was the captain of the organization where was shown Empire State, Prairie State, and Star incubators and brooders, with all the poultry appliances known to the world. This Russ has never met his Jap as yet, so he has been baptized the "King" of Vesey.

Mr. Elmer C. Rice, of the Plymouth Rock Squab Company, spent an hour or two at the show, enjoying himself and telling of the success of squab growing throughout the country. Mr. Rice continues to import the best of Belgium quality from which to breed his squabs.

At an informal meeting of the pigeon experts there was an unanimous sentiment expressed that this had been one of the most pleasant occasions for the pigeon fanciers for some considerable time. Their breeds were penned regularly in the center of the hall, under the very best light, and in the best selected places. Quality was there, and a light and opportunity to display same. The classes were all well judged, exhibitors were happy, and there was nothing left to be done to complete what they termed "a dandy pigeon show."

The "Pigmy Pouters" that came from next door to *THE FEATHER* office, were all right. Schmid never does anything in a half-handed way. He and Bardroff went up against each other in the same classes, and there was a lively time all around. Of course, it was a case of Greek meet Greek, and the outcome will be continued later on.

A beautiful display of Cyphers' products of all kinds graced the northern side of the hall. This was in charge of Mr. Dillingham, the New York manager of the Cyphers' Incubator Company. Mr. Dillingham has scores of friends, who made their headquarters within the confines of his realms at Herald Square.

At the northwest corner was located the Cornell exhibit, in charge of Mr. Blackman and his lieutenant, Lathrop.

Mr. Wyckoff was present looking over the exhibit and seemed delighted with results.

Mr. D. H. Smith, in charge of the Pineland exhibit, was pleased with the prospect of results that he hopes to come from having been present at this show. Colonel Burr was dodging around, placing large orders for chick food.

Hon. George E. Harding was present as large as life, and stated that he was so busy furnishing Uncle Sam's products to the poultrymen that he did not like to leave his home for fear the orders would not have proper attention. Milk products, he states, is the great egg producer of the day, and he cannot get enough of it. Lathrop's Water Fountains had a conspicuous place near the Harding products.

The Poultry Advocate, Reliable Poultry Journal, Farm and Poultry, Inland Poultry Journal, Successful Poultry, Poultry, New England Poultry Journal, American Fancier, and Cook's Orpingtons were the publications that had prominent locations in the hall.

Mr. Charles Chamberlain, the press agent for Madison Square Garden, was visiting Mr. Philander Williams at the Herald Square Show Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Chamberlain is preparing to do his annual stunt at advertising the Garden show.

Mr. L. W. Norton, in charge of the Rosemere Health Fountain, was in his element as he displayed the long connecting links of water fountains that assured the most perfect sanitary conditions in all poultry houses where they are used.

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, of Hartford Mills, N. Y., won first and second cock bird, first and third hen, and second cockerel on five entries in the Single Comb Buff Leghorn classes. Her stock is full of quality, as is proven by the results gained.

The Model booth, full of Model incubators, brooders, and other products, in charge of Fred Maunder and Mr. Roberts, report delightful returns from having been to New York at this show with their exhibit. Mr. Charles A. Cyphers himself was present to look after the display.

Mr. R. E. Condon, of Vesey Street, created consternation by caring for a large brood of young rabbits in one of the Russ \$5.00 Prize Winning Brooders. Absence of heat caused by the suppression of the lights did not seem to count against the rabbits.

The sample pigeon-house for squab breeding attracted much attention, it being quite a model in construction and might be most advantageously made use of in town and village lots. There were eighteen working pairs of squab breeders doing full duty in building nests and looking after the necessary of squab growing.

The novelty of the show was a trained chicken which did many odd antics, such as walking the tight rope, lying down and turning somersaults—in fact, doing everything but crow and lay eggs. This specimen could do a great deal more than some other specimens present.

Mr. E. B. Thompson spent several days in the show and seemed very much pleased with the general surroundings and the beauties of the Plymouth Rock alley. Ed reports that there are ringlets to burn at Amenia of far better quality than has ever gone from there before.

Pizer & Riddell did the trick in Buff Wyandottes, winning 16 prizes on 16 entries in the open classes, besides winning several in the exhibition yards. They took all the firsts but one in the open classes.

PIGEONS

The Archangel.

There is undoubtedly not another variety of the Pigeon family that has received so little attention through the columns of the fancy press as the Archangel, and yet it would be extremely unjust to judge the beauty of the bird from this standpoint, for the lustrous plumage with which nature endowed him gives the Archangel a strong claim for first place, though, I am sorry to say, this little feathered pet that had such distinguished admirers as Sir John Sebright and the Earl of Derby, is generally crowded to the rear. I say little, because most of the Archangels exhibited in this country are much too large, which detracts greatly from the appearance of the bird.

But the press of the fancy is not alone to blame for this; in fact, the largest share of the responsibility for this condition of affairs rests with those persons who have engaged in breeding Archangels. Again, in my opinion, when varieties are being lost sight of, it is the stringent duty of publishers of pigeon literature to endeavor to create, if possible, a favorable sentiment for the restoration of the neglected, and by so doing keep all varieties on an equilibrium. It must be admitted by unbiased fanciers, that if the interest in breeding was more general our showrooms would present a marked improvement in number and quality of stock exhibited and, as a result, visitors would be more numerous and bud and bloom into fanciers readily.

For the past five years I have viewed many of the leading exhibits in this country, and have seen all the various strains of Archangels, and do not hesitate to state that in most cases the birds were entirely too large and coarse, with poor rumps and blue tails showing a distinct black bar. Two objections which, though highly objectionable, we are told by the foreign press exist in European show specimens and prize winners.

There has taken root a very erroneous opinion as to the bronzing of an Archangel, which breeders and even judges think should only extend over head, neck, breast and as far as the vent. The truth of the matter is that that idea was entertained in what might be very correctly termed the "dark ages in Archangel breeding," when rarely a specimen of this beautiful bird could be found with creditable bronzing beyond the legs. Today the ideal Archangel must be evenly bronzed from the head to the very tip of the undertail coverts. That such birds are rare is true, but when compared with Archangels otherwise bronzed the old-time ideas are quickly abandoned.

The bronzing adds to the value of an Archangel according to its richness, which should be free from green hues and somewhat transparent, showing a brilliant coloring. The wings and rump should display profuse richness, produced by an interwoven lustre of ebony-black, green and purple; though it should be remembered that the position an Archangel may occupy when viewed, oftentimes materially interferes with its appearing to the best advantage. The upper tail coverts and even the tail feathers proper should present the same lustre so desirable in the wings and rump. Some breeders of the

Archangel might say that the lustre could not be produced on tail feathers, and therefore I would be especially pleased to show all doubting fanciers birds in my lofts with such tails.

Two other strong points so very essential in the make up of an exhibition Archangel are the head and beak properties. First, the head, which should be narrow and long, so as to give the snakey effect. Not broad over the skull and flat, but narrow, as stated, and showing gentle curves in every direction from the crown, with front crest of one-fourth to one-half inch in length. Second, the beak, which is generally heavy and containing at the junction with the head entirely too much wattle. But the objection to these defects, not unlike others which exist in many birds, cannot be fully realized until compared with the desirable slender or dove-shaped beak and scanty wattle.

With the above defects obviated and a bird rather small in stature, with the addition of eyes a deep orange, legs medium in length, crimson and free from feathers below the hocks, and toenails black, the Archangel will be perfected and win for himself the admiration of all who behold him in his true type and gown of lustre.

The Homing Pigeon.

This pigeon, unlike the fancy varieties, is not bred for any striking peculiarity of color marking or formation of certain points, as, for instance, the skull of the Carrier or Barb. Neither is it bred for size—that is, beyond that which is compatible with health. Although not bred for any of the above peculiarities, the Working Homer is nevertheless not produced promiscuously. It requires not only keen perception as regards stamina, bone, muscle, etc., but it also requires a fancier who makes the matching his birds a study from year's end to year's end, as it is invariably the fancier who can tell you every drop of blood in his birds, and from what strains, that carries off the coveted long-distant prizes. It is to his careful selection when matching up his birds, that it is due when he wins a prize.

In matching up your Homers it is one of the first essentials to know of what strains your birds are, and if this or that strain possesses certain qualifications that you wish to infuse into your birds. If you are familiar with these points, you want then to reflect and see if the bird you have selected for this cock or hen would be a fit mate to put to him or her. To match together two birds, either of which are weak in bone or either of which come from a slow (though perhaps sure) homing strain, is a very hazardous undertaking. It is better to not match them at all than to breed them for a season only to find that you either have a lot of duffers that, although they will home, will take such a length of time that you would have to be ashamed to fly in the company of others. To insure strong, fast-flying Homers it is necessary to get only birds that have a record themselves of having flown long distances in good time, or those that have produced such birds. Then it is necessary to see that your birds possess an abundance of bone, without being cumbersome or too large;

it is the medium-sized bird that generally wins the long-distance races.

Another essential point is to note that there are no defects in either bird, or that they do not descend from birds having had canker, wing disease, or roup, for no matter how well they may appear, birds from such a stock are dear as a gift. An intelligent eye is also not to be overlooked.

After you have your birds properly mated up, the next thing that will require close attention is the food you give them. This is where so many make a serious mistake in purchasing cheap feed.

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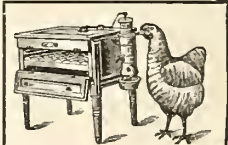
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Cheap feed is on a par with poor victuals. It is just as well to expect a bird to fly three or four hundred miles on cheap food as to expect a man to do a day's laboring work on a piece of bread and some water; neither has any strength, and when called upon to use their muscles they are so soft and flabby that they fail to perform those functions for which they were formed. Nothing is more necessary to a Homing pigeon than wholesome and strengthening food. The best food is Canadian peas, tares, and a little old wheat as a relish. Corn should not be fed to Homing pigeons during the hot weather, as it is too heating. In the winter, when the birds are not flying or breeding, corn can be fed in place of peas. Never feed Homing pigeons on hempseed to any extent; a little as a relish once a week will do no harm, but let that suffice. Never neglect to give your birds a plentiful supply of fresh water.

Squab Culture.

We are told that one man, near Philadelphia, has eight thousand breeding pairs of pigeons for growing squabs. Just such tales as this go the rounds and injure, rather than improve, the business. To consider this a little, this would be sixteen thousand breeders to look after. Allowing a space of eighteen inches by three feet for each breeding pair to nest, would demand thirty-two thousand square feet of nesting space. On the level this would call for a building 180 feet square, or 3,200 feet long by 10 feet wide. People mention these fancies as facts, without making calculation of the real conditions. If it would take this much for nesting space, what would be needed for the entire plant?

We have visited a plant where three thousand breeders are said to be kept. We did not count them, but there is an awful lot of them, and it takes a world of feed to keep them going during the breeding season. If there is a plant so near as Philadelphia where eight thousand breeders are kept, we should like to locate it and visit it for the benefit of our readers.

The country is full of the squab fever. We have before us a letter from one who has been informed that if he will purchase one hundred pairs of breeding Homers for \$250.00, that they will rear twelve hundred pairs of squabs for him next year; that he can sell them for 50 cents per pair and make from \$300 to \$400 by so doing; or, if he will grow them all into breeding size, he can sell them for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per pair, and by so doing get \$2,400.00 for the twelve hundred pairs. As it will cost him \$1.00 per pair to grow them, he will make \$1,200 on this deal.

Another, a school teacher, was induced to give up her \$40.00 per month position to invest \$600.00 in pigeons, and as much more in a building for squab growing. After six months she had grown and sold about \$200 worth of squabs and was compelled to give up and go back to teaching. All this for going into squab growing, or any other business one does not understand. It would be better if people had to study and pass an examination before going into the chicken or squab business, as they must before going to teaching. It would be better for them and the business as well. There is no business so simple that it can be taken up by every one without knowing anything about it and carried to success. It is always best to go slowly and gain experience through a small beginning.

It has always been our policy to teach the people to take hold of squab growing in a small way at first, and grow gradually

into the business. In this way only is it best to embark into squab growing or poultry raising. Gain the knowledge that is absolutely necessary through the experience that may be had from the keeping of a few squab breeders and do not be led astray by those who tell such fairy tales as above recorded.

There are thousands of people doing well with the growing of squabs. The majority of these began in a modest way, with a few, and added to their stock gradually as they became familiar with all the ins and outs of the business. No one can tell you all the minutia of the business; you can only be told the general principles of mating and caring for them. The little needed attentions that are necessary for success come to you gradually, as the result of experience gained through caring for them. This had better be acquired from keeping and caring for ten or a dozen pairs than to attempt to master the problem with more than you can manage at first.

If you can grow six pairs of squabs from each pair of breeders during the year you will do as well as any one can or should hope for. If these are of good quality and well sold, you will get for them from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. If by so doing you make a profit of \$1.00 from each pair you keep, you will have done as well as the average who understand the business. Those who do better than this are more expert with the growing and selling of the squabs than are the average growers. Do not be led astray by better hopes than this. There are but few lines of business in which a man can invest \$2.00 and make from each \$2.00 invested \$1.00 per pair, and maintain or keep in his possession the original purchase from which to continue the business. This can be done and is continually being done in growing squabs.

We should be pleased to have any of our readers who grow squabs to write us their experience with them. Tell just how you began and how you have succeeded with them. Help us to make this department valuable to our readers and to yourself in return. Nothing is more helpful to us all than to have recorded for our consideration just what others are doing in the same line of live-stock work. Don't hold back because you imagine that others are doing better than you are yourself. The telling of your experiences may help another, or some one who reads of your work may help out through the telling of their success and how obtained; or it may be that we can aid you in some way to do even better than the best.

The time is close at hand when you should mate your breeding birds for the coming season's work. Never separate a pair that have done well together. Keep them mated as long as they do well. Avoid mating full brother and sister is possible. Cross-mate from separate pairs. Be absolutely certain that all the pairs in the

breeding loft are properly mated. Above all things do not allow an odd pigeon or an unmated pair in your loft. Such will do more harm in the destroying of eggs or young than can be imagined. Only well-mated pairs should be allowed within the breeding loft.

The Bath.

Pigeons are naturally clean in habit, and if the opportunity is afforded them they will take a bath once in every forty-eight hours. The bath is of vital importance to the health of the birds, and the denying of them this necessity will work dire results in the loft. Water is cheap and it should be supplied in abundance. The bath should be supplied daily during the spring and summer months, or at least three times a week during warm weather. In winter once a week is sufficient.

For the Floors.

The floor of the pigeon-house should be covered with coarse pine sawdust. It is readily obtainable from mills, and, when fresh, acts as a powerful deodorizer and disinfectant. The space where the food hopper is kept should be covered with a sharp, gritty sand. The sand prevents the waste of the scattered food and serves as grit for the birds. The floor of the flight should be covered with light porous sand. This should be placed several inches thick on the top of a bed work of coarse material, such as broken bricks, builders' refuse, large cinders, or other substances that will quickly absorb the surface moisture.

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How do you know what chimney fits your lamp?

Your grocer tells you.

How does he know?

He don't.

Do you then?

That's about how lamps are fitted with chimneys by people who don't use my Index; and they complain of bad chimneys! Lamp-Fits indeed! Do you want the Index? Free.

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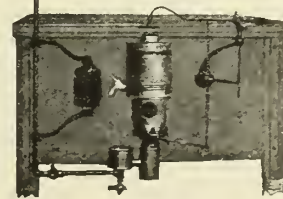
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THE SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO. (Incorporated)

"The Model" Incubators and Brooders, Manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers.

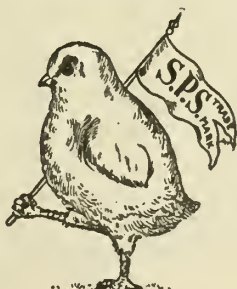
The Star Incubators and Brooders.

Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."—The greatest and surest of all vermin exterminators, germicides and disinfectants. S. P. S. Chick Food.—A mixture of several different kinds of grains, seed, bone animal matter, etc., in such proportions as to meet all need of the Chicks and keep them healthy. S. P. S. Morning Mash!—The great egg food. S. P. S. Hen Food is a combination of grains, just suited to keep hens healthy, full of vigor and vitality, and a full egg basket of hatchable eggs.

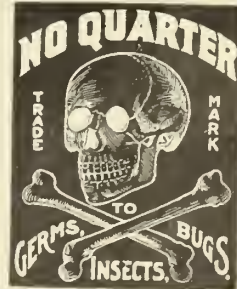
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, ETC., ADDRESS

SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

910 and 912 E Street N. W.



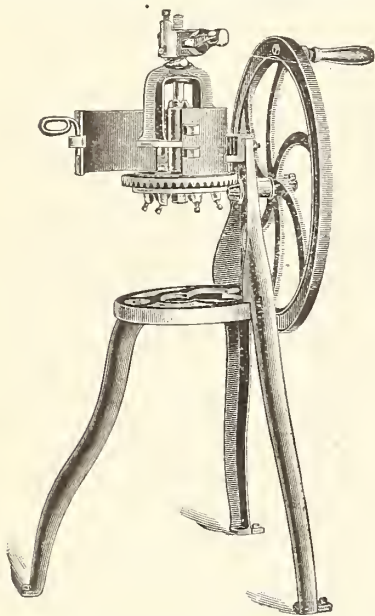
PHONE MAIN 4174-Y



Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."

BUSINESS WORLD.

To keep the hens in a laying condition—that's the aim of every poultry raiser, particularly at this season, when a full egg basket means so much. No doubt all of our readers know the value of cut green bone as an egg-producing food for fowls, so it is needless to remind them of this point. However, a great many who do know how necessary it is, fail to feed it, simply because they have the idea that it is so difficult to prepare. It is true that this used to be the case, but it is no longer so. There have been great improvements made in the devices for cutting bone. We



NEW MODEL, MANN'S BONE CUTTER.

have in mind particularly the Mann's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter, manufactured by the F. W. Mann Co., of Milford, Mass. From all reports this is the machine that meets a long-felt want among those who keep poultry for profit.

Mann's Bone Cutter is so constructed as to run easily and smoothly at all times, whether cutting soft or hard bones. Another thing is that it can be regulated to suit the strength of the one who operates it, whether it is a strong man or a small boy. It has an open hopper, has a self-regulating feed device, so as to prevent clogging, and produces a bone-meal or mash that the fowls enjoy and turn to good account in an increased quantity and added fertility of eggs.

Poultry raisers have been quick to see the many advantages of this New Model Bone Cutter, and they are in use all over this and other countries where their merit has become known. Any one with a small or large flock of chickens will find the Mann's Bone Cutter a money-making addition to their poultry yard, and we would advise those who haven't got one to consult the Mann's advertisement on another page of THE FEATHER or send to the factory for an interesting and instructive catalogue, which is free.

The close winter season is fast approaching. The few pleasant days that remain can be most profitably spent in repairing old buildings and sheds to make them warm and to keep out the rain and snow. Poultry and all live stock require less feed

if comfortably housed. Warm houses are absolutely indispensable for hens, if you would get winter eggs. Cold quickly tells on the dairy cow. The same thing may be said of all stabled stock. In this connection we wish to suggest the high value of Paroid roofing, manufactured by F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Mass., for just such uses. If a new roof be necessary, it furnishes it, and of a permanent nature, at little trouble and little expense. Anyone can lay it. There is no tar in it and it lays nice and flat over old roofings. Without question Paroid roofing is the best thing for the purpose that can be obtained. Bird & Son also make a siding for poultry houses, dairy and other barns, etc., that many of our readers will find most useful right now. This firm publishes a little book called "Building Economy" that's full of valuable pointers on the matter of repairing roofs and providing comfortable quarters for farm animals and poultry. It is sent free, but we should advise our readers to send for it even if it had to be paid for. It will save you money. Send in your name, mentioning THE FEATHER, and you will receive the book promptly.

Mr. Herbert R. Runyon, of Metuchen, N. J., writes: "I enclose money order for another 100 pounds of Animal Meal for my chickens. The last bag I received is nearly gone, but the hens have already paid for it more than once." Bowker's Animal Meal is a pure, sweet combination of thoroughly cooked—hence easily digested—fresh meat and fresh bone, very finely ground, and is fed to fowls and chicks once a day by mixing a small portion of it with the warm mash. Twenty-five pounds, which is enough for ten hens three months, costs \$1.00, and a 100-pound bag (four times as much) can be had for only \$2.25. If your feed dealer does not keep it, all orders and remittances should be made to the Bowker Company, 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass. If you mention THE FEATHER the company will send you a booklet and a handsome egg-record card free.

Mr. F. D. Baerman, of Denellen, N. J., the well-known breeder of the Royal Strain Rhode Island Reds, has had great success at the St. Louis Exposition with his birds. On twenty entries he won fifty-two more points than all other exhibitors combined. For a list of his winnings see his classified ad. in this number.

There is one thing that strikes us favorably about Paroid roofing, advertised in our columns: It can be laid in any kind of weather, goes on smoothly, and "stays put."

IOWA FALLS, Ia., Sept. 6, 1904.

Mr. Geo. L. Harding, Binghamton, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR: I have given Harding's Uncle Sam Granulated Milk a careful and thorough trial.

Early in the spring I selected two pens of fowls—one pen of Houdans and one pen of S. L. Wyandottes. These two pens were fed your granulated milk.

The Houdan pen thus fed laid 41 per cent more eggs than any other Houdan pen on the farm.

The S. L. Wyandotte pen thus fed laid

34 per cent more eggs than any other S. L. Wyandotte pen on the farm.

The fowls which made this phenomenal record were of the same blood lines—in several cases full sisters—as the fowls in the other pens. All fowls on the farm were cared for alike, other than the winning pens were, as stated, fed the granulated milk, the others being fed beef scraps, etc.

After giving your granulated milk this thorough, systematic and fair trial, I am convinced that it is a very valuable food product, and one which no breeder can afford not to use. Yours respectfully,

THOS. F. RIGGS.

Mrs. George E. Monroe, Dryden, New York, the well-known breeder and exhibitor of Single Comb Black Minorcas, is selling her entire flock, including her winners at St. Louis, in all 225 birds. This is an unusual chance to get fine stock, and all those interested in this variety should write her at once.

The Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., W. V. Russ, proprietor, 28 Vesey Street, New York City, has recently placed a new brooder on the market, which they call the Russ \$5.00 Prize-Win-

ning Brooder. Mr. Russ' enterprise and sound business methods are well known, so we predict for this brooder a prompt popularity. It is well worth an investigation, so be sure to send to above address for their descriptive circular, and be kind enough to mention THE FEATHER when you write, which is not only a favor to us, but the advertiser as well.

The following letter records a remarkable hatch with the Gem incubator. See their ad. in this issue and write them for catalogue:

ASHLAND, O., May 26, 1904.

Gem Incubator Co., Dayton, O.:

GENTLEMEN: I recently took from one of your No. 2 incubators 129 chicks from 129 fertile eggs, the most remarkable hatch I ever experience. The machine was operated in an ordinary sitting-room, and not a drop of supplied moisture was used. I followed your instruction and the incubator "delivered the goods."

Respectfully, JOHN M. WIEST.

Report from President Kyle informs us that the Herald Square show, which is now on, has a total of 3,694 entries, which is quite an exhibit for the first venture of the new organization.

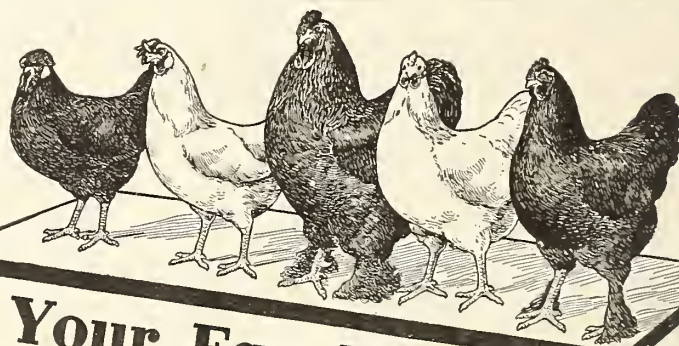


POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description

Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock.

Our immense Illustrated Catalogue gives complete list. It is free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. T,
W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.



Your Egg Money.

It makes a lot of difference to you whether your hens are laying only enough eggs to pay for the feed they eat or whether they are doing well enough to make you a good profit. To get the most eggs and make the most money, keep your hens in the best condition.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD

(It Makes Poultry Pay)

will keep your entire flock in that prime condition which means health, vigor, eggs and profit. It is the great condimental food for poultry of all ages and of all kinds. It makes poultry pay, because it takes a place in the feeding ration that nothing else will. It is vitalizing and nutritious. A larger package for the price than any other poultry food on the market. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Trial Offer

If we have no agent in your town, write us for our special trial offer, which we know will interest you. We make Standard Insect Powder.

Standard Stock Food Co., 1533 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb., says: "The best is none too good for my poultry. I am using Standard Poultry Food with good results."

I. Brittendahl, Fremont, Neb., by using Standard Poultry Food secured 466 eggs from 23 hens last January.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD

IT MAKES POULTRY PAY

MADE IN U.S.A.



Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time\$.50
Three times 1.00
Six times 2.00
One Year 3.50

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Progress GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 83 1/2 points; Drevenstedt, Judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonia, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Blue Barred Rocks. The Kind That Please. Eggs \$2 per 13. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100, fertility guaranteed. C. H. HELME, Miller Place, N. Y.

Exhibition Barred Rocks' Eggs from My Best birds, which are good ones, \$1.00 per 15. E. B. LEEK, Amagansett, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively—Ringlet strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. My birds can win in any competition. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Frederickshurg, Va.

Barred Rocks and Rosa Comb Reds. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for my prices. Satisfaction or money refunded. WM. S. MEAD, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Barred P. Rocks.—Farm Raised, Vigorous, Heavy layers. They have that clear, even barring seen only in Rocks of the best breedings. A grand lot of yearlings and young stock for sale that will please any one. WM. H. CYPHERS, Box 105, Washington, N. J.

White Rocks.—One Hundred Youngsters Sired by second-prize cock, Chicago, and first Pittsburgh. Fine breeders and exhibition birds for sale. Write for prices. ALEX. ROBINSON, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Standard-Bred Barred Rocks. Will Sell Few Selected good breeding cockerels cheap to make room. Hatching eggs in season. D. D. MARVELL, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards. Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns from prize-winners, at \$1 each. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Md.

Barred Rocks. Cockerel Line, Bradley Bros.' strain. Pullet line, Thompson strain. Choice cockerels and hens for sale. LYON & SONS, Wyalusing, Pa.

For Sale or Exchange. Fifty Buff Rocks, Burdick strain, for Buff Leghorns or Light Brahmas. EAST SIDE POULTRY YARDS, La Grange, Ind.

If in Need of Something Choice in White Rocks, just drop a line for prices to CHAS. W. MAIZE, Glencoe Mills, Col. Co., N. Y.

Edgewood Poultry Yards Have a Choice Lot of Ringlet Barred Rock yearling hens and cocks; also young stock of the finest quality bred from exhibition birds. H. E. KIPP, Red Hook, N. Y.

Maple Grove Buff Plymouth Rock Yards, Western Star, Ohio. Before you buy your young breeding cockerels write us for prices. We can please you. Grand laying strain, grand size, shape, and color. Prices right.

Buff Rock Hens, \$1 each; Cockerels, \$1 to \$5 Each. Buff Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. RELYEA, Oneonta, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. A. C. Hawkins' strain. Cockerels, pullets, and one-year-old birds for sale at low prices. JOHN AREMANN, Middletown, N. Y.

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain). Special Sale of Extra fine large cockerels at prices that will make you buy. SPRING RUN POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J.

For Sale.—Barred Rock Cockerels, I. K. Felch strain; White Leghorn cockerels, Blanchard strain. L. T. VORCE, Pulaski, N. Y.

Cockerels Only \$2 to \$3. A Few Good Cocks to spare; Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, farm raised. J. HOWARD LIPPINCOTT, Box 3, Moorestown, Burl. Co., N. J.

Clark's White Rocks Won at Madison Square Garden, 1904. His Barred Rocks are Bradley's best stock. Write your wants. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. V. CLARK, Cortland, N. Y.

Buff Rocks Exclusively. 50 Selected Cockerels; good breeders \$2 to 3; extra fine \$5. Send stamp for descriptive colored calendar. A. A. GROFF, Telford, Pa.

For Sale.—A Lot of White Plymouth Rocks Will be sold at a sacrifice, as I must have room. Get my prices before purchasing; I can save you money. H. C. HINKLE, White Rock Specialist, Millersburg, Pa.

READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-1/3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

LEGHORNS.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Farm for Sale.—60 Acres, 500 Leghorns, Large green house; fruit and garden business. BOX 63, West Cheshire, Conn.

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y. Buff Leghorns exclusively; 20 firsts and 12 seconds at Newark Valley, Moravia State Fair and Dryden; also silver cup at Dryden for best exhibit of Leghorns. Stock for sale.

The Greatest Layers on Earth Are My Rosa Comb Buff Leghorns. Have won over 200 prizes in leading shows. Youngsters for sale. F. S. ZUICK, Seymour, Conn.

Buff Leghorns That Are Buff (Arnold Strain), \$1 each. Pullets nearly ready to lay. Also W. F. Black Spanish cockerels. H. E. CHACE, Troy, Pa.

\$5.00 per Trio, S. C. White Leghorns. First-class breeders. Great winter layers. Cockerels. C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 1, Wilson, N. Y.

L. C. Stewart, So. Jefferson, N. Y., Breeds Rose Comb White Leghorns exclusively. The queen of all Leghorns, great winter layers, no frozen combs, grand birds for sale.

S. C. Buff Leghorn Cockerels (Arnold's Strain). Farm raised. Dandies. \$1.50 and \$2 each. Address ECHO POULTRY YARDS, Black Brook, N. Y.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns (Forsyth Strain). Barred Rock stock for sale that will please you. No culls. CHAS. C. WINE, Route 1, Mt. Sidney, Va.

WYANDOTTES.

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated, it is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Partridges Wyandottes That Win. A Few Choice birds for sale. Eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

Atkins' White Wyandottes Represent a Judicious combination of the leading utility and fauzy strains. Single Comb White Leghorns, too. ROBERT ATKINS, Esopus, N. Y. Established 1889

High-Class White Wyandottes. Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Winners of Second-Best Display in a large class at Sanatoga Show. A few settings of eggs at \$2 per 15. Address FRONHEISER & HOFFMAN, Sanatoga, Pa.

Stay-White Wyandottes. Satisfaction Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa.

Silvers, Goldens, Whites, Buffs, Blacks and Partridge Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1 to \$2 per 15. GEO. H. BOYD, fancier and breeder, 1255 M St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

White Wyandottes Exclusively. Smith's "Promoter" Mack's "Triumph," and Prine blood. Stock and eggs in season. C. F. PARKER, R. F. D. No. 2, Binghamton, N. Y.

Duston White Wyandottes. Guarantee 13 Chicks to hatch or duplicate order at half price. 15 eggs \$2.00. Circular free. ARTHUR F. HARTMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

White Wyandottes Exclusively. We now have a few choice cockerels for sale. Write for prices. H. L. & H. W. PEASLEE, R. S. Bedford, N. H.

White Wyandottes.—Farm Raised, Vigorous, heavy layers. They have that clear white plumage and yellow legs. At Newark, Dec. 1-5, 1903, entered four hens and won first, fourth, and fifth, and special winners prize for best White Wyandotte in show. 92 competing. A grand lot of yearlings and young stock for sale. WM. H. CYPHERS, Box 105, Washington, N. J.

Silver Laced Wyandottes, March and April Hatched birds, \$1 to \$2 each, according to quality. T. K. McDOWELL, Route 2, Rising Sun, Md.

Snow-White Wyandottes. Finest Strains in America, \$1 and \$1.50 each; one good cock, \$2. W. H. CLEMENS, Saginaw, Pa.

White Wyandottes, "Duston's" Direct. High-grade stock for sale. Bred from heavy egg producers. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. CARROLL ALBERT, Westminster, Md.

Mapleside White Wyandottes. The Harvest is ripe, engage your seed for '05. Birds of either sex that will breed, lay, and win. First and special, Newark. If its a cockerel and pullet or 100 females, say so. Prices moderate. CHAS. NIXON, Washington, New Jersey.

Staggs' Range Farm White Wyandottes Have Been bred for business; none better, excepting no strain or breed. Young stock from choice matings. HENRY W. KRAMER, Lineboro, Md.

Duston White Wyandottes Cockerels and Pullets, \$1 each, 6 for \$5. No old stock. WALTER SHAIDE, Clifton, Ill.

200 White Wyandotte and Buff Rock Cockerels and pullets, 50 cocks and hens cheap. Must go quick. Write at once. J. E. ROOKER, Washington, N. J.

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y.

Spring Garden White Wyandotte Winnings at Hagerstown: 1st and 2nd cocks; 2nd and 3rd hens; 3rd pullet; five out of six single entries. At York, 1st cock, 2nd hen, 2nd pullet, 2nd pen. Will mate 50 other second and third-prize stock, and will give any person \$5.00 for best pullet hatched out of my eggs, to be decided at Hagerstown, 1905. Also \$5.00 for best cockerel at Harrisburg, 1906. Some exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons' eggs, \$3.00 per 15 straight. Send orders early. CHAS. K. DARONE, R. F. D. No. 6, York, Pa.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. Choice stock for sale. Cornell and Wyckoff strains. Eggs in season. Prices right; satisfaction guaranteed. Orders booked. C. T. ANDREWS, Glastonburg, Conn.

White Wyandottes; Buff Rocks. High-grade cockerels, \$1.50 and upward. Eggs in season, 15, \$1.50. PROSPECT POULTRY YARDS, Westfield, N. J.

Buff Wyandotte Eggs for Sale in Season. T. S. IEBWKE, 261 East Main St., Middletown, N. Y. Choice Silver-Pencilled and Columbian Wyandottes. Eggs for hatching. Exhibition and breeding stock. All stock sold strictly on approval. ELM-LAWN POULTRY FARM, J. W. Morse, Prop., Route 2, Raymond, N. H.

Reliance Strain of White Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. A few cocks and cockerels for sale. Eggs in season, \$3 per 15. D. LINCOLN ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

Eggs by the Setting or Hundred, from Davenport's beautiful White Wyandottes; standard and utility bred. Fertility guaranteed. Inquiries solicited. SAMUEL R. DAVENPORT, Albany, N. Y.

MINORCAS.

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys, Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Black Minorcas (Northup and Trethaway Strains), prolific layers of extra-large, pure-white eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. E. L. BEAM, Box 15, Stetson, N. J.

S. C. Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks. Young stock for sale for the fall trade. CHAS. L. BLANTON, Falls Church, Va.

Richland Poultry Yard, Waynesville, N. C. Single Comb White Minorcas exclusively. Old and Young stock for sale. C. H. McDowell, Proprietor.

Edw. Chace, Berwyn, Md., Breeder of Thoroughbred Black Minorcas (Northup and Andrus strains). Stock the best, prices moderate. Several especially fine males for sale.

Single Comb Black, Exclusively. Winners at All the big shows, and at St. Louis on 5 entries I won 4 regular, and 6 special premiums. MRS. GEO. E. MONROE, Dryden, N. Y.

Black Minorcas. My Yards Contain All My Winners. Strong, vigorous, healthy; mammoth egg producers, and sure slow winners. Stock for sale always. We guarantee 8 fertile eggs. I will give The Feather for one year with every order for eggs if you mention The Feather when ordering. E. D. CROUCH, Twining City, D. C.

Rose Comb Black. Good Cockerels, Two Dollars, better ones, three dollars. No purer blood procurable. Eggs in season. KLINEFELTER, 30 Peace Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BANTAMS.

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Progress GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bantams Only for Showing. Light, Dark Brahmas; Buff, White, Partridge, and Dominique Cockerels; Frizzles; Plymouth Rock; White, Black, Cornish Indian; and Malay Game Bantams. J. H. MEHRING, Littleton, Pa.

Imported Red Pile and Silver Sebrights. Also plain White Polish, Black, Red Game, White and Black Cochins Bantams. Eggs, \$5 and \$3. ZIMMER, Gloversville, N. Y.

Bantams and Ornamental Fowls. Sixty-five Varieties. See my winnings at State Fair and Madison Square. Eggs, \$4 to \$10 per dozen. Large illustrated catalogue for 6c. in stamps. DR. A. H. PHELPS, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Everything in Game Bantams.—I Furnish More prize winners than any breeder in America. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season. CORNMANN, of Carlisle, Pa.

Closing-Out Sale of B. B. Gama Bantams at \$1 each; from Blunk and Haveymeyer's strains. This is a forced sale. L. F. DIDDIE, Chesterton, Ind.

Won More First Prizes, Pan-American Exposition, on Golden and Silver Sebrights, than all competitors combined. Buff Cochins Bantams, 200 youngsters cheap. CLYDE H. PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y.

Silver Sebright Bantams (Zimmer Strain). Several first-prize birds, well developed and nicely marked. CHAS. W. WHIFFLE, R. F. D. No. 4, Malone, N. Y.

GAMES.

White I. Games. Better Than Ever. Young stock and hens for sale. When writing state wants, with stamp for reply. H. B. SWARNER, Mahanfield, Pa.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

B. B. Red Exhibition Games, 40 Years a Specialty. At Peterboro, 1904, we won Association Cup for the four highest scoring 1st-prize birds, all varieties competing. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H.

For Sale.—40 Cornish Indian Game Chickens; Early hatched. Few yearling hens; have won 1st and 2d. Free circular. J. H. STEEL, East Haven, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

M. L. Haskins, Susquehanna, Pa., Breeder of B. C. Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Cockerels from \$1 up. All stock first class, and guaranteed as represented.

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys, Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Shove's Single and Rosa Comb Rhode Island Reds are winners at New York; four first, 1902; first S. C. cockerel, 1904. Having added to our yards the breeders and prizewinners of Mr. John Crowther, places our stock at the front, as well as our strain of Hondans. Eggs, 2 per 13; \$5 per 40. DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

Don't Read This Unless You Want Rhoda Island Reds that are Red. Cockerels, pairs, or trios. Sample feathers and club standard free. Write ELKTON POULTRY FARM, Elkton, Va.

25 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 150 Cornish Indian Games, 5 Silver Laced Wyandottes, Homer Pigeons. Circular free. GERBIG & MILLER, Chambersburg, Pa.

The Royal Strain Wins at St. Louis Exposition! On twenty entries, fifty-two more points than all other exhibitors combined, taking 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th pen; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th pullets; 2d, 3d, 4th cocks; 3d, 5th, 6th cockerels; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th hens. Write for circular, giving winnings at New York and Rochester. ROYAL AMERICAN RED FARM. Address F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, N. J.

BRAHMAS.

The Diseases of Poultry, by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published in the English language on this important subject. 248 pages and 72 illustrations. Price 50 cents prepaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Natlanton's Light Brahmas Have Been Bred in line since 1868. Winners at all the leading shows in the East. A choice lot of birds to sell. Eggs, \$3 per 15, carefully packed and warranted fresh laid. White Cochins eggs, \$6 per 15. C. P. NETTLETON, Box 159, Shelton, Conn.

Light Brahmas for Sale Cheap to Make Room. Farm raised, vigorous, healthy birds. Yearlings and young stock. Write for prices. H. KLOSSNER, Barneveld, N. Y.

Light Brahmas. Winners at Schenectady and Ballston. Grand big birds. Heavy layers. Stock for sale. 15 eggs \$2. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

JAVAS.

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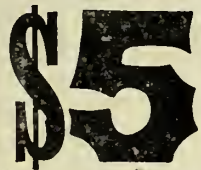
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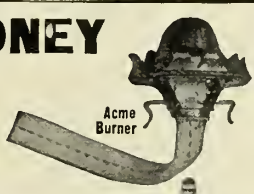
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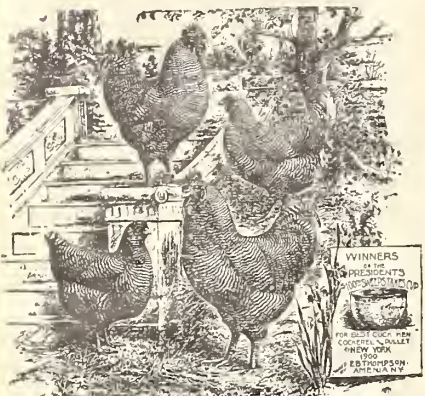
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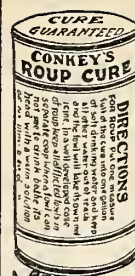
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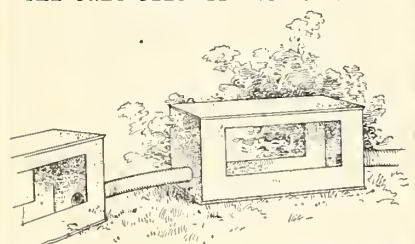
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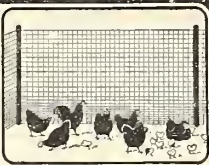


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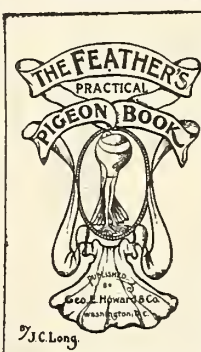
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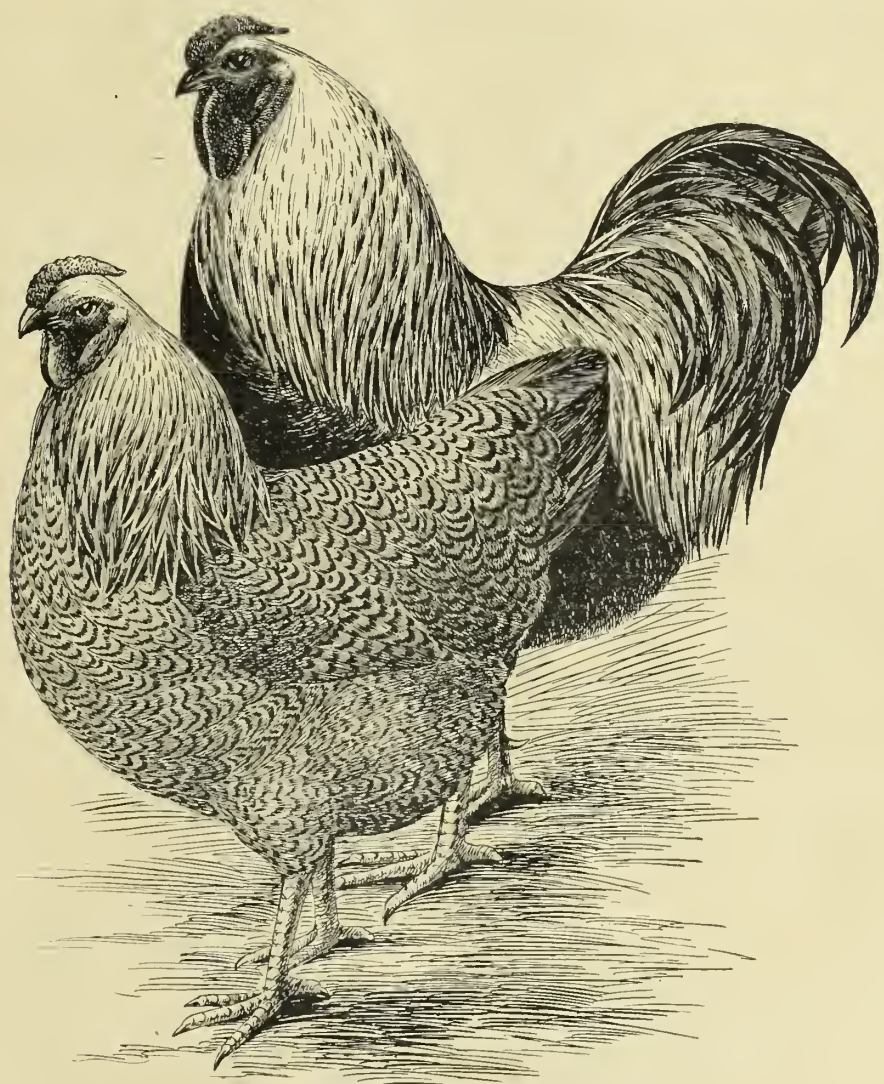
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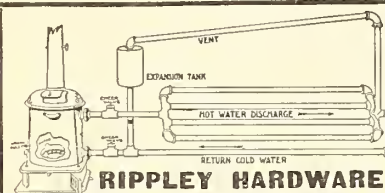
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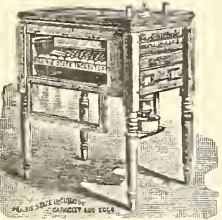
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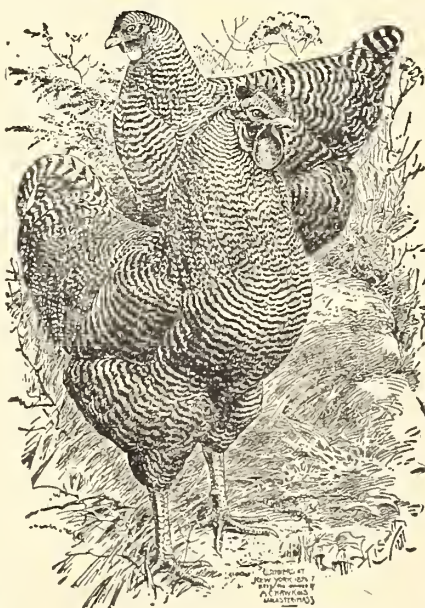
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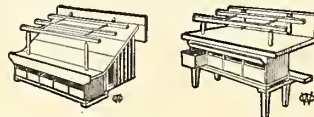


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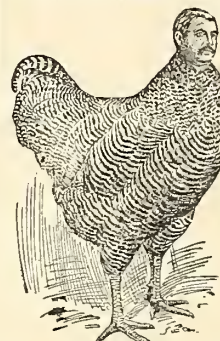
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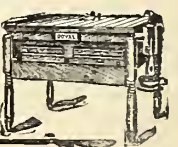
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At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D. C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My **BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899**, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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Volume X.

Washington, D. C., January, 1905.

No. 4.

THE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE.

The Brahma-Colored Member of the American Family of Favorites.

The fact that the Columbian Wyandotte has been presented at two meetings of the American Poultry Association, as a preliminary skirmish along the line of demanding admission to the Standard as one of the Wyandotte varieties, makes this a very opportune time to tell our readers of their beauty and value as the fanciers' pet and the market poultrymen's advantage.

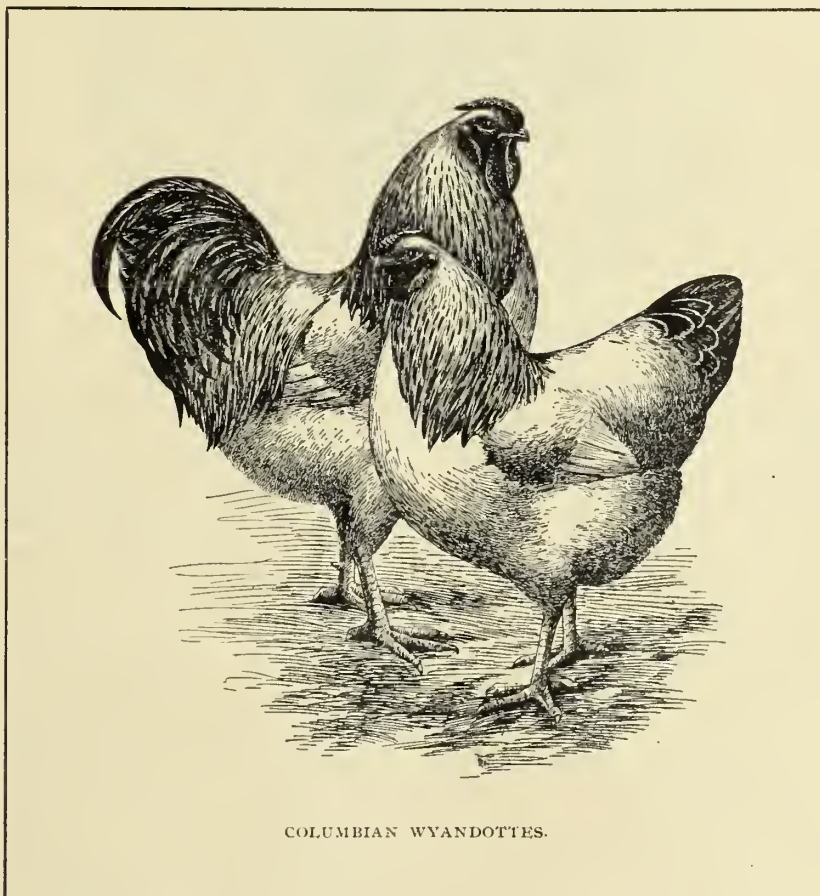
This variety of the Wyandotte family has the color and markings of the Light Brahma fowl. They are true Wyandottes as to shape and general characteristics and, in addition to this, they have one valuable advantage—the possession of the most beautifully colored shanks of the most desirable shade of rich golden-yellow admired by the majority for market poultry. This variety seems to be hampered with one disadvantage that we are at a loss to thoroughly understand, and this disadvantage is apparent with the Silver Penciled variety as well. This is the rather small size of the greater portion of the females of these two varieties. Just why the Columbian Wyandotte females should be rather under-sized we can not understand. All the different claims of originality grant them the advantage of both the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte crosses in their general make-up. We have not met with any claim that shows the intermingling of any blood required to reduce the natural size of this variety below that obtained by other Wyandottes.

The early-day, or original Columbian Wyandottes are said to have originated from a cross of the Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. Mr. Babcock is said to have obtained the same result from the crossing of Pea-Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Plymouth Rocks. We are well aware that very surprising results have been obtained from the crossing of fowls quite foreign in appearance to the result obtained from the union of the two. At the same time we should not think any good, reasonable fancier would start out to produce the Columbian Wyandotte from such crosses as these. Having given due

credit to Rev. B. M. Briggs and Mr. Babcock for their good work in the early-day starting of this variety, we shall turn

ered the destiny of this variety and is doing all in his power to bring them to the attention of the people at large and have them admitted as one of the recognized varieties in the Standard of Perfection.

These, like nearly all new varieties, had a difficult task to gain a name. We believe they were first brought to public attention at the poultry exhibit of the Columbian Exposition, and the name given them was taken from that event.



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

to what we consider the present-day or the new Columbian Wyandotte, as we now see them in the exhibition hall and in the hands of fanciers fully capable of bringing them to the true Wyandotte type and the proper color and markings for the variety. In the uplifting of this new variety no one has been more active than has Mr. William B. Richardson, of Rhode Island. He seems to have fath-

At first they were called "Brah-Wyandottes," or "Bra-Wyandottes," and many claimed that they should not be called Wyandottes at all, but that they must be called "Bare-legged Brahmias," and one, more enthusiastic than the others, called them "Braylings" at a show where the writer was judging. The matter of naming fowls seems to take with it much trouble and, at times, injury to the variety

itself. The Rev. B. M. Briggs is quite persistent, we understand, in claiming that not a drop of Brahma blood flows in their veins, unless Brahma blood flows in the veins of the White Wyandotte. Everyone knows that the original Silver Wyandotte had Brahma blood in its make-up, and everyone will believe for all time to come that the Columbian Wyandotte has Light Brahma blood in its make-up, whether the originator aided in having it there or not. The originator of the Silver Wyandotte discredits the presence of some of the blood made use of by those who finished the Silver Wyandotte; at the same time it is known to be a part of the make-up of this variety as we now have them. This same condition is true of the present-day Columbian Wyandotte.

As we see the Columbian Wyandotte today, they are very handsome fowls. They do lack the best of Wyandotte shape, leaning as they do to the Brahma type. The combs are good and color and markings so greatly improved as to make them worthy of membership among the American varieties. They have, like the Brahma, the most beautiful golden-yellow beak and shanks, which are very attractive. We do not know of any other Wyandotte that seems to show these features as strongly as they do. In fact, the color is so pure and true that it attracts one's attention immediately. This fact must make them very popular as a market fowl with us.

The close examination of the exhibit of this variety at St. Louis and other recent shows leads us to the belief that there are several types or strains being bred. Some of these have the clean, clear top and body-color of the Light Brahma and White Wyandotte, while others have a badly shaded or marked surface plumage.

We predict that the next boom in a new variety will come to the Columbian Wyandotte, for the double reason that they can be bred to such attractive shape and color, and, in addition to this, they will become very popular as a utility fowl for market poultrymen.

None of our heavy-weight poultry has been so generally popular as has the Light Brahma. They are the prime favorite for capon roosters and heavy dressed poultry. The Columbian Wyandotte that is so nearly their counterpart in color and fine qualities, must become very popular as a medium-weight, general-purpose fowl. They naturally inherit from the Brahma the rich yellow skin and shanks, and there has never been any

trouble experienced in keeping these to the satisfactory shade and color. Where the Columbian Wyandotte has been made use of as a cross for market poultry they have improved size and color of shanks and skin. There is seldom, if ever, any danger of their having the chalky-white shank and the undesirable very pale yellow skin that in many localities is not preferred. But, when these are considered as exhibition fowls it is quite necessary that much improvement be brought about in surface color, undercolor, hackle, saddle and covert markings. Up to this time but few have been produced that have the proper striping in hackle and saddle of male and in hackle of female. That this may be obtained it will be necessary either to make new crosses with some rich colored Brahmas, or to search very carefully for the strongest colors and breed them together to obtain color and marking anywhere approaching that which is demanded with a Light Brahma.

Another matter of grave consideration is the color of fly-feathers. In Light Brahmas at the present time the fly-feathers of the female must be very dark, and in the male birds solid black, or nearly so. We have never as yet met with a Columbian Wyandotte that nearly approached these demands; in fact, the greater percentage of them have almost white flys, while others have one-third, or not to exceed one-half, of the fly of a solid black. The color of the Columbian Wyandotte must be the same as the color and marking of the Light Brahma, and to have them right they must have perfect Wyandotte shape, also true Light Brahma color and marking.

With these, as with other Wyandottes, the shape and size have been more or less neglected. They will have to be selected, paired and mated for all the requisites of the variety; for, to have them as beautiful as they should be, every single section of shape and color must be improved.

Quite a few experienced breeders have taken hold of this variety and they are doing much to add to its beauty, and, as above stated, we shall not be surprised to see an early-day boom in this variety; but if it is the hope of those who foster them to have them continue to be a success they must be brought within the lines of shape demands of the Wyandotte and color demands of the Light Brahma.

In connection with these, a few words may be said as to the Light Brahma Bantam. They, like, the Columbian Wyandottes, to be of value, must be the perfect color of the Light Brahma. We have noticed the classes of these that have been shown already this season, and have been somewhat disappointed not to notice more improvement in them. It is true that a few exhibitors possess specimens that are very creditable to themselves, but there are still too many bad colored light-colored Bantams brought to the exhibition hall. We noticed some at a recent show that had tails almost as long as a Japanese Bantam, and the head and tail of some of them were carried very much like the Japanese. The Western crosses have an approach of Light Brahma Bantam brought into play—the Black-tail Japanese Bantam crossed—and the strength of this little Japanese still shows itself in many of the specimens. The fanciers who foster the interests of the Columbian Wyandotte and the Light Brahma Bantam should join hands for better shape, better color, and better markings in both of these.

When the most perfect results obtainable have been gained with the Columbian Wyandotte they will take their position as one of the most beautiful and most

desirable of our American varieties. There is a chance for the fanciers and a chance for the market poultrymen to take hold of this variety and make it one of the most beautiful and also one of the most desirable varieties of all our fowls, for every purpose, including magnificent exhibition fowls, splendid egg producers, and valuable market poultry.

THE BROWN LEGHORN HEN

Termed by Enthusiastic Lovers of this Variety "The Laying Queen."

In conversation with a number of those who breed and exhibit Brown Leghorns, we were told a short time since by one of the most enthusiastic that she was "the laying queen." Whether this be true or not, there has certainly been a most wonderful advancement made in the quality of the Brown Leghorn females that have

hens were formerly. This improvement in size has done much to increase the output of this beautiful and valuable bird.

In a letter just at hand, the writer states: "As I glance through the window of my dining room and look out on the hillside where my Brown Beauties are kept, I see over two hundred beautiful pullets that have more size than I had ever hoped to gain and hold the true Leghorn type. These pullets at this time (September 1) would average four pounds or better. They have been bred for egg-producing, exhibition Brown Leghorns that will win the prizes both in the show room and at producing eggs for market. They have most exquisite top and breast color, and have been so closely culled that I do not believe there is one line in the flock that shows any shafting in the plumes." Trusting that this statement may be true, it leads one to believe that greater improvements are being made than even the most enthusiastic fancier had hoped for.

There has been considerable contention for a number of years as to the proper

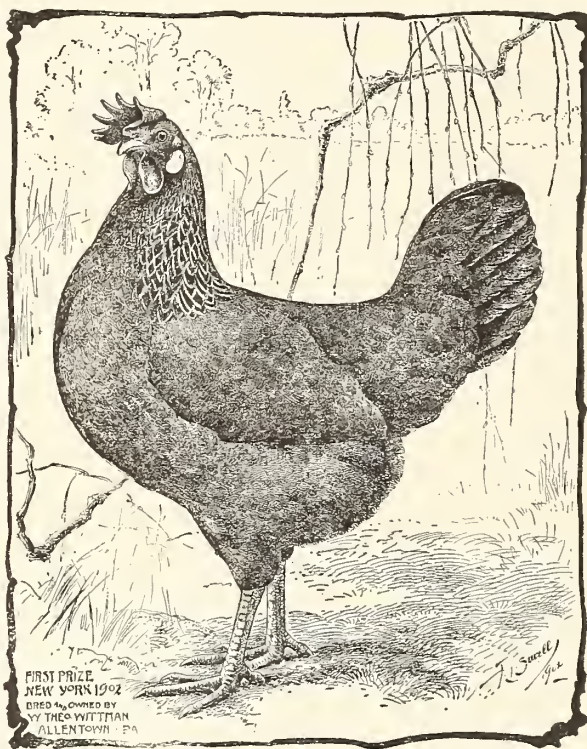
should consider is to have the most beautiful Leghorn type and Brown Leghorn color on both their males and their females.

The male of the Brown Leghorn is one of the most beautiful of all Leghorns, and while the Standard describes the same type or form for all Leghorns, seldom, if ever, do we see a Brown Leghorn win the blue ribbon that has the identical shape, carriage and head points that seem popular with the white variety. Study these thoroughly in the exhibition hall, and see if you do not realize that the Brown Leghorn type differs from the White Leghorn type in the eye of both the exhibitor and the judge.

The black-red color and markings of the Brown Leghorn male are most beautifully exemplified in many of these specimens; in fact, the color and finish go beyond the black-red type, inasmuch that the top color is a rich, brilliant red, without any orange fringe or finish, and both the hackle and the saddle are very heavily striped with a brilliant, glossy black that has the sheen; the whole black stripe looking like it was laid on over the red color rather than the center divisions over the same.

Leghorn fanciers are beginning to step out and beyond the exhibition hall, and ability to produce a large number of eggs per annum. Exhibition Leghorns have been sent to far off Australia to compete in the egg-test there, and results show that they have done their part well, in some instances standing well up to the very front line in the test. There is no doubt as to the possibility of producing exhibition Leghorns; and, in fact, fowls of all kinds and varieties, that will prove to be most profitable egg-producers. The habit of fanciers of training their best hens not to lay when the eggs are not desirable for hatching, has led many to believe that great exhibition fowls can not lay eggs; while the facts are, that if they are cared for and fed along the lines of the egg-production, many of them would produce even more eggs than do some of those so much talked about.

Perfect health and vigor are among the absolute requirements of good exhibition fowls, and only fowls that have these requisites ever make heavy egg-producers; and it is only necessary for those who grow and exhibit these high-class birds and varieties of poultry, to train them for heavy egg-production, and have them well up in the front ranks as the very best.



BROWN LEGHORN FEMALE.

recently come to our best poultry exhibitions.

If you will begin at St. Louis, the present year, and consider the beautiful pullets shown there—three in an open class and five in one exhibition pen—all of such excellent quality that the owner himself could scarcely distinguish between them, follow this up through a long list of winter exhibitions, and we have a record of finish and beauty never seen before in the Brown Leghorn classes.

The small size of the Brown Leghorn female was formerly her greatest enemy. Many people turned from them on account of their inferior size, claiming that their eggs were too small to be considered as valuable for market, and the carcass of the fowls so small as to be quite undesirable.

A number of years ago the writer of this article sounded the keynote through a number of poultry journals on the downfall of the Brown Leghorn, unless something was done to improve her condition as to size and desirability. Much has been done along these lines, and it is not now unusual to see our best exhibition pullets of the year larger in size than the

type or ground color for the plumage of the Brown Leghorn female. The Standard says "brown"; some individual fanciers talk about "light brown"; some exhibit what is called "ashy" brown color, and the contention as to color lies among the fanciers, some of whom prefer each of these separate colors. At the same time we believe that if there could be a union of thought, and the light, soft, velvety-brown color that would show the stippling, or penciling, as called, to perfection, without any shafting whatever in the feather, this would be an ideal color and preferable to the too light or the too dark shades.

Over and above all this is a question of type of shape and carriage. The shape of the body should conform to the true Leghorn type. Every single portion of same, from the end of the bill to the extreme end of the tail and toes should be Leghorn throughout. This, according to the Standard, does not allow of the tail being carried anything like upright; on the other hand, down and back, rather than upright and forward. This is also true of both the male and the female. What the fanciers and the exhibitors

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FRESH LAID EGGS.

Should be One of the Most Profitable Farm Products. More Profit Can be Made from Hens than Any Other Farm Investment.

The only conditions under which the above headings must be considered is the absolute necessity of having well-selected hens that have been produced in line from fine laying strains, provided that they have proper housing and food and care after the plan that has been fully demonstrated as an absolute necessity for success.

In writing of the care necessary for success in the keeping of laying hens, Prof. Rice, of Cornell University, states: "Profitable egg-production depends upon three factors—good hens, congenial surroundings, and suitable food. In the selecting of good hens you must choose those that have an inborn tendency to lay and great vitality to withstand the heavy strain on the system. Congenial surroundings, houses for their physical comfort, warmth, cleanliness, and an abundance of pure air and sunshine, and a place to wallow, termed the dust-bath. To lay well a hen must always feel at home. Unless hens feel happy no amount of good feeding will induce them to lay well. It is because of this law of contentment that many flocks of hens feeling the privacy, safety and freedom of the unpretentious home, are producing eggs abundantly in the dead of winter, simply but wholesomely fed; while many flocks kept in expensive houses are fed most elaborate rations and are practically unproductive.

"An abundance of food best suited to produce the greatest vigor of the reproductive system applies more especially to hens kept in the best possible health. Other conditions being favorable, suitable feed, proper feed, has much to do with the egg-production."

It will be noted by the above that Prof. Rice lays great stress upon the inborn tendency to lay, the proper housing and the proper feeding of hens. These three rules or methods imply all that there is in the keeping of hens for a profitable production of fresh-laid eggs during the winter months.

One of the most difficult of all these would be to be reasonably certain that you have a flock of hens that have this inborn tendency to lay. It is quite unlikely that those who have a strain of heavy layers would be willing to part with any great number of those to any one. For this reason it is almost a necessity that those who hope to do well in the production of eggs for market should arrange to produce their own laying pullets. The time is near at hand when this branch should be considered. We may well consider the producing of the laying hen.

PRODUCING THE PULLETS.

The absolute rule that governs the producing of the highest quality of laying pullets demands that the eggs used for hatching such pullets shall be laid by hens past one year old, that have been heavy layers as pullets and that have continued as good egg-producers during their second winter. In fact, hens of this character should be selected and made use of for laying the eggs from which your next-winter layers are to be hatched. These hens should be mated with male birds that have been bred direct from the very heaviest laying strains. If these hens are all in the full vigor of life, and built along the lines of constitutional vigor, you will have the ideal matings for the producing of pullets that are likely to do well at the egg basket.

The nearer you approach at all times the above rule in the mating for good egg production, the greater assurance you may have for success. We fully realize that it is not always possible for everyone to have such ideal matings. It is, however, quite possible for everyone to have this ideal mating in mind. Work along the lines that nearest approaches this from year to year until the final result has so improved the quality of your stock as to enable you at all times to select from among your laying hens a mating fully up to the mark above described.

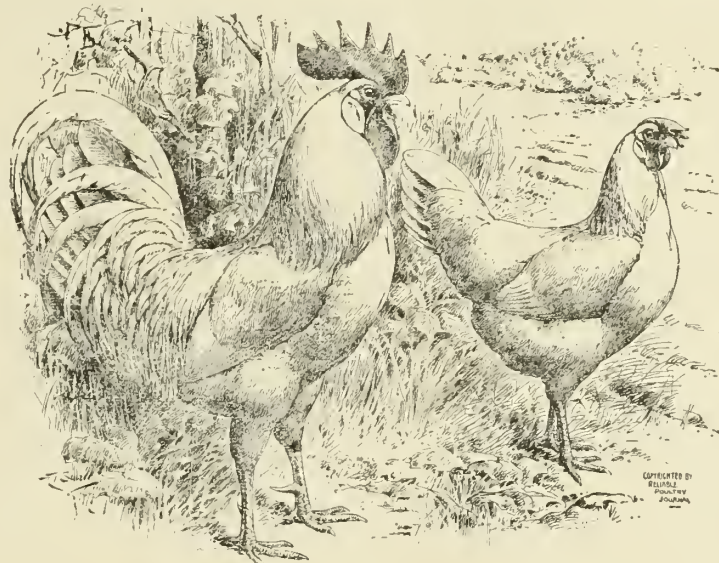
To succeed at all in this manner of producing the pullets, one must select some one of the standard-bred breeds or varieties and adhere closely to the one individual variety, and not cross-mate and intermingle them with any other. You must breed in line for the purpose intended, always having in mind the probability that

the best egg-producers from your flocks. It takes time and patience to do this work properly and well. The benefit from having given your attention to this will more than repay for the time and trouble that must be given to it. The most certain method is the use of the drop-nest. Next to this is the close and careful observation so as to become thoroughly well acquainted with the individual specimens, and in this way keep the record of the eggs they lay.

The use of the drop-nest is becoming better understood, and the construction of these nests more simple. Any kind of a nest that will confine the hen when she goes to lay and keep her there until she is permitted to come out, will be found useful. No matter what method may be made use of, you should know the egg-producing record of the hens from which your laying pullets are produced.

HATCHING AND REARING.

The eggs thus produced may be hatched either under hens or with incubators. The method of incubation can be decided by each individual along the lines of what seems most suitable to his convenience. We have known from three to five hundred pullets to be raised in a single season in the natural way by hens. Some prefer this, while others pre-



WHITE LEGHORNS.—Typical Egg Machines

like will produce like. For this reason only hatch the eggs from that hen whose qualities you wish to perpetuate. Never hatch an egg from a narrow-breasted, ill-formed female. Never hatch an egg from lazy, indolent hens that produce but few eggs and only these during the warm spring months. For the production of profitable laying hens hatch only the eggs from hens that are prolific egg-producers as pullets, profitable egg-producers as hens, and in addition to this see that the hens have the strong, well-developed egg-conformation so necessary to the withstanding of the long-continued drain upon their systems, and a food consuming capacity fully equal to the strain.

The egg-conformation of the laying hen is understood to mean that the hen must be built along the lines of constitutional vigor, full development of breast, body, and abdomen, good length of back and body, and a natural appearance that would indicate the capacity to consume and assimilate the large amount of food necessary to sustain the life of the hen, and produce the long-continued egg yield. In addition to all this she must have an active and determined presence which seems to indicate a thorough understanding of that which is expected of her.

There are many methods of selecting

for the artificial method. We shall touch upon artificial incubation and breeding at another time, at this time leaving the method that shall be used to each individual who may take up the proposition of producing pullets for the best results.

There is one theory that must have careful consideration in the growing of poultry for all purposes, and that is that the young chicks must be well and properly fed from start to finish for the purpose intended. Chicks that are badly fed and cared for make but slow progress in life, and seldom, if ever, become the best egg-producers. To have the best results and have the quick, strong growth necessary for the establishing of size and vigor for the purpose intended, they must be well fed, regularly fed, and properly fed from shell to finish. Anything short of this insures in advance a poor growth and poor results all along the line.

In the growing of these pullets select from them all the cockerels that you do not wish to reserve and sell them as soon as they reach broiler size. Following this, select all the small, slow-growing, indifferent appearing females and sell them for broilers. Simply keep and grow to maturity the best of the whole lot of pullets, for from such only can you hope to gain the best results.

At this early season of the year it is not necessary to go into the question of selecting, separating, and colonizing the young stock. If you succeed in getting the start in the right manner, as above indicated, you will have plenty of time later in the season for the consideration of the final handling of the young stock. HENS PROFITABLY KEPT UPON THE FARM.

Of all places in the world where hens should do well and give in return a profit, it is upon the farm where they can have plenty of room, food, and exercise to their liking. At the same time it is to be regretted that so few upon the farm do have a profit from their hens during the winter months, all of which should be directly charged against those who should care for the hens. First of all hens can not be expected to lay in a house that is so badly constructed and so open and cold that an egg will freeze in the nest within an hour after having been laid, nor can hens produce eggs upon a diet that scarcely keeps them warm and alive. To produce eggs in winter the hens must have a comfortable house and proper food to keep them warm, and the component part of the egg must be furnished them in their food. As the cow lags in her milk production in the winter for the lack of proper food, so will the hen cease to lay for the same reason.

That hens may give a profitable return in eggs during the winter, they must be comfortably housed away from the elements, and fed enough of proper foods to keep them in health, strength and vigor, as well as laying condition. Corn alone will not do this, nor will any one kind of grain. They must have an assortment of small grains such as wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and corn, also meat of some kind, and plenty of green food. All the green food they will eat is never too much. The leaves of clover hay are good, as are cabbage and vegetables of all kinds. Give them an assortment of green foods. Don't depend upon cabbage alone, but cut up a lot of clover in the cutting box and throw it in their pens so they can eat all they want of it. It is as good as clover-meal or better. They can not have too much of this, if allowed to eat it as they wish.

Regular feeding should be the rule, and about one-tenth at least of their entire food supply be meat of some kind. If a full supply of winter eggs are to be had, they must have both meat and a green food supply to come as close as possible to summer diet. Hens do not lay in winter simply because they do not have the proper kinds of foods to sustain their bodies, and manufacture the eggs. If you give them all the corn they will eat, they will get fat, keep warm, and not lay, but if fed a proper ration in a proper way they will produce the eggs, providing they are made to hunt and dig in straw and sand for all the grain they have to eat. The continual hunting and digging is of as much importance as is the proper kind of food. It is the exercise with the proper food that stimulates winter egg-production, and without both they will not lay enough to be profitable.

The use of clover-meal in their mash food is very good, but don't force them to eat more of this than they actually need or want, for this would unbalance their ration. For this reason it is best to give them continually some cut-clover hay so they may eat all of this they wish. As this goes through the crop the moisture in the crop greens it, as will the water in a basket when it is put to soak. What the hen of the farm needs is the proper assortment of grain, plenty of green food, and a full proportion of meat and grit. If this is provided and they are properly housed and made to exercise as stated

above, you will have eggs in winter when it pays well to have them. If these necessities are neglected you will not have the eggs in paying quantities. You must do your part thoroughly well or the hen will fail in hers.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS.

The proper food for laying hens is that selection of grains that produces the desired results. A rule for balanced rations is all very good, and carries with it an attractiveness that gains public confidence, but of what real value can it be if desirable results do not come from its use. Scientific handling of hens sounds well in the anxious ear, but of what value has it been to those who follow its teachings and fail? This applies to any and all methods alike. That which succeeds in any individual case, is best in that particular case; that which fails in any or all has no value to those who are disappointed. One may succeed under a rule or method that fails with others. When the whole problem is condensed the one feature of success is the management.

If hens are bred to produce a goodly number of eggs per year they will respond to an egg-producing ration more promptly than will hens that lack this inherent ability. This in many instances accounts for failure under the use of the best calculated ration. If a cow is not by nature a heavy or a rich milker, all the balanced rations one can prepare will not make her such. So with the hen; she will only return in eggs for food and attention up to her individual capabilities. A family of hens bred to produce from sixty to ninety eggs per year will scarcely prove profitable as winter layers. Herein lies the major portion of failure under good feeding and care, and in these instances fault of selection might be blamed. The most profitable science that can be applied to their care might be demonstrated in breeding for an egg-yield.

Animal food and green food are never furnished during the winter months in proportion to that which the hen is able to gain when at liberty during the spring and summer months. As soon as the grass grows green in the spring, the hen that has not produced an egg all winter, that has her liberty, begin to lay, and this is the result of the green food she obtains. As the summer advances she lays more and larger eggs; the living green and animal food she obtains when at liberty enables her to do that which a winter ration will not. From this we should gain the information that should guide us to provide more and better green food for winter feeding, as well as a more liberal supply of animal food. More and better green food supply and more meat of some kind are what the hen needs for a winter egg-production.

As to what grains shall be fed, if grain alone, we would advise wheat and oats, but any kind of grain will do providing the hens have enough green food and meat or cut green bone. As to what is enough green food, we should say all they will eat. As to the quantity of cut green bone or meat, we should say all you can afford to give them and hold a margin for profit as against a possible egg-yield of say, three eggs per week. This is the best you can hope for in winter and can be had under proper care and feeding. In preparing their food give them of animal food not less than one-tenth of their whole ration of meat of some kind, and from this up to one-fifth of their whole ration of meat as cost will permit. At all times regulate the cost of maintenance within the possible profit line.

Wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, millet-seed, beans, and peas are all good foods for laying hens. Always use wheat and oats. Of the others select those that can be obtained at the most reasonable

prices, value considered. In the use and serving of these foods, consider well what we say prior to this chapter as to how they shall be fed. Our aim here is to impress upon your mind the food value for winter use of summer products that must be supplied.

One of the most valuable foods for winter use is clover hay that has been properly cured so as not to be destroyed in food value. Clover-meal in moderation should be used in the mash food, and clover cut small should always be within their reach so they can have all they will eat at all times of the small pieces of the cut-clover leaves. Cut-clover hay, shell, grit, and water should be constantly supplied them, so they may help themselves at will. The great value of the small, bright millet-seed is that they must dig faithfully and long to have enough of them to even partly satisfy them. The labor expended in gaining them is of more value to the hen than is the food itself. Select your foods and the manner of feeding from that which you can best supply, and balance your ration to come as close to their natural summer food as possible, being guided by what we say as to kinds and manner of feeding.

BROILER EGGS.

One of the most profitable branches of egg farming is the selling of eggs for producing broilers, and when this is done fewer hens must be kept in each apartment, and a strong, vigorous male with them. To be successful in this line the eggs must produce a reasonable per cent of strong, healthy chicks. To have fertile eggs is a problem that has bothered every poultryman who tries to grow young chicks. In every section of the States, Canada, and England this has been considered, and yet there is no solution to the problem, nor is there any improvement in the percent of chicks from a given number of eggs. Just why this should be we can not say, but the facts are that all who keep hens have this trouble, and it is the same with ducks and geese. No individual is to be blamed for such conditions, nor should we expect when we buy eggs to get better results than we have at home.

Active exercise, and strong, vigorous males are most productive of good results. It is also advantageous to have extra males that can be kept alone, and be able to change the males in the pens, thus giving them all a chance to rest as well as the assurance of a larger per cent of fertility in the eggs. These same eggs may be made use of for producing young to replenish your laying stock for another winter. We would always advise the keeping of standard-bred stock for all branches of the poultry business. For all reasons this is best. They are, if properly bred, the most prolific egg-producers; they usually grow quickly to maturity, and these breeds that are formed for their special purposes give the most satisfactory results, and the mature stock when sold, bring better returns than will mixed or poor-bred stock. For broilers only the American breeds are much valued, as are the Mediterranean for egg-producers.

In the handling of the egg business one should take advantage of every avenue for profit. For this reason it is best to be prepared to furnish fresh-laid eggs for market, broiler eggs by the hundred, and settings of eggs for the individual. The having of well-bred stock makes all this possible. We might find it profitable to have some for producing white-shelled eggs and some for brown-shelled eggs. It would enable one to cater to a more extended line of customers for both broiler eggs and eggs for hatching. This can not always be done profitably for lack of accommodations, and in addition to this in some localities the whole demand is for

white eggs at a higher price than can be had for the brown-shelled eggs. All of this should be well understood and calculated to meet the demand of the market to which you cater.

Should it be to your best interests to raise your own young stock for renewing your laying hens, this must also have consideration as well as the question of room for so many kinds and such numbers. Of all things do not overcrowd either your laying hens or growing stock. More may be lost by overcrowding than your profit will cover, and for these reasons it is best in a large plant to sell all the young cockerels and inferior pullets for broilers as soon as they will fill the demand for squab broilers at a pound to a pound and a quarter each. If well conditioned and prepared for the market, this is the most profitable way to dispose of them. Reserve for yourself only the finest pullets and a few of the very best cockerels. In the disposition of both eggs and broilers so much depends upon the condition they present when sent to market. The better conditioned and the more pleasing the presentation or packing, the larger the return will be.

In writing of the rations for the laying hen we are often told that to succeed the fowls must be fed on the proper egg-producing ration or they can not do their work. Prof. Rice goes on record as saying: "There is no one best ration for egg-production." A hen to do her best as an egg-producer must be provided with foods rich in protein, carbo-hydrates, and mineral matter. This supplies the albumen, the muscle, the fat, the shell, and the bone-forming material so necessary for keeping up the constitution and producing the eggs.

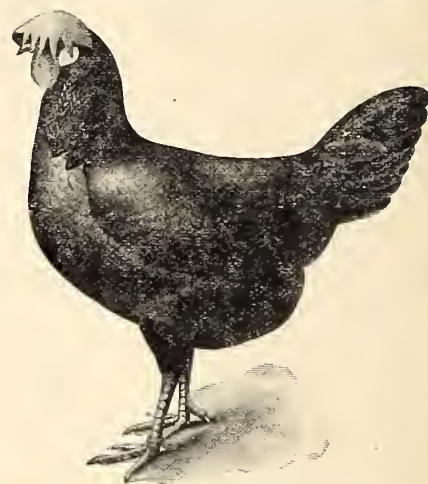
Fowls are all natural grass, grain, and meat eaters. There is scarcely any kind of a cereal grown but is attractive to them as food. During the summer months, when at liberty, they wander here, there, and everywhere in the search of these small particles of grain, seeds, grasses, bugs, and worms of all kinds. When the winter months are at hand and they can not go about in search of their food, it is necessary to provide them with a ration which furnishes all the requirements of the summer supply so plentiful when they roam abroad.

There is no grain more enjoyed by the hens than corn, but corn alone is perhaps the most dangerous food that they can have. We have known the most successful egg-product to come from hens that had the divided ration of corn and cooked meat, all they would eat of both. We never knew a flock of hens to lay more regularly and more plentifully than these.

It is quite seldom, however, that anyone can provide meat in such quantities for their hens. For this reason we must make use of grains, grasses, and other foods suggested above. The most popular ration at the present time is a mixture of one-half wheat, the other half made up of hulled oats, barley, buckwheat, millet-seed, kaffir corn, and cracked or broken corn. These are mixed together with some grit and oyster shell. Such a ration may be fed with safety and assurance of success to your laying hens throughout the winter months. For grain food nothing is better than the mangel beet, short cut clover or alfalfa hay fed to them dry, and a little cabbage and turnips. If the cabbage and turnips, beets or vegetables of any kind are cut small and thoroughly boiled, they may be made use of in the mash. If the mash can be mixed with boiled milk in connection with the above rations, you will have all that is necessary except the animal food or meat supply.

The meat supply or the animal food

for the laying hen should be furnished to her along the line of from one-fifth to one-tenth of her daily ration, in accordance to the quantity and the richness of the meat and other foods fed. If your hens can have a liberal supply of skimmed milk, boiled and mixed with their mash food, they will need less meat; but to succeed well in the production of eggs during the winter months meat of some kind must be



Black Minorca, Another Typical Egg Machine.

given to them. Cut green bone is excellent. In fact, many claim it to be the best animal food for the hens. If they can have it in quantity and cheap enough, there is nothing better than boiled or cooked meat. They can be plentifully supplied with this without injury. When boiled meat is fed to them, profitable use may be made of the soup or liquid in which the meat is boiled. You can use it to mix the meal into a mash food.

Plenty of grit and shell-forming material must be provided at all times during the winter months. Without a full supply of these a hen can not prepare and successfully handle her food. With a full supply of same she can do her work quickly and well, and gain a speedy assimilation of all the food that passes into her crop. She must be provided at all times after the sun is up in the morning or between nine and ten o'clock with basins filled with warm water. Hot water will be cold enough by the time it has settled itself into the cold fountain or pan for the hens. A warm drink, not hot, is better for them in the morning than a lot of cold water, which would chill the whole system and prevent the speedy action and assimilation of the food.

Of all things do not try to compel your fowls to eat grain or food of any kind that they do not relish. Some hens will never eat rye so long as they can get anything else, and this grain is the least desirable of all kinds of grain for food. We would prefer never to feed any rye at all, nor would we compel the poultry to eat ground or clover-meal in their mash food when they do not seem to relish it. Short cut-clover or alfalfa hay is cheaper than the clover meal. Give them all the good clover or alfalfa they will eat, but do not try to force the clover-meal upon them when they seem to dislike it.

Many fowls die for the want of ability to grind their food. If they do not have a full supply of grit, the food will not pass through the gizzard as it should. The gizzard becomes clogged, as does the passageway from the crop to the gizzard, and the fowls die from a congested condition which might be prevented if they had a sufficient supply of grit in their gizzard to grind up and make way for the food. One of the most difficult foods for the fowls to handle without a full supply of grit are the grasses and fibrous foods of various kinds.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.



This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

Modern Style Poultry House.

By GEO. W. NONES.

Regarding investments in building up-to-date poultry houses, there are many advantages and disadvantages to be considered before going ahead. If a house costing one hundred dollars will answer the purpose intended and can be built for that amount in a substantial manner, every dollar expended above that amount is virtually wasted. Another view, however, may be taken of this subject; houses may be built so cheaply that constant repairing and, in fact, almost rebuilding will be necessary every year. This is as unwise an investment as the former and equally to be condemned. The small profits must be looked after, the droppings carefully saved and sold or used on the farm. This alone will be found quite an item at the end of the year on a large plant. The saving of food by the use of improved feeding utensils and the saving of time by using economical labor-saving tools and conveniences about the houses and yards are most important. It is by attention to details that success is assured.

The arrangement of buildings and their location are of considerable importance. All necessary conveniences should be added facilitate the work. The feeding system should be so arranged as to require the least possible time in the distribution of food and water. The houses and coops on well regulated plants should be frequently cleaned and swept, and a liberal use of whitewash made at least twice a year, and if a little crude carbolic acid be dissolved with the wash it will add much to the healthfulness of the fowls and kill the lice. Dry and elevated ground with a gentle slope to the south if convenient. Coarse sandy soil is the best upon which to build your houses, as it is dry and free from filth. The rains often clean off a sandy soil by carrying the impurities downward.

A new poultry house will show more dampness on the walls than will one built of seasoned lumber, especially during the wet season, which prevents the lumber from giving off its moisture rapidly, the consequence being that much of the moisture appears on the inside of the house and on cold mornings the walls are covered with frost. Damp floors, if of earth, permit evaporation which also assists in dampening the walls. The presence of water fountains in the house allows moisture to be evaporated as well. Until the summer comes and seasons the wood there is no remedy for the dampness in the new buildings other than to leave the doors open during the day and use sliding glass screens in place of muslin covered screens for letting in plenty of sunlight as shown in the following plans. Those presented here are for an extensive Leghorn house, but can be used for any breed desired. Where market eggs are the chief object, I prefer this plan to any other. In construction it is similar to others I have designed only the interior arrangements are so that the feeding, watering, and gathering of eggs can be done from the passageway. This house is also built on

the open scratching-shed plan with separate inclosed roosting rooms.

For cold climates in place of oiled muslin screens, glass windows are used and made to slide on the sill by means of small rollers at the bottom of the sash, as shown in Fig. 1, front elevation. One half of window may be stationary the other half to slide. This will be found a great advantage over the screens. It keeps the house warmer in summer and lets in the direct sunlight that will penetrate to the passageway, keeping the pens dry and free from dampness. Wire netting may be fastened to the windows on the inside, as fowls love to roll and scratch in the sun. This will keep them active and in good health. Too much can not be said about windows in scratching-shed plans. Screens are very apt to get torn, thus causing a draught, and will rot in a short time with the weather and need constant repair. The roof may be either shingles or tar paper. I prefer the former. The front elevation is six feet from sill to top of plate. The north side is also six feet, and ten feet six inches to hip of roof. Two roosting-rooms and two scratching sheds can come together as shown in Fig. 2. The hallway is four feet. A track may be laid and a small car used and will be found very convenient in a long house in carrying feed and water, also in cleaning roosts, carrying litter, etc., for the scratching sheds.

In Fig. 2 is shown the arrangement of nests with four to a section and a door opening into the hallway from which to gather the eggs. The nests are two feet

from the floor and in size are fifteen inches deep and one foot high. Muslin or wire netting may be used above as desired. The slats through which the fowls feed are two and one-half inches apart, two inches wide, and the edges rounded so as not to tear the feathers of the fowls while feeding. The feed-troughs may be the full length of each apartment, and are easily removed and cleaned. The drinking dish illustrated in Fig. 2 is simply a two-quart or larger pan set in a recess with slats all around it to protect it from flying scratching materials. It plainly shows how it is made and how it fits into the partition between the walk and the pen, the pan extending into the pen. The top and bottom boards are cut the exact size of the top edge of the pan, half round, and extend back square, to and through the partition, so the pans can be drawn out into the walk to be rinsed and refilled.

The bottom board is about four inches above the level of the pen floor. The roosting rooms are twelve by eight feet, with window in front as shown in Fig. 1. The roosting platform is two feet from the floor and runs the full length of the room. Three perches are used, rounded on top, made of two by threes, and six inches above the platform. Thirty to forty fowls can be accommodated in these rooms. The partitions between the roosting rooms and the scratching sheds are boarded up tight, and between the scratching sheds are three boards high, the balance of the partitions being wire netting. A space of two inches is left between the boards of the ceiling over the roosting rooms over and on top of which is laid plenty of straw and hay. The moisture from the fowls passes up through the openings and is absorbed by the straw, etc., and by leaving the doors on each end of the building open for a short time during the day in winter, all moisture is carried out, leaving your building perfectly dry and free from dampness.

This method will be found the only and most practical way to keep your fowls in good, healthy condition, and free from roup. Extra ventilators are placed in

the ceiling of roosting room and operated by slides as shown in Fig. 2. It requires but a glance at these plans to see how practically and conveniently a poultry house can be built for health and comfort of the fowls, with good results for those who adopt these methods. If it takes time, patience, and hard work on the part of a poultryman to bring his stock to a high standard of utility, he must also take into consideration that proper buildings for his stock are a matter of just as much importance.

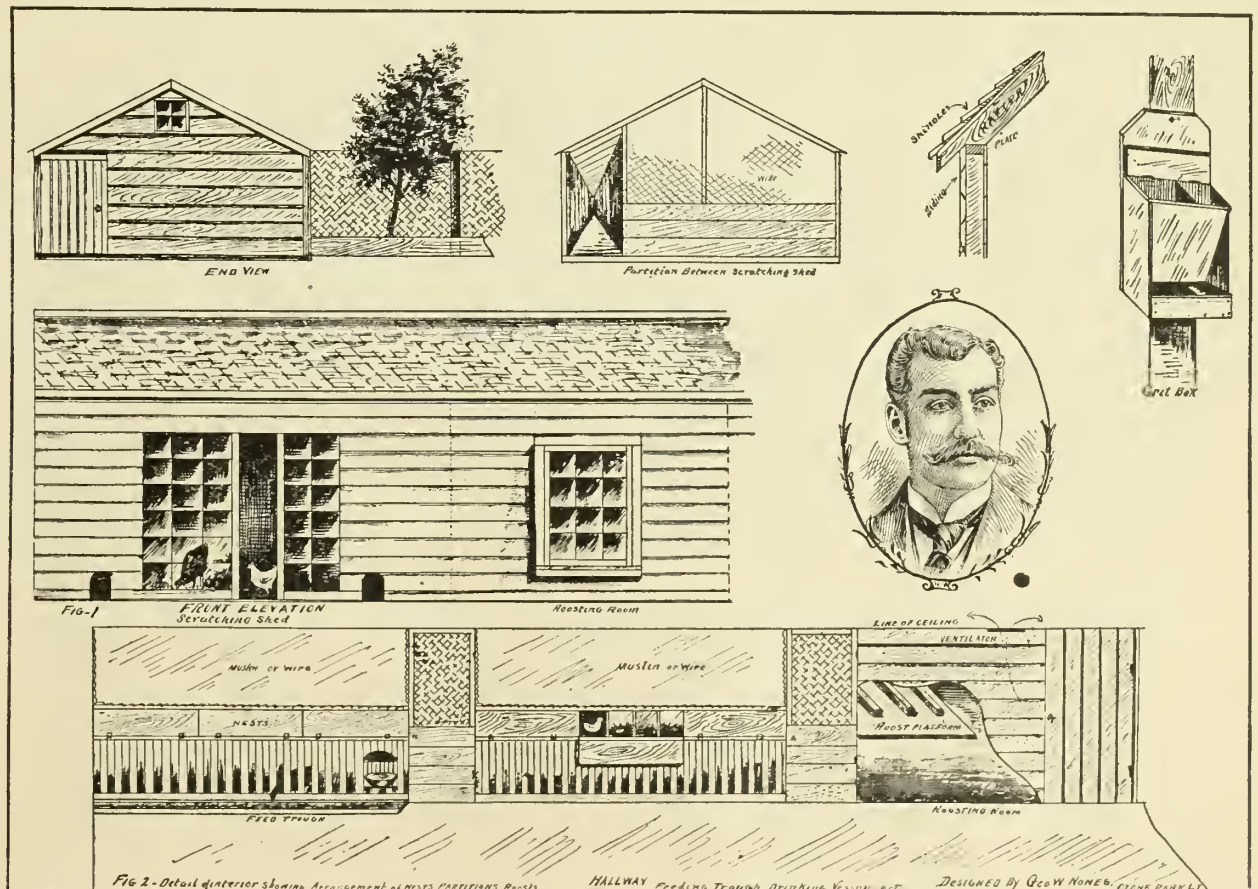
(NOTE.—The above article and illustration from the pen of Mr. Nones, must prove to be of special interest at this time. Considerable attention has been given this branch of the business by Mr. Nones, who pays special attention to the laying out of plants and construction work for all who may come to him seeking for information along these lines. We shall hope to have the opportunity to publish more of this kind of work.—EDITOR.

Feeding Capons.

The growing of capons is more extensively carried on at the present time than ever before in this country. There are a number of people who have been most successful in the growing of this kind of poultry. The chief difficulties to overcome are to keep the capons continually growing and to gain all the size possible, so as to have the full, heavy-weight capons to sell when February comes around.

After the winter holidays have passed and people become tired of so much turkey, ducks and geese, they turn to other kinds of poultry, and then the capon is most desired by the majority of people. The very highest sell at retail in the markets, in the large cities, at from 28 cents to 35 cents per pound, and have even known some of the best of them to sell as high as 38 cents per pound. The average run of capons do not bring such high prices as these, but it might be possible for anyone who is thoroughly versed in the growing of capons to have their entire product of this very high quality.

The best of the capons are made from



CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

GRANT M. CURTIS, President,

Extends Greeting and Wishes Everybody a Happy and Prosperous 1905.

The past year (1904) has been by far the most successful and progressive in the history of this company, and we have always made it our business to "set the pace." We have made many important new additions to our line and have materially improved all old patterns. "Competition is the Life of Trade," and for the year 1905 we Challenge Competition both as to Quality and Prices.

The New Improved Thermostat and Regulating Device of the 1905 pattern Standard Cyphers Incubators, is the highest type of scientific self-adjustment, combined with durability and practical working value that has ever been applied to an incubator. You can't make it go wrong. It is set right in the factory and stays that way. The Patented Exclusive Features of Cyphers Incubators, enable us to positively warrant and guarantee all Standard Cyphers, Patent-Diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating, and Self-regulating Incubators. Sold under registered trade mark. The following guarantee backs every sale made by this company or any of its authorized agents:

1905 Guarantee: That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us, within ninety (90) days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and purchase price will be returned.

The Cyphers Company's New Policy

This Company, both as a matter of pride and a matter of profit, is determined to serve faithfully the interests of its customers to the limit of its ability. It is the habit of the business world to enlarge its profits to the greatest possible extent—and pocket the proceeds! Cyphers Incubator Company is conducting its business on a different plan.

During the coming season it positively will share its profits with its customers.

A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS has been made possible by reducing "the cost of production," as the direct result of increased capital, a larger manufacturing plant and improved machinery. In keeping with our new policy we now offer our patrons the large saving we have accomplished, and quote the following low prices on our Standard Incubators for 1905:

Our \$14.—60 Egg Size Incubator for	\$12.00.	Our \$29.—220 Egg Size Incubator for	\$24.00.
Our \$20.—120 Egg Size Incubator for	\$17.00.	Our \$37.—360 Egg Size Incubator for	\$30.00.
Our \$58.—440 Egg Size Double Decker Incubator for	\$48.00.	Our \$78.—720 Egg Size Double Decker Incubator for	\$60.00.

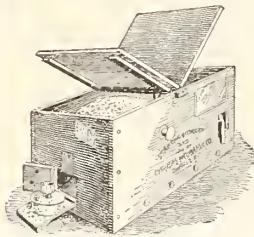
Two Special Low Priced Incubators: Farm-Economy, 100 Egg Capacity, \$10.00. Boy's Choice, 50 Egg Capacity, \$6.50. These are practical, reliable hatchers with nothing cheap about them but the price. Two New Styles of Brooders: Storm King, an outdoor brooder, two sizes, which sell at \$6.00 and \$8.00, holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively. The Hare-Curtis Hygienic brooder—see opposite page. Send today for Complete Catalogue and Guide. Please mention this paper.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

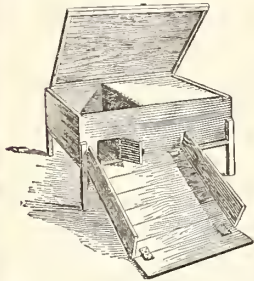
BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

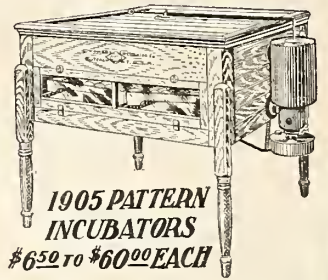
NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Storm King Outdoor Brooder, Two Sizes, 50 and 100 chicks, \$6.00 and \$8.00 each.



Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder, 60 to 75 chicks, all complete, \$7.50.



1905 PATTERN INCUBATORS \$650 to \$6000 EACH

the cockerels that are hatched from the eggs laid by the very largest, heaviest-bodied hens. Such chicks, if properly fed, usually grow into exceedingly large cockerels, and these make the most profitable kind of capons. Caponizing is an art that must be learned thoroughly to be successful. It can not be taken up off-hand. It is a business of itself that must be studied and thoroughly learned. Many of those who grow capons do not seem to care what method they follow with caponizing, whether poorly bred Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or Wyandottes. They do not exempt even the cross-bred cockerel that has the proper size and build for the purpose. These, when properly caponized, strongly fed, and well looked after throughout the entire fall and winter, may be grown into very large, heavy-weight birds. One breeder in writing of the fall and winter care of capons states that he penned them up on a clean piece of ground, where they could have liberty and scratch and dig about in the ground; that they were fed on all kinds of fattening grain and nice foods, with plenty of grit and green food, and as the time approached for the marketing of the capons they were fed on all the rich, fattening mash food they would eat; this being specially prepared for them out of corn-meal, ground oats, middlings, and some flour, thoroughly mixed together, the husks and hulls sifted out of them, and thoroughly scalded with boiling skim milk, into which had been melted a little suet or tallow. This kind of food is at first given but once a day, the other meals being of wheat and corn. As the time for marketing approaches they are confined in small pens and fed very heavily with the mash food above described.

Such quality of capons may be used to great advantage in meeting the demands of the market, the very best of them dressed and sold for capons, the others dressed and sold for heavy roasters or soft roasting fowls, as might be, and sold to the very best advantage. Large numbers of these capons can be kept in more confined quarters than it is possible to keep cockerels, old males, hens, or pullets.

Foreign Poultry Growing.

Within the last twenty years England has paid foreign countries \$375,000,000 for eggs—considerably over \$18,000,000 an-

nually. Experts are agreed that there is no good reason why the greater portion of this money should not find its way into the pockets of British poultry keepers.

It is not the fault of the British hen. Given a fair show she will do her duty as well as did Macduff and "lay on" until nature puts an end to her productivity. The fault lies with those who have neglected her and the means of getting her eggs to market.

In this state of affairs certain uncommonly aristocratic dames have undertaken the regeneration, multiplication, and popularization of the domestic fowl in Great Britain. It is really a work of national importance, and even royalty does not content itself with merely bestowing its "distinguished patronage" on the patriotic project. At Sandringham, where Edward VII has demonstrated that if accident had not made him a king he might still have attained some fame as a first-class farmer, the Queen runs a modest poultry establishment.

There she has a lot of utilitarian fowls without any superfluous frills on them who attend strictly to the egg-laying business. But for show purposes she keeps several fancy breeds, including the "silkie," a name derived from this fowl's plumage, which is as soft as silk. The Queen makes also a specialty of bantams and has some of the smallest birds of that class in England. She wins many prizes at poultry shows and purely on the merits of her exhibits, for no favors are shown royalty in such competitions. But as it is essential to the popularization of the British hen that she should prove a paying investment, the Queen does not disdain to sell her surplus eggs and chickens.

The proceeds therefrom, and the prize money she wins she devotes to the support of her cottage hospitals at Sandringham. The King rules supreme over the live stock on the farm, while the Queen holds undisputed sway over the poultry yard—an eminently practical arrangement which prevents the royal tempers being ruffled by differences of opinion.

The American Countess of Craven carries off quite as many prizes as the Queen at poultry shows and exhibits all over the country. In addition she does her best to encourage the rearing of fowls among the people in her neighborhood by holding an annual poultry show at her residence, Coombe Valley, near Coventry in Warwickshire. Another titled American matron, Viscountess Deerpark, is a keen poultry fancier who does not devote her attention exclusively to the breeding of prize winners.

One of the objects of her poultry farm

is to demonstrate that it is quite possible to make money out of eggs and chickens in England. Her husband, Viscount Deerpark, is the president of the Poultry Club. Among other distinguished patrons of the humble hen, are Lady Calthorpe, the Countess of Home, Lady Tichborne, Lady Wilson, Lady Frederick Fitzroy, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Amherst, Lady Muriel Digby, and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox.

But the woman who is doing most for the egg-producing industry of Great Britain is the Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the present marquis, and daughter-in-law of the late premier. She has grasped the fact that foreign competition can not be combated merely by increasing the number of British laying hens. Facilities must also be provided for selecting the eggs and getting them to market. With this double object in view she has founded the National Poultry Organization Society, on lines which promise to make it the most thorough-going of British trusts.

She has persuaded to join her in this strange enterprise three dukes, four earls, half a dozen lesser lords, and a bishop or two, while a princess, a duchess, and a lot of other noble folk are on the executive committee. But it is the marchioness herself who virtually runs the association.

Unlike most persons of quality who accept the office of president, she is not content with the role of an amiable figurehead, but makes a point of attending every meeting of the Poultry Organization at its stuffy little offices in fashionable Hanover Square, of paying regular visits to the "depots," which the organization has established throughout the country, and generally doing a lot of hard work in connection with the project. The present Marquis of Salisbury will never fill the place of his father as a statesman, but the marchioness feels that if she can succeed in substituting the British egg for the foreign egg she will have done something to perpetuate the fame of the Cecils; for it will mean putting \$18,000,000 a year into British pockets that now goes into foreign pockets.

She aims to accomplish in Great Britain what has already been done in Denmark. In that country, during the last twenty years, 350 co-operative societies have been formed with a membership of over 20,000, which have established egg depots all through the country districts.

To these the farmers send their eggs as soon as laid, and there they are packed and shipped so promptly that Danish eggs are on sale in London shops four days after they leave the nests. The result is worth the trouble it has taken, for while

in 1871 the imports of Danish eggs in Great Britain amounted to only \$150,000, last year they exceeded in value \$4,600,000.

The society has already opened fifteen egg depots, all of which are doing a brisk business, and others will be started just as fast as the egg producers and those willing to become such in the different sections of the country can be waked up to the opportunities offered them for patriotic enterprise and profit. The Marchioness of Salisbury and the other great folk who are furnishing the means for the rejuvenation of the egg business in Great Britain make no money out of it.

Their depots are run in this fashion: In the beginning every farmer receives for his eggs the ruling local price, whatever it may be. Here the society does him a good turn at the start, for one of the things that has heretofore crippled the British egg business is the fact that the retail dealer's traveling buyer—unpoetically known as the "higgler"—on whom the egg farmer had previously been chiefly dependent, paid him not the local price, but the lowest figure he could induce him to accept.

All the eggs it collects the society sends straight to London, and there sells them to different large dairies and retail dealers, not, to mention the House of Commons and the ultra-exclusive Carlton Club, both of which have become regular customers. As the London price for eggs is much higher than the country rate, the society, of course, makes a considerable profit on all its sales.

The shipping expenses, and those of maintaining the different depots, are not large, and, after paying them, the remaining profit is divided among the original suppliers of eggs. The society has its own special stamp, known from its design as the "Rose Stamp," the imprint of which is as good as an official birth certificate to the egg bearing it, and the titled and influential folk interested in the society urge their friends to insist on the "rose brand" and to accept no substitutes.

As an article of food the egg was practically neglected in both England and Scotland twenty years ago. Now its popularity threatens not only that of the historic roast beef of the one country, but the long-vaunted oatmeal porridge of the other. In a score of years more we may be hearing of "the boiled eggs of old England," while Scotch bards will be singing the praises of the omelet. A division of the total number of eggs eaten in Great Britain works out about 130 a year for every man, woman and child in the kingdom.

An original person with a head for figures has calculated that if all those

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

GRANT M. CURTIS, President.

Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Branch Houses From
Ocean to Ocean.

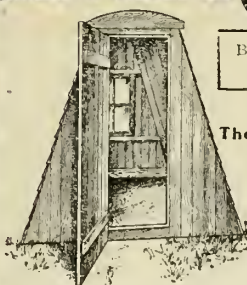
Goods Sold by More
Than 6000 Dealers.

FIVE STYLES OF BROODERS FOR 1905.

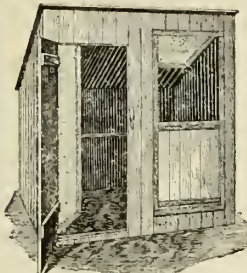
The Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder. A new departure in brooder construction. Will work a revolution in the method of raising chicks by artificial means. It is an indoor brooder built for

Mid-Winter and Early Spring Use. Specially endorsed by Mr. Curtis, President of this company, as a device to which he would entrust chicks hatched from eggs laid by the finest stock—no matter how valuable. Price, complete with all its unequalled appliances, \$7.50, shipped k. d. at lumber rates. In successful use three years. See illustrated description in 1905 catalogue.

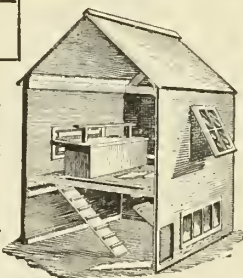
Our 1905 Portable Poultry Houses represent the most complete and valuable line of "movable" poultry houses on the market. Goods of our exclusive manufacture—now number more than 60 useful articles. **Cyphers Company Specialties.** They embrace everything that the poultry raiser needs for his best success. Bear in mind that every article we list here is of our own manufacture. We know all about what goes into these goods and guarantee their quality.



Hare-Curtis Self-Locking, 4-Section Portable Poultry House.



Shed-Roof, Canvas Lighted Portable Poultry House.



Suburban (two story) with End Section Removed, showing interior arrangement.

SPECIAL WINTER, READY-MIXED POULTRY FOODS.

CYPHERS SCRATCHING FOOD.

Feeding it insures healthy fowls, fertile eggs and lots of them.

CYPHERS LAYING FOOD.

A palatable ground-meal mixture. Analyzed and balanced for heavy egg yield.

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD.

No other food will raise an equal percentage of chicks.

CYPHERS ROUP CURE. Cure Guaranteed. Prevents and cures common colds, discharge from nostrils, "swelled head," canker, etc., in all poultry. 50c package makes twenty-five gallons of medicine. We pay postage.

Cyphers Lice Paint. Kills all lice and parasites on poultry and other stock. Easy to use, perfectly safe, extra strong.

Additional to the foregoing, we manufacture and offer for sale Alfalfa and Clover products; Five Styles of Brooders; Safety Brooder Stoves; Revolving Egg Cabinets; Three Styles of Drinking Fountains; Dry Food Hoppers; Grit and Shell Boxes; Nodi Charcoal (in cartons); Poultry House Heaters; Brood Coops; Chick Shelters; Pedigree Trays; Pedigree Nest Boxes; Water Proof Sheetings; Save-All Egg Preservative; Fumigating Candles; Ovinaphol Nest Eggs; Caponizing Instruments; Anti-Lice Roost Hangers; Leg Bands; Chick Markers; Egg Testers; Drinking Cups; Egg Cases; Egg Packages; Shipping Coops; Food Cookers; Cramming Machines; Spray Pumps, etc.

Our 1905 Catalogue: Largest and finest book we have issued; 228 pages, 8x11 inches. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More than 450 illustrations. Complete book will be sent January 10th, 1905; free, postpaid to every reader of this advertisement who will send us his name and the names and addresses of two friends or acquaintances who are interested in poultry for profit. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 232 Broadway

NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

eggs were laid end to end they would encircle the equator six times, leaving two hanging ends of 10,000 miles each with which to tie a bow.

Of the two billion odd eggs annually consumed in the United Kingdom less than one-third are produced in Great Britain. Nearly every country in Europe exports vast numbers of eggs to the "tight little island." Russia does the biggest business in this line. They are sold as "strictly fresh," although under the best conditions it must be well over a week after they are gathered in the dominions of the Czar that they are served up on London breakfast tables.

If the Britisher, or the stranger within his gates, now gets a really fresh egg to eat it is largely a matter of accident. There is a big field for the British hen in Great Britain and it won't be the fault of the Marchioness of Salisbury and her aristocratic associates if she does not take possession of it and oust the alien egg.—*The Times*.

Fresh Laid Eggs in Winter Bring the Best Profit.

The consideration of having a profit from the keeping of poultry has largely settled the claimed fact that more money can be made from selling fresh-laid eggs in winter than can be had from any other branch of the poultry interest.

Fresh-laid eggs are a product that can not have competition. Nothing but fresh-laid eggs can compete, and the production of these during the cold winter months is obtained only through the proper selecting, housing, and caring for the poultry that has been reared along the lines of a profitable egg-yield during the winter months.

The recent report of the Agricultural Department tells us that the accredited egg yield of the hens of the United States during the year ending June 30 last is 1,666,000,000 dozens of eggs. If one will multiply this by the average price gained for eggs they will be thoroughly satisfied that the American people are large consumers along these lines, and so long as people must continue to work and women-folks must prepare for them the early-morning meal, just so long will the eggs be made use of as part of this meal, because they are so easily and so quickly prepared, and so valuable as a food product to those who consume them.

Six eggs are said to be equal in value as a food product to one pound of meat.

So long as six eggs do not cost more than will a pound of meat, the people will continue to use them all along the line, and people able to have that which best pleases them will continue to have the eggs for their breakfast no matter what they may cost. This continued increased demand for eggs as a breakfast food will consume the product so fast as to prevent the cold-storage eggs ever coming into competition with fresh-laid eggs during the winter months. All other kinds and grades of eggs will be sold in the market at their value, which will be governed by the supply and the demand, but the fresh-laid eggs that are produced and offered honestly and fairly on the market for just what they are, will always bring an exorbitant price during the winter months, and there is scarcely any danger of there ever being an oversupply. For this reason, the one dozen of fresh-laid eggs that may be produced in the winter months will oftentimes accredit from 40 cents to 60 cents to the profit side for the hen that produces them. Three months of such valuable production gives a profit, even though the hen may not lay another egg during the entire year; but we know full well that the largest number of eggs will be produced by all poultry during the early spring and summer months. If they are guided or fed into this profitable egg yield during the winter months, those who keep them will have full assurance of gaining profitable returns from them during the balance of the year.

Proper Care and Attention.

The proper care and attention of poultry does not mean that one should wear out his very existence in the endeavor to have poultry houses and yards as attractive and clean as the home and door-yard, but refers to the keeping of poultry as it should be kept, so as to obtain reasonably good results.

A poultry house has not had the proper oversight when the odor within is offensive to any one; proper ventilation, management and cleanliness will keep a poultry house in a presentable condition, without being an exhausting task for any one. At the same time if it is neglected, filth and dirt allowed to accumulate, ferment and become obnoxious, it fills that house with

an unpleasant odor which is equally offensive and unhealthy to the poultry and the attendant.

When the house has been so neglected that it is infested with insect vermin of any kind, it has not had that attention that is necessary in poultry keeping to prevent the spread of infection and disease. When all the several kinds of hen-lice have been permitted to gain a foot-hold in the poultry house it is a living proof positive of indifference by those in charge of the poultry.

Poultry may be fed all they will eat and yet be so poorly fed that they will become so unhealthily fat as to result in no egg production, sickness, and often death by apoplexy. If about two-thirds as much grain had been provided as is often given hens, then cast into clean, dry litter upon the floors, so that the poultry would have to scratch and hunt and dig continually for their supply of grain food, it would produce a greater profit from the poultry and at a less cost than is required to keep them in the unhealthy, overfed condition.

Proper care of poultry includes dry, comfortable houses that are free from rats, lice and insect vermin, that are clean enough to be presentable when visitors come to see your poultry; that are so ventilated as to keep them dry and in good condition without causing draughts of air. These houses should be free from dirt and dust to the extent that would make it possible for people to pass in and through them without soiling their clothing.

Houses that are kept in such a condition, and poultry that is suitably fed with judgment mixed in with the food that is given them, means that there will always be a profitable return. But where careless methods, improper feeding, and neglect are the ruling features of the poultry houses you may always depend upon it that there will not be any profit gained.

At Saratoga County this fall East View Poultry Yards, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., won as many prizes on their noted Light Brahmas as all three of their competitors combined. They have some grand birds of this progressing and ever up-to-date breed, and they are bred for utility as well as for fine show feathers. See their advertisement in this paper.

Variety Does Not Matter.

The question is often asked whether White Leghorns are any better than Brown Leghorns, or whether the rose comb Leghorns are producing any more eggs than the single combs. This is often asked about the several breeds of poultry, thus showing the great desire to know what the difference is as to the valuable qualities of the several varieties.

In Leghorns and in all varieties of poultry it is breeding that counts. White Leghorns that are properly bred and grown for producing a large egg yield will yield many more eggs than will a strain of Brown Leghorns that have not been bred for that purpose. In the same manner a flock of Brown Leghorns carefully grown for egg production would be sure to produce many more eggs than would a strain of White Leghorns that had been neglected.

A large egg yield depends entirely upon the breed of the fowls and the care that is bestowed upon them. The pullets that have been bred from hens that are large and continuous egg producers are much more likely to become fine egg producers themselves than when the reverse is true. The rule—"Like produces like" is quite as much associated with poultry as with live stock of any kind. The motto of the breeders of the thoroughbred is to follow the one way. In other words, always breed from horses that are able to continue to win races. This saying might well be applied to the care of poultry.

In purchasing stock for a large egg yield be absolutely certain that the stock is obtained from fowls that are prolific egg producers. The same applies in raising poultry for market; be absolutely certain to have the stock from fine specimens. Slim, narrow-breasted poultry, and poorly-bred poultry will not make high-class table poultry; nor will hens that lay but few eggs be likely to produce pullets that will be much of an improvement.

No matter what your intentions may be, or along what lines you desire to grow poultry, remember that you can only hope to have the best results by breeding from the best. Good milk cows seldom, if ever, are bred from poor milk producers. Fine, thrifty egg producers never come from sluggards.



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JANUARY, 1905.

Editorial Gossip.

The poultry class at Cornell University promises to be the largest gathering of like character that has ever been entered at any agricultural college in the world. Double the number enrolled last year have already entered for the winter session. Many of these have also entered for the later special short term, and it is the impression that they will have over one hundred students in the mid-winter class.

Professor James E. Rice is surely doing a meritorious work for the interests of poultry culture, as the head of the department at Cornell. We attended a recent lecture given by him, and were delighted to see that he had gone into the study of the business end of poultry culture and had made many discoveries along the lines of egg production, so as to continue the egg yield into the second winter. The question of warming poultry houses to gain winter eggs has been largely considered in many sections of the country during the past few years. This is prompted through a desire to have a dry interior to the houses, the cause of the dampness of which many do not understand. Damp floors are the ruination of more poultry than any other one cause known in poultry culture. To drive this out and have a warm interior with dry floors has prompted the experiment with artificial heat in poultry houses.

The first absolute necessity for success during the winter months with poultry is dry floors in the poultry houses; the second, a dry interior; the third, a warm place to roost. All these may be had without the use of artificial heat, which is of no benefit whatever to the poultry. Once the house has been warmed during the winter months, it must be continued or the poultry will suffer.

Dry floors must be obtained even though the earth has to be dug out and filled in with cement. Dry floors and proper ventilation will do away with the moisture that the cold congeals on the windows and side-walls in very cold weather. Some think, and perhaps wisely, that too many hens in one building causes much of the

dampness. While this may be true, we must provide means to do away with the dampness, even though there may be a large number of hens under one roof.

There are a number of methods for carrying off the dampness; among these is the proper ventilation of the building by lowering the windows from the top, so as to admit the pure, fresh air during the hours of daylight—these windows being closed at night. Another method is the use of muslin curtains, and the advocates of this method are loud in its praise. We hope in the future to give a description of the muslin curtain and hooded roost. For the time being, however, will state that the muslin curtain is simply a frame made to fit into the window-frame, and this is covered with unbleached muslin stretched as tightly as possible. This is made use of in place of the glass window, and the free current of air passing through the muslin carries off the dampness. Seldom, if ever, will you find frost on the windows or sides of a house that is ventilated by the use of the muslin curtain. The muslin curtain is undoubtedly the most perfect window device for the southern part of the country, where they do not have zero weather. It is also successfully made use of in the most frigid territories. When used in such localities it is necessary to have the hooded roost for the hens to roost in at night.

The hooded roost is a boxed-in roosting place for the hens. To build this, make partitions of wood or heavy muslin from the sides of the dropping-board, and cover with wood or muslin on top for the ceiling, with a curtain falling down from the front, which may be raised or lowered at will. Whenever the weather is cold this curtain must be lowered at night when the fowls go to roost, and raised in the morning to allow them to go out. Careful scientific experiments have proven that within the hooded roost the average temperature during the coldest nights is from four degrees to six degrees warmer than in the poultry house where the roost is constructed without the hood.

The sanitary condition of all poultry houses contributes more largely to the

health of the fowls kept therein than many of us imagine. This includes dry interior, reasonable cleanliness of the dropping-boards, dry floors and litter, clean nest-boxes and proper ventilation. Ventilation does not mean constant draughts or currents of air chasing themselves through the houses, causing the hens to be chilled, creating colds, catarrh, and at times ropy conditions, which deprives fowls of the natural health that enables them to yield a profitable supply of eggs.

The manager of the Ottawa (Canada) Experimental Farm tells us that his experience has shown the advisability of separating the pullets from the hens during the laying season in winter, when you hope to have the best egg yield. It is true that it is always best, during the winter season of the year, to separate the old hens from the pullets, the older pullets from those less developed. In fact, all poultry should be graded so as to have in each pen hens of about the same size and age, and pullets the same, each to themselves, so that the larger or stronger will not drive about and prevent those less able to defend themselves from having a pleasant life and sufficient food. If possible, considerable benefit may be gained by having only hens and pullets of the same color together; that is, when black, have all black together—no matter what kind or variety, so far as possible keep the same variety and the same size together, and by so doing you will add considerable to the advantages of poultry keeping.

They had a large and interesting poultry institute at Johnstown, N. Y., the first week in December. This is the home of Editor Drevenstedt, and there was an enthusiastic gathering of fanciers, farmers, and others present who are interested in poultry, all of whom took part in the discussions. The question of feeding and housing was thoroughly discussed, also the question of single and double matings. The final result of the discussion was that those who are able to produce what they wish to have through single matings will continue to follow this method, while those who are fully enthused with the double-mating system will continue along in the same line of mating.

Better by far would the health and condition of the hens be if permitted to dwell in the trees during the winter months, rather than be kept in many of the poultry houses they have to go into for the night. Perhaps they would lay more, and surely as many, eggs if fed plenty of grain and allowed to roost in the trees, as they do when housed under miserable conditions. If one-half of the warfare against the American Poultry Association were turned against badly constructed, ill-kept poultry houses, mankind as well as poultry would reap a greater benefit than can come to them through the continual plodding at the old association.

The editor of *Commercial Poultry* reminds us, at the head of his editorial column, of what we wrote immediately after the St. Louis meeting, with regard to the issuing of the *Standard*. No, we had not read the report of the committee of five at that time, nor had we been to St. Louis to witness the elastic ability of the people whom Mr. Schureman, editor of *Commercial Poultry*, refers to as being possessed of a sufficient amount of self-esteem to make a covering for a circus tent. Perhaps a tent so constructed might have furnished better housing for the

poultry than did the pavilions (?) we hear so much about.

The western press is commenting considerably on the two poultry shows to be held in Chicago. We do not think that this is best for the poultry interests, but we went over to New York to visit the first of the two poultry shows held this winter in that city. The entry was large; the exhibit was good. The largest attendance was reported as being twelve thousand for one day. The greater part of these were women and children, who came out of curiosity to see the "poultry show." If Chicago can muster as many as this, the multiplication of poultry shows will do no harm. However, our experience has not taught us that ten thousand and strong will go to see the poultry exhibit in the Western city. We suggest that all of the dissatisfied elements in every town and city in the country get together and have not to exceed one poultry show per year in the same locality.

Editor Heck does not seem to be in favor of the proposition to increase the salary of the secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association. We have stated our position as to this amendment. We, like Mr. Heck, think it poor business policy to increase the expenses of a weak financial institution when just as good men as have ever filled the office are clamoring to have it at the same old \$300 per. Mr. Heck also illustrates the present condition of the American Poultry Association as being thoroughly lashed in the interests of a few, while the interests of the common breeder is so forgotten as to cause him to run away.

The price of dressed poultry of all kinds, including turkeys, ducks, and geese, and eggs as well, struck the high-water mark in the large cities during December. The statement was made in some of the daily papers that there was not a sufficient quantity of turkeys to supply the demand in New York City. Whether this was true or not, we were able to purchase them at a lower price than was paid for them last year. Some very good turkeys were sold at from 23 cents to 25 cents per pound. The best quality of Rhode Island turkeys sold as high as 35 cents to 40 cents. Eggs—not the fresh-laid kind—sold at wholesale for 45 cents to 48 cents per dozen. Fresh-laid eggs brought a higher price than this. At some of the upper West-side retail places eggs sold as high as 5 cents apiece. Christmas turkeys ranged even higher than they did Thanksgiving week.

The question of animal food or meat for laying hens during the winter season is strongly to the front again for consideration. Hens that have a fairly good supply of animal food produce a profitable return in eggs; those that do not have, fail to give a profitable return. The question most important is how much and what kind of animal food is best for poultry.

In the New York State poultry test, conducted under the management of Cornell University, the winning fowls were largely, if not almost entirely fed upon wheat and cooked meat. The one in charge of the fowls was able to secure this meat at very little cost, and the fowls were fed about all they would eat of this, the result being the largest egg yield in the test.

We have always and continually advised the use of cooked meat for laying hens; and, in addition to this, have ad-

vised the making use of the water in which the meat is boiled, for mixing the noon-day mash of mixed meals. We can not but express some gratification at the results of this test, which proved so satisfactorily that the greatest number of eggs were gained from the hens so fed. Other hens in the same test were fed meat of other kinds, largely cut green bone and meat scrap of many kinds.

We are pleased to note the advancement of the poultry interest in Texas. Some of the recent illustrations of poultry plants in that State proved conclusively that the interest is well founded in that locality. One of the best Black Langshans that we have seen in quite awhile was the winning World's Fair, St. Louis, hen from Dallas, Texas. We have often heard it stated that Langshans were wonderfully good fowls for the South. The display through the field circuit of this variety from Georgia, and those from Texas, at St. Louis, convinced us that they certainly do flourish in the southern climate.

The list of exhibits at the International, one of the two shows held at the same time in London, England, places the total entry at 4,625; of these, the largest individual entry for any variety was 287 Black Orpingtons, and 624 Variety Bantams. Dorkings, Cochins, and Orpingtons were all very large classes. Wyandottes, not divided—all varieties—included 561. What is the matter with the Wyandottes? It looks as though they would capture the English market from the Orpington breeders.

The Partridge Plymouth Rocks that are attracting so much attention at present were originated by Rowland G. Buffinton, of Fall River, Mass., one of the best known and most popular poultrymen of the East. Mr. Buffinton has been very successful with this variety and states they are largely composed of the original Partridge Wyandotte blood of the New York fanciers, crossed with some Partridge Cochins. We have seen some of Mr. Buffinton's fowls, and they are beautiful Plymouth Rocks clothed in the same colors as have the Partridge Cochins.

Major Sternberg, formerly secretary of the American Poultry Association, tells us they have plenty of the original type of Shanghai in the Philippines. Said he: "The real old-time Shanghais; just as we used to see them thirty years ago." He tried to bring some of them home with him, just to show the people how they could eat corn off the top of a flour barrel, but continued warm and bad weather prevented those he was bringing from living to see the United States.

Oklahoma is likely to compete with the State of Texas in the near future for the supremacy in the production of turkeys for market. The railroad managements out that way are constructing and encouraging the people to take up the care of poultry of all kinds—turkeys, waterfowls, etc.—and the statements we have received and the illustrations sent us make plain the fact that the people are doing well with turkeys in that section of the country.

Thanksgiving turkeys sold in New York as low as 16 cents and as high as 40 cents per pound—the lower price being a brand of poor quality, the higher price a tribute of respect to those who do their work well. If all would strive to grow the best of all kinds of poultry, there would be less loss and failure in the business. People who are either too stingy, too lazy, too ignorant, or too careless and shiftless to properly care for their stock, never make a profit from growing same. On the other hand, those who grow it properly always make a profit therefrom.

There was held at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., November 28, 29, and 30, a poultry institute for the benefit of the students and poultrymen of that locality. One of the finest list of speakers ever gathered at such an institute were present there. The result was a most enjoyable time and a general distribution of valuable poultry knowledge.

The statement comes to our desk from several localities that the market poultry stock is not so large as was hoped for. More complaints than usual are made as to the quality of same. This should not be. There is no excuse for sending your

poultry to open market in poor condition, so long as it is possible to fatten or fit them for market in a week or two.

Those who grow beans and peas should save all the broken, waste, and immature ones and cook them for the poultry and hogs. One-half each of cooked beans and peas mixed with ground oats and wheat bran make a splendid mash for the fowls. This kind of food is a great egg producer. Mixed with any kind of meal, cooked beans and peas are fine for hogs.

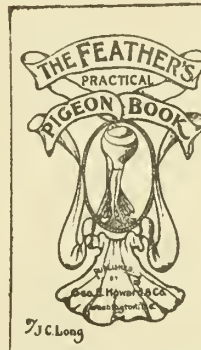
Columbian Wyandottes are beginning to loom up. Long prices are reported as having been paid for some specimens of quality. Friend Arnold, of Dillsburg, Pa., has a fine lot of these and thinks highly of them.

An idea prevails in the minds of some people that to breed good birds it is simply necessary to match together high-class specimens of each sex, and that the result of such union should be offspring of the orthodox type and quality. While good birds cannot be expected from bad ones, yet youngsters of the highest merit may be, and are, produced from the mating together of imperfect specimens. A cock possessing certain properties in excess, matched to a hen deficient in the cock bird's excellencies but possessing other points in which the cock bird is deficient has been known to produce the greatest specimens. The best breeders are not known in the show room, and the best show birds mated would throw the weakest specimens. It is the blending together of the good and bad that makes the strain of successful breeding.

A hen is more productive in proportion to her size than any animal on the farm. The average well-fed hen will lay from 100 to 150 eggs a year, each one of which will weigh two ounces or more, thus yielding in solid matter nearly four times her own weight in the twelve months. At the same rate of product a cow would yield two tons of cheese or butter in the year; and this comparison shows conspicuously the relative superiority of the modest hen over the more valued cow. Moreover, in addition to her contribution of eggs, she will rear

a brood of ten or twelve chicks and care for them until they are able to look after themselves, while the cow rears but one duplicate of herself yearly. If the hen fails in doing this it is for want of her owner's care and from thorough mismanagement, which diverts success from her own well-meant and motherly care.

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Plenty of Eggs

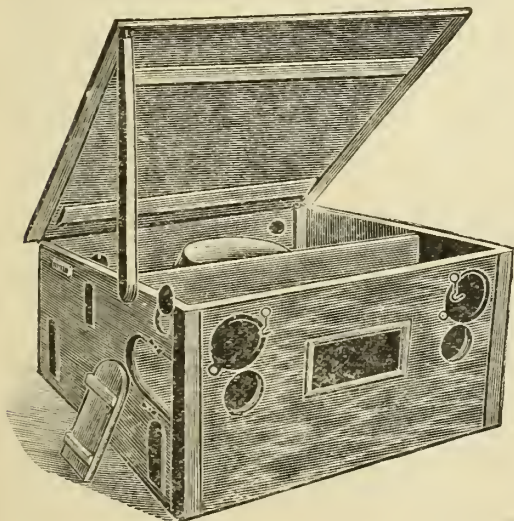
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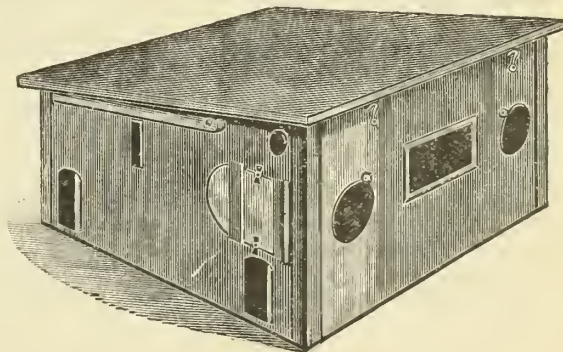
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PIGEONS

Pigeon Culture.

One of the oldest, if not the oldest, fancies in the feathered tribe is the keeping of pigeons. We oftentimes hear expressions of wonder that so many beautifully-plumaged birds, or pigeons, have been produced from the Blue Rock Pigeons through the manipulations and great care of the fanciers who have mated, cross-mated, and bred them into a line of beauty.

The evolution of the beautiful Pouter from the old Dutch Cropp, and then the reduction of this product to the Pigmy Pouter is a wonderful demonstration of the care and handling of pigeons by the fanciers who have achieved these results. Not less beautiful and wonderful are the Barbs, Fantails, Carriers, and Owls, all of which the majority of our readers are well acquainted with as seen in many of the poultry shows. All those interested in the fancy have studied in season and out of season how to produce and improve their feathered pets; but we have never, prior to the present time, seen in print as interesting an article as that recently published in an English paper by Mr. Edgar Chamberlain. We copy this in the columns of THE FEATHER for the benefit of our pigeon readers who may be anxious to know why many of the names are attributed to their feathered pets. Following is the article:

DERIVATION OF THE NAMES OF PIGEONS.

After consulting some of the best modern authorities on etymology and philology, I venture to give, to the best of my ability, the derivation of the names of the different varieties of our domestic pigeons. In the pursuit of such a task I find that etymology in certain cases proves to be a broken reed, and where this has occurred I have perforce been compelled to resort to analogy. I fully recognize that many readers are cognizant of the fact that, when the names were originally given, the sponsors were not guided, in some cases at least, either by etymology or analogy. I am unable in a short letter to give the full history of each word, but have confined myself to the use of the roots from which they were originally derived.

Other fanciers may have different opinions from the ones formulated by me in this letter, and, if so, I hope they will make these opinions known in the Correspondence Column, as it is only by an interchange of ideas that we can arrive at a satisfactory and intelligent solution of any question. And this question is both interesting and important. There are certain cases where the derivative is very difficult to find, and in these cases, if I should have drawn wrong conclusions, perhaps the presidents of the particular clubs will come to the rescue. I have taken the list of the names of the different varieties of pigeons as it appeared in last week's issue of *The Feathered World*, and have dealt with each in order.

Antwerp.—Probably from the place of the same name. The Dutch were among the first to introduce certain varieties of pigeons into this country, as at one time they did most of the carrying trade of Europe. This variety may have been among those introduced by them, and hence its name.

Archangel.—From Greek *archi*, chief,

and *aggelos*, a messenger. It is difficult to understand why this name was given, as I can find no evidence to show that the breed was ever used as a messenger. There is a fish called the angel fish, which derives its name from its pectoral fins, which have some resemblance to wings, and the pigeon may have been called an "Archangel" from its beautiful lustrous bronze color. Again, I can find no evidence to show that it was imported from Archangel in Russia.

Barb.—From Barbary, the country from which it was introduced here. Some authorities describe the Barbary pigeon as a bird of a black or dun color.

Carrier.—From the French *char*, O. F. *car*, to convey. So called from the practice of using it as a courier pigeon.

Cumulet.—This name has given me some trouble, but perhaps it may be derived from the Latin *cumulus*, a species of cloud. We often hear this variety spoken of as "sky scrapers," and certainly their elevation of flight is not only their chief recommendation, but also their chief characteristic.

Dragon.—From Latin *draco*, a dragon. A race of pigeon of the same stock as the Persian or Bagdad Carrier. Alternative with Horseman. I would refer readers to four letters on this subject which appeared in the *F. W.* during 1903, written by Mr. Daniel, Mr. Hewitt, and myself.

Fantail.—Saxon *fann* and *taegel*, hair, probably akin to the Latin *vannus*, to move or agitate as a fan. This variety was so called from the shape of the fan-like tail.

Homer.—Saxon *ham*, home. So called from the practice of using it for conveying messages from remote places to its own home or loft. This is now the only variety of courier pigeon, as the Horseman has become merged in other varieties, and the Carrier and Dragon are now bred to Fancy points.

Jacobin.—From *Jacobus*, the Latin name for James. This variety, whose neck feathers form a hood, and whose wings and tail are long, was probably so called because in these respects they resemble the Grey or Dominican friars called Jacobins, who in turn derived their name from having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St. Jacques (St. James Street).

Norwich Cropper.—From the place Norwich and Anglo-Saxon *crop*, the claw of a bird. So called from the largeness of their crop (see Pouter).

Nun.—From Anglo-Saxon *nunne*, a nun; Latin *nonna*, supposed to be from Coptic or Egyptian *nannu*, beautiful. This variety, like the Jacobin, probably received its name owing to its color and its shell resembling the garb and the headdress of the religious order called nuns.

Oriental.—Latin *oriens*, from *orior*, *oritur*, to arise, as the sun rises in the east, eastern. These varieties were so called because probably they were introduced here from the East.

Owl.—Old English *oule*, the hoot of the Owl (bird of prey). Why this variety of pigeon was so called I cannot make out, as there is nothing distinctive or peculiar in its "coo," nor does it very much resemble the bird of prey of the same name.

Perhaps some other reader of the *F. W.* will enlighten us on this point.

Pigmy Pouter.—French *pygmee*, dwarfish, little; and Pouter.

Pouter.—Perhaps from Welsh *pwytiate*, to push or thrust. This variety is so called from its power of inflating its breast.

Roller.—O. French *roeller*, to roll, and Latin *rotula*, a little wheel. This variety is so called from the strange habit of rolling over or turning wheels in the air during flight.

Runt.—Origin doubtful. In Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian it was used to describe anything little or dwarfish. As the Runt is the largest of our varieties of pigeons, it may have been originally so named in direct opposition to its distinguishing physical characteristic. Isaac Walton mentions this variety: "Of tame pigeons are Carriers, Croppers, and Runts."

Scandaroon.—Probably from Scandaroon, a town in Syria, from whence it was probably derived. If London readers care to visit the Natural History Museum they will find a case containing specimens of the different varieties of pigeons, and

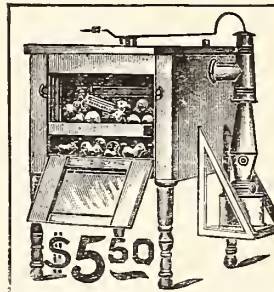
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the Scandaroon will be noticed to greatly resemble the Dragoon, as it is much straighter in face than its latter-day progeny. I mention this as I feel both varieties originally found their way here from



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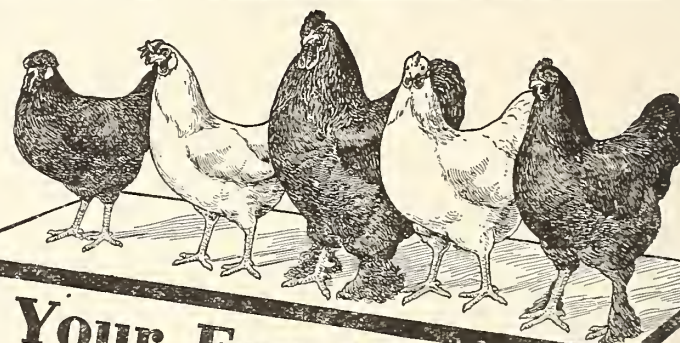
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the East, or rather were the product of Eastern importations.

Tippler.—From Danish *tip*, an end, to turn up; closely allied to "top," the change of vowel having a diminutive effect. So called because originally the Tippler was as acrobatic as the Tumbler, although now this characteristic has been bred out of this variety.

Tumbler.—From Danish *tumle*, Anglo-Saxon *tumbian*, to dance. This variety owes its name to its practice of tumbling or turning over in flight.

Turbit.—In addition to what I wrote on this variety last week, I ought to add in justice to your correspondent that perhaps this word might be a corruption of the Danish name Kort-bek, short-beaked, though personally I should not admit this derivation for one moment. Further to emphasize what I put forward last week, there is good reason to suppose that this variety may have obtained its name from Turbu., a city of Khorassan, in Persia, fifty miles from Meshed. It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the proper derivation in this case.

Trumpeter.—From French *trompette*, diminutive of *trompe*, a trumpet. So called from the extreme loudness of its "coo," which in degree resembles the sound of a trumpet.

Squab Culture.

By the time this issue of THE FEATHER reaches our readers, the large army of pigeon fanciers and squab breeders will be intent upon having their matings made and their stock at work; especially will this be true of those who pay special attention to squab growing.

The first consideration in squab culture is having strong, well developed breeding stock—the females as large and vigorous as it is possible to have them. Following this, never have in the loft unmated males or females. One such specimen may disturb a whole season's work. We have known unmated male birds to fly about the loft disturbing every well-behaved, well-mated pair that were intent upon raising their young. Such a specimen will drive the hen pigeon here, knock a young squab down there, or some eggs from the nest, and in many ways do more harm than can be repaired in a whole month's work. There is no reasonable excuse to be offered for keeping any unmated specimens in the loft. Be absolutely certain that all the pigeons you have in your breeding loft are well-mated pairs. If they have been thoroughly well mated, as they should be, there will be very little difficulty in caring for them and having them attend to their duties.

Every loft should be provided with a mating coop. Birds that are to be mated should be separated from all other pigeons for three or four days. Then the male and the female that you intend to pair should be placed in the mating coop. This is a box-coop with a partition of wire between the two apartments. Place the male in one and the female in the other. As soon as they show an inclination to be kind and attentive to each other, remove the partition that separates them and permit them to be together. Leave them this mating coop until you are fully satisfied that they are thoroughly well mated. When this is an accomplished fact they may be placed in the breeding loft, where a nesting-place may be selected for them; or, if you prefer, they may be permitted to seek their own nesting-place, providing the loft is not crowded and there is not a number of pairs which have eggs and young which should not be disturbed.

At times the newly-mated pair will cause considerable disturbance in the loft

by flying about searching for a nesting-place best suited for their fancy. In doing this it is not unusual for them to fly into nesting-places of other pigeons and quarrel and contend with them for the same. To prevent this, it is best to show them into a nesting-place for a day or two, so as to have them get accustomed to it. Usually when this is done they will cling to this for a home.

Any good, substantial boxes will do for a nesting-place. Many people are now making use of empty egg crates or orange boxes placed on the side, and within these may be located the small wooden dishes, or clay dishes that are made use of for their nests. Plenty of straw should be provided for the making of the nests. It is not a bad plan to throw some into the nest-dish, also some upon the floor, so they may be induced to go to work making nests and hatching their young. These are the first conditions that will be demanded for the successful growing of squabs. If these arrangements are perfected and the breeding stock properly mated, housed, and supplied with nesting-places and nest-pans, they should go through the month of January in good condition, and be ready for the production of their nest of eggs in February.

It is not best to attempt to grow squabs during the colder months unless your houses are warm enough to prevent the freezing of the eggs or the young themselves after being hatched. But little advantage can be gained from the urging or coaxing of the breeders to go to nest too early. Last year considerable complaint came to us, and inquiries as to why it was that so many squabs had died in their nests during the cold weather. When the young are hatched during the cold months they are very likely to become chilled when the parent bird leaves them for food. Once they are chilled through they are quite likely not to seek a food supply, and between being partially starved and chilled through they are a lost product which can not be regained or replaced.

Perches in Flights.

Perches in the flights should be arranged in convenient positions in accordance with the requirements of each variety, care being taken that they do not intersect each other—like so many telephone wires—in all directions, and thereby prevent that freedom of movement which is so conducive to the well-being of pigeons generally.

As a rule, the most suitable perch for the area of flight is a long narrow rail, about three-fourths of an inch thick and three inches wide. Perches of this simple kind may be fixed on brackets of wood or iron, around the flight at various distances and heights in accordance with the exigencies of the situation.

Notes.

A Western exchange states that "the turkey crop of the United States finds its first important market at Thanksgiving, when, according to a reliable estimate, about 6,000,000 of the birds are sold. They are raised in small lots all over the country, each farmer contributing a few. This crop of Thanksgiving turkeys, if all of them were marching in single file, would stretch from Boston to San Francisco and as far as Denver on the return journey."

If those who grow poultry of any or all kinds, or farm products of all kinds, would make an effort to have their entire product better in quality each year, they would find that their income would soon be doubled. Grow less in quantity and have it twice as fine as before, and you will get three times as much for it as was formerly paid you. Fine quality sold for high prices brings the profit.

SQUABS sells for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to \$1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in 8 or 10 months; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our FREE BOOK, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,** 289 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Imperial Pekin Ducks
Our birds have been carefully bred and selected for the past thirty years from originally imported stock and stand unrivalled to-day for size and beauty. Send for illustrated catalogue to **JAMES RANKIN,** Maple Farm Duck Yards, South Easton, Mass.

LICE SAP LIFE
That's how they live and thrive. You can't have healthy, profitable fowls or stock and have lice too. Let **Lambert's Death to Lice** take care of the vermin and you will be more busy taking care of the profits. Makes sitting hens comfortable. Sample 10 cents; 100 oz., \$1.00 by express. "Pocket Book Pointers" free. **D. J. Lambert,** Box 247, Apopka, Fla.

White Plymouth Rocks
Winners at Great St. Louis and Pan-American World's Fairs, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hagerstown, Chicago, Indianapolis. **EGGS! EGGS!** 100 yards mated. Stamp for 40-p. catalog. Egg catalog free **May R. Poultry Plant,** Box 8 D. T. Roots, Prop. **Connersville, Ind.**

Hens lay eggs

when fed with the things eggs are made of. Eggs are mostly albumen, produced by the hens from the protein they absorb from their food.

Bowker's Animal Meal gives a hen the maximum of protein and other egg making material. Always sold in yellow bags and packages.

The Bowker Co.,
43 Chatham St., Boston.


Make More EGG MONEY

Now is the time you ought to get more eggs—they're worth more money. Are you getting them? As a rule the hens stop laying when the prices go highest. But it is not their fault. The reason is plain. In winter they can't get egg-making material as in the summer. If you feed them

Harvey's Cut Clover

they can't help but lay because it starts the egg-producing organs into action by furnishing the necessary force-elements. That's how it pays to feed this feed. For a warm meal it is fine. Fowls relish it immensely and it does them good—makes them vigorous, healthful and productive. Our free catalogue should be in every poultryman's hand—it will prove a money saver. Send for it to-day.

Harvey Seed Co.
21 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.



PHONE MAIN 417-Y

THE SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO. (Incorporated)

"The Model" Incubators and Brooders, Manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers.

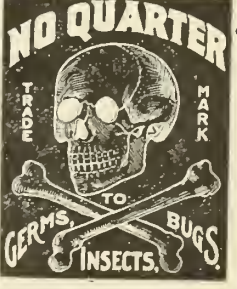
The Star Incubators and Brooders.

Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."—The greatest and surest of all vermin exterminators, germicides and disinfectants. S. P. S. Chick Food.—A mixture of several different kinds of grains, seed, bone animal matter, etc., in such proportions as to meet all need of the chicks and keep them healthy. S. P. S. Morning Mash.—The great egg food. S. P. S. Hen Food is a combination of grains, just suited to keep hens healthy, full of vigor and vitality, and a full egg basket of hatchable eggs.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, ETC., ADDRESS

SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

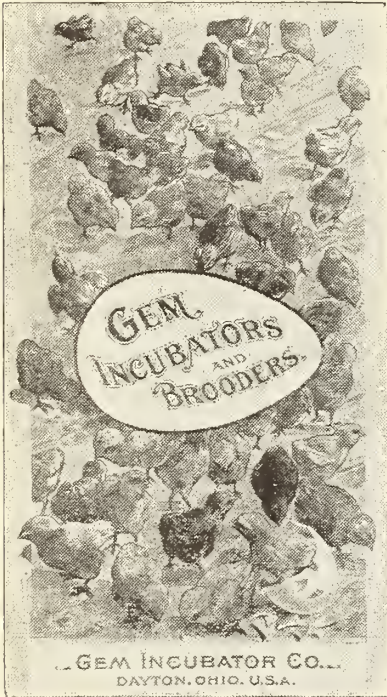
910 and 912 E Street N. W.



Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."

BUSINESS WORLD.

We present below a photographic reproduction of the front cover of one of the best incubator catalogues that has come to our hands this season. The cover is in several colors, and is very beautiful. The book itself is profusely illustrated, and in a most interesting manner tells all about the Gem Incubators and Brooders. It also



three of the largest shows in the country in the last three years they have won on thirty-five entries, eleven firsts, ten seconds, seven thirds, and seven fourths. This is surely a record to be proud of, and our readers will do well to take advantage of their special offers on young stock. See their new ad on back cover and write for further particulars.

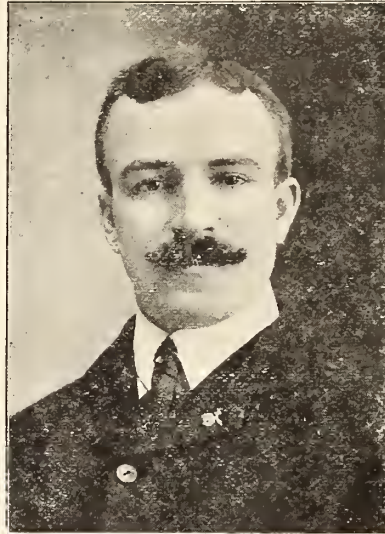
Our readers are always interested in portraits of those whose labors have had much to do with making the poultry interests what they are today. There are names we almost expect to see when we look at the advertising pages of the poultry journals and that of G. E. Conkey is one of them, the founder of the firm of G. E. Conkey & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of the celebrated Conkey's Roup Cure. We are pleased to present to our readers this month an excellent portrait of this gentleman.

About ten years ago this remedy was first brought to the notice of the public. Up to that time the dreaded disease, roup, had been but little understood, and as this remedy was sold under an absolute guarantee that as long as the fowl could see to drink (it is given in the drinking water), it would effect a cure, it naturally was not long in establishing a record that has grown with years of good management, until now 'tis advertised in the entire poultry press, and is used in every civilized country in the world. That Mr. Conkey has made a wonderful success of this business is evidenced that with the growing popu-

larity of this roup cure came demands from poultrymen and stockmen for other remedies, and you will now find at their office in Cleveland a well-equipped laboratory wherein are manufactured Lice Liquid, Lice Powder, Lice Ointment, Egg

those who have used his remedies will be pleased to become better acquainted with him by the publication of this portrait.

A short time ago East View Poultry Yards, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., shipped a fine Light Brahma cock to a party in Florida. The bird arrived in first-class condition after its long journey and the buyer, was very much pleased with it.



MR. G. E. CONKEY.

Producer, and Poultry Tonic, Taroline (disinfectant), Fly Knocker, Mange Balsam, Distemper Cure and Conditioner.

They now have nearly one thousand agents representing the best poultry supply houses in the country, together with hundreds of druggists and general merchandise merchants. Besides this their mail order trade is something enormous, thousands of packages going postpaid to poultrymen everywhere. The success of Mr. G. E. Conkey is but a just reward for perseverance and determination to make a success out of an article of merit, and

WANTED 10 men in each state to travel, tack signs, & distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary \$75 per month, \$3 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. E, Atlas Block, Chicago.



IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c., 25-30c., 50-50c., 100-75c.
FRANK MYERS, MFR., FREEPORT, ILL.

Heatwole's Book on Poultry.



Worth dollars in thousands of homes. Tell you how to treat diseases. Feed and care for poultry with success. It illustrates and tells all about over 45 varieties farm-raised Thoroughbred Fowls and quotes most reasonable prices on stock and eggs. Mailed for only 6c. in stamps.

JOHN E. HEATWOLE,
Box D, Harrisonburg, Va.

Express Agent, Harrisonburg, Va.
To whom it may concern: Mr. J. E. Heatwole, breeder and shipper of fancy poultry, is personally known by me, and by the public generally. He is thoroughly reliable and can be depended on.
Yours truly, GEO. E. SHUE.

We have permanent salaried positions for men of business getting ability. Previous experience not essential. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Write us to-day and secure choice of desirable location.

LARGE SALARIES \$1000-\$5000

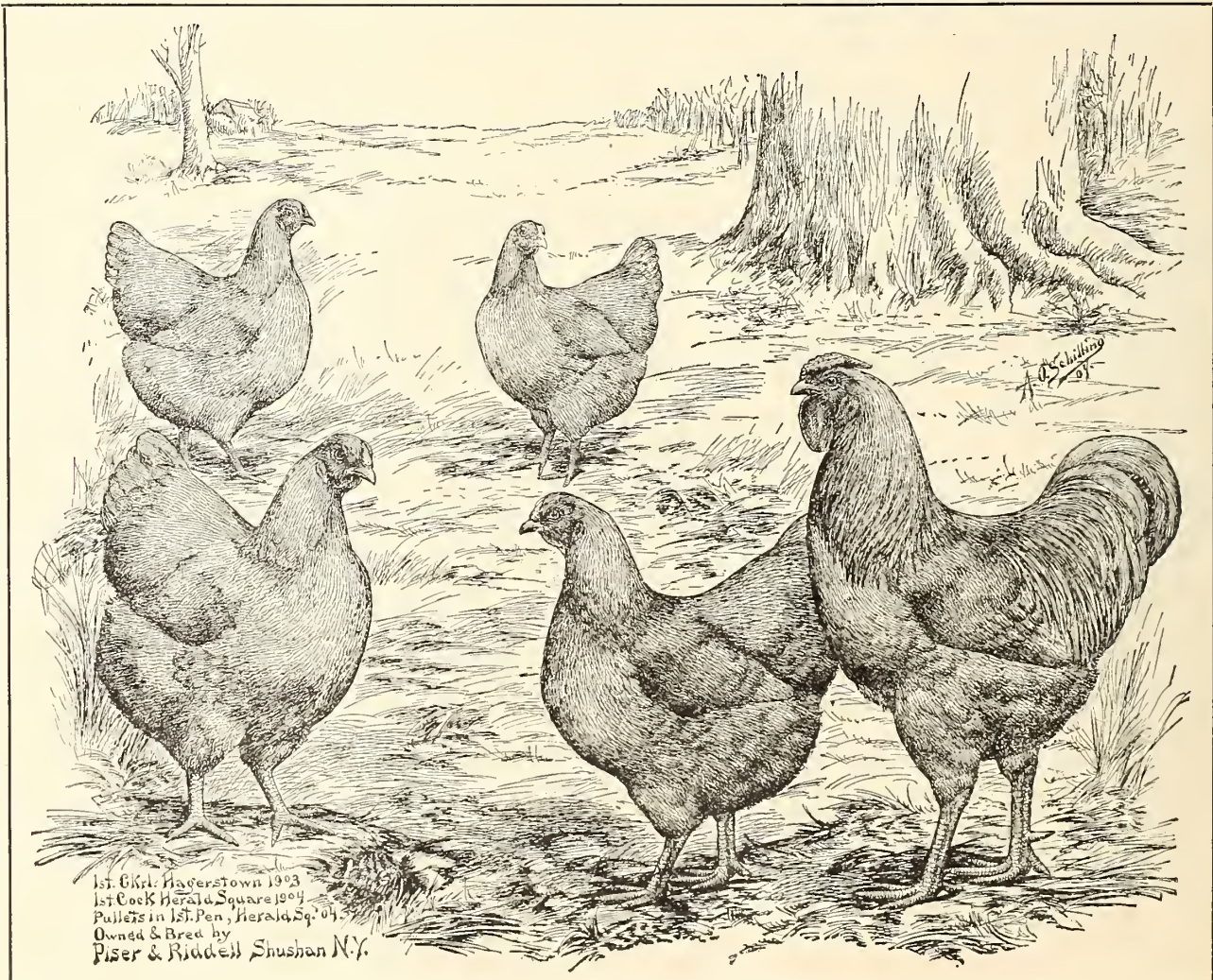
HAPGOODS,
Suite 519
309 Broadway, N.Y.

has several hundred testimonial letters from persons using these celebrated machines in nearly every State and Territory.

Send at once to the Gem Incubator Co., Box 431, Dayton, Ohio, mentioning THE FEATHER, and you will receive a copy by return mail. It's free. Write today.

Mr. A. Brooks, of Bakers Landing, Pa., writes: "I gave Bowker's Animal Meal a thorough trial on ten hens that I kept in confinement. The principal flock of thirty hens had free range. Both flocks were fed alike, except that I fed the animal meal to only the ten in confinement, and got more eggs from them than all the rest." Bowker's Animal Meal is a pure, sweet combination of thoroughly cooked, hence easily digested, fresh meat and fresh bone, very finely ground, and is fed to fowls and chicks once a day by mixing a small portion of it with the warm mash. Twenty-five pounds, which is enough for ten hens three months, costs \$1.00, and a 110-pound bag (four times as much) can be had for only \$2.25. If your feed dealer does not keep it all orders and remittances should be made to the Bowker Company, 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass. If you mention THE FEATHER the company will send you a booklet and a handsome Egg Record card free.

On our back cover page will be found the ad of Messrs. Bird Bros., of Myersdale, Pa., who are well known for their Giant Bronze Turkeys. They have made a great record with these birds and have won many prizes. At the great Hagerstown Fair in October last they won first cock; and first, second, and third pullets. At



STANDARD STOCK FOOD



IT MAKES STOCK THRIVE
STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO.
OMAHA, NEB.

A copy of the above handsome poster will be sent free to any reader of THE FEATHER who writes to the Standard Stock Food Co., Omaha, Neb., mentioning this paper and telling how much Live Stock he keeps.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

How does the stomach of the horse compare with that of the steer in size?

What is the best time to water a horse?

What is the best indication of a horse's intelligence?

How much grain and hay should a work-horse be fed?

What would you feed a speed-horse?

How does the cost of raising a colt compare with that of raising a steer?

What are the principal causes of sterility in stallions?

Is it safe to work mares in foal?

How soon can a mare be bred after foaling?

Does it pay to soak corn for steers?

What is the value of corn and cob meal?

What is the value of the droppings of a steer, measured by the price of commercial fertilizers?

What does it cost to produce a pound of beef?

What do you do for thumps in pigs?

At what age can cattle be finished and fattened with greatest profit?

How much gain in weight should you make for every bushel of corn fed to steers or hogs?

What percentage of corn passes through steers undigested?

What weight cattle command the best prices on the market?

How great a "spread" between the price paid for feeders and the selling price is necessary to show a profit?

What are the market terms used to designate different classes of cattle?

What is the period of gestation of the different farm animals?

What is the average weight of a pig at birth?

How long is a good boar capable of service?

What is the best way to administer medicine to a hog?

What is the best way to wean pigs?

All these, and a thousand and one other questions of vital interest to every man who owns live-stock are answered in "The Standard Feeder," a book of 160 pages, handsomely illustrated with views of prize live-stock and the homes of suc-

cessful stockmen. The price of "The Standard Feeder" is 50 cents, but one copy will be sent to you free if you mention THE FEATHER and tell how much stock you keep. Address Standard Stock Food Co., Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

UNIONTOWN, KY., Sept. 24, 1904.

Mr. W. F. Chamberlain, Kirkwood, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I write to say that I fed your Perfect Chick Feed to my 440 chicks last spring, and did not lose a chick. Of course, such grand results makes me a grand believer in your Chick Feed. I would like to feed some of your Perfect Hen Feed and Perfect Mash Egg Feed this winter to my 250 fowls. Kindly give me your best prices. Yours truly,
MRS. L. DANIEL.



POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description

Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock.

Our immense Illustrated Catalogue gives complete list. It is free. Send for one.

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W. V. RUSS, Prop.
26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.



IF YOUR INCUBATOR IS A

BUCKEYE



1890 It hatches a strong, vigorous chick from every good egg put in it. You raise more of them, 1905 than if hatched in any other incubator or under hens. It is absolutely self-regulating. No supplied moisture.

HUNDREDS HATCH EVERY EGG USED

PRICES BELOW ALL COMPETITORS

Don't take our word, but write our patrons. Among those doing this with our Incubators are: Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kan.; Mrs. W. F. Graham, R. R. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia.; G. F. Mankin, L. B. 54, Luther, Mich.; Bert S. Robinson, R. 3, Urbana, Ohio. Send for FREE catalogue, giving others in every state.

\$4.50 How is this for a 50-Egg, hot water, self-regulating incubator. Or for a 100-Egg size, of the same, all ready to operate, \$8.50. \$13.75 for a 200-Egg size, which has hatched 196 chicks from 200 eggs. Think of a complete outfit, both incubator and brooder, 50-Egg size, ready for use, \$7.50. Brooders all sizes and kinds, from \$3.00 up.

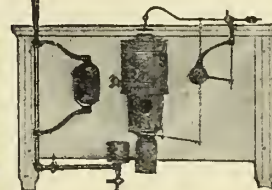
Don't keep it if it don't suit in every respect. Sold on
BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.,

Box 108

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Will Your Incubator Do This?

Will your incubator hatch a setting of eggs with one-half the oil you now use? Will your wick burn 21 days without trimming? Will your regulator control the flame, raise or lower it as required? Will your burner burn without charring wick, overheating, causing liability to fire? Will your machine save half the time, half the labor, half the cost of operation? Put on this outfit and it will do even more. It will make your old machine do better than it ever could do, besides save you many dollars and much annoyance. Its combined damper and flame regulation alone saves half the oil. Its burner saves danger from fire—can't overheat. Its wick saves trimming—never needs it. Its regulator controls both flame and damper (see cut); this avoids too high or too low a flame.



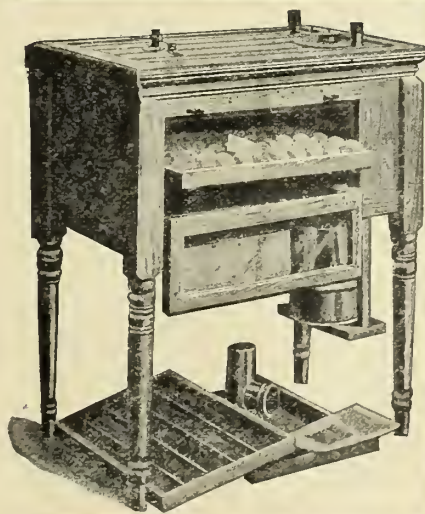
saves seventy-five per cent. of gas.

ACME AUTOMATIC LAMP AND COMPOUND REGULATOR

make hatching or rearing both pleasurable and profitable. Sold separately or together. Fit any machine; any one can attach them. Send for catalog giving detailed description and our full line of fixtures, including illustrated plans for building the famous Peerless Incubators and Brooders. Nearly 100 photographic views showing step by step every stage of incubator construction. It's free. Our new gas regulating burner for incubators

H. M. SHEER CO., BOX 115, QUINCY, ILL.

IT'S ALL RIGHT



"It does the work;" "Sets the neighbors talking;" "Best results with least trouble;" "Works to perfection;" "Best of all makes;" "Want more of the same kind." Hundreds of letters voicing such sentiments indicate what users think of the

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

The best judge of what a machine is and what it will do is the person who has used it. The increased sales from 20 machines the first year to 20,000 in 1903 have mostly been built on the personal endorsement of users of *Prairie State Incubators and Brooders*. The construction and the ease of operation of the machines are the result of constant study and improvement, and make the *Prairie State* the most profitable machines the poultry-raiser can buy. Used exclusively by the U. S. Government on its experimental farms. Endorsed by the largest poultrymen in this and foreign countries. Write for a copy of our beautifully illustrated catalogue

before you buy—it's free. You ought to know all about the *Prairie State*—winners of 385 first prizes.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 481, HOMER CITY, PA.

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One time\$.50
Three times1.00
Six times2.00
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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Progress GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 93 1-2 points; Drevensstedt, judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonia, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Blue Barred Rocks. The Kind That Pleases. Eggs \$2 per 13. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100, fertility guaranteed. C. H. HELME, Miller Place, N. Y.

Exhibition Barred Rocks' Eggs from My Best birds, which are good ones, \$1.00 per 15. E. B. LECK, Amagansett, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively—Ringlet strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. My birds can win in any competition. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.

Barred Rocks and Rose Comb Reds. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for my prices. Satisfaction or money refunded. WM. S. MEAD, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Standard-Bred Barred Rocks. Will Sell Few Selected good breeding cockerels cheap to make room. Hatching eggs in season. D. D. MARVELL, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards. Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns from prize-winners, at \$1 each. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Md.

Barred Rocks. Cockerel Line, Bradley Bros. strain. Pullet line, Thompson strain. Choice cockerels and hens for sale. LYON & SONS, Wyalusing, Pa.

For Sale or Exchange. Fifty Buff Rocks, Burdock strain, for Buff Leghorns or Light Brahmas. EAST SIDE POULTRY YARDS, La Grange, Ind.

If in Need of Something Choice in White Rocks, just drop a line for prices to CHAS. W. MAIZE, Glencoe Mills, Col. Co., N. Y.

Edgewood Poultry Yards Have a Choice Lot of Ringlet Barred Rock yearling hens and cocks; also young stock of the finest quality bred from exhibition birds. H. E. KIPP, Red Hook, N. Y.

Maple Grove Buff Plymouth Rock Yards, Western Star, Ohio. Before you buy your young breeding cockerels write us for prices. We can please you. Grand laying strain, grand size, shape, and color. Prices right.

Buff Rock Hens, \$1 each; Cockerels, \$1 to \$5 Each. Buff Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. RELYEA, Oneonta, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, A. C. Hawkins' strain. Cockerels, pullets, and one-year-old birds for sale at low prices. JOHN ARFMANN, Middletown, N. Y.

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain). Special Sale of Extra fine large cockerels at prices that will make you buy. SPRING RUN POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J.

For Sale.—Barred Rock Cockerels, I. K. Felch strain; White Leghorn cockerels, Blanchard strain. L. T. VORCE, Palski, N. Y.

Cockerels Only \$2 to \$3. A Few Good Cocks to spare; Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, farm raised. J. HOWARD LIPPINCOTT, Box 3, Moorestown, Burl. Co., N. J.

Clark's White Rocks Won at Madison Square Garden, 1904. His Barred Rocks are Bradley's best stock. Write your wants. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. V. CLARK, Cortland, N. Y.

Buff Rocks Exclusively. 50 Selected Cockerels; good breeders, \$2 to 3; extra fine \$5. Send stamp for descriptive colored calendar. A. A. GROFF, Telford, Pa.

For Sale.—A Lot of White Plymouth Rocks Will be sold at a sacrifice, as I must have room. Get my prices before purchasing; I can save you money. R. C. HINKLE, White Rock Specialist, Millersburg, Pa.

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson Strains Fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up. Dark, medium and light. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARGBURGER, Denver, Pa.

For Sale.—Barred Rock Cockerels (Thompson strain). Eggs from same strain, \$1 per setting of 13. HOWARD P. WHITE, Doylestown, Pa.

Noyes' Buff Rocks. State Cup Winners 1904. Color, shape, awards. Stamford Dec., 1904, cup best color, championship, 1903, best male. Stock prices reasonable. Write P. N. NOYES, Quaker Hill, Conn.

READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

Buff Rocks Exclusively. World's Fair and New York State Fair winners. Exhibition cocks, cockerels, pullets and pens for sale; breeding cockerels, from \$3 up. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—J. D. Wilson, Worcester, N. Y. Originated by him in '88; continuously line bred since. Record world wide. Solid exhibition and breeding birds for sale from \$2; no culls. Eggs from solid matings.

Two Dollars Will Bring You a Barred, White, or Buff Rock or Wyandotte that will please you or your money back. Eggs, \$2 per 15. J. C. McADAMS, Burlington, N. C.

Barred P. Rocks.—Farm Raised, Vigorous. Heavy layers. They have that clear, even barring seen only in flocks of the best breedings. A grand lot of yearlings and young stock for sale that will please any one. WM. H. CYPHERS, R. F. D., Bridgeville, N. J.

High-class Barred Plymouth Rocks Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes for 8 years. Choice stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write for prices. R. J. CADLE, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

LEGHORNS.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. E. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Farm for Sale.—60 Acres, 500 Leghorns, Large green house; fruit and garden business. BOX 63, West Cheshire, Conn.

Buff Leghorns That Are Buff (Arnold Strain), \$1 each. Pullets nearly ready to lay. Also W. F. Black Spanish cockerels. H. E. CHACE, Troy, Pa.

\$5.00 per Trio, S. C. White Leghorns. First-class breeders. Great winter layers. Cockerels. C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 1, Wilson, N. Y.

L. C. Stewart, So. Jefferson, N. Y. Breeds Rose Comb White Leghorns exclusively. The queen of all Leghorns, great winter layers, no frozen combs, grand birds for sale.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns (Forsyth Strain). Barred Rock stock for sale that will please you. No culls. CHAS. C. WINE, Route 1, Mt. Sidney, Va.

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birds may be used. It is fascinating to breed Homing Pigeons, besides being a most practical study. Every detail is told in this book in a clear, concise, and explanatory manner; and the various writers therein have given us a mine of information. The reader is taught all about the selection of good breeders, the breeding of youngsters for racing qualities, training them to the best advantage; also the rules and conditions for flying birds in races, as well as for business purposes. Price, 25 cents.

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These wicks are for the Acme Burners only, and will last from 30 to 60 days for incubator use and 12 to 18 months for ordinary house use. Acme Burners fit any lamp. Give size of lamp collar when ordering. The Acme Automatic Gas Valve saves 75 per cent of gas for incubator use, because the regulator turns the flame down or up as needed. Burner tip can be located any distance and in any direction from the valve. For instance, burner can be placed under brooder hover and the valve remain on outside where it can be readily connected with regulator. Price of Acme Burner with wick, either size, pre-paid, 75c. Price of Acme Triples Burner with wick, either size, pre-paid, \$1. Price of extra wicks, either size, pre-paid, 10c each, 3 for 25c. Send for our complete catalogue of the Acme Compound Regulators, Acme Automatic Lamps, showing our latest combined damper and flame regulation, Incubator Fixtures, including the famous

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- (4) **And THREE TIMES** the number of FIRST PRIZES on MALES than any other exhibitor, has won on stock not our breeding.

ALL THE ABOVE BIRDS WERE BRED AND RAISED BY BRADLEY BROS., WHO HAVE FULL LIBERTY TO MAKE THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS
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No less than Thirty-seven Winning Males at New York Shows, have been bred by us the last fifteen years. Our birds have been Winners at the Largest Shows held in this Country, also in England. Our shipments have extended to Canada, Mexico, West Indies and Africa.

\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two customers from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

OUR LAST EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK SHOW, in 1902, in a class of 223 of the Best America Could Prizes and All the Special Prizes except one, including All Silver Cups, Gold Special and Silver Medal.

THREE OF THE FOUR HIGHEST PRIZES ON COCKS AND COCKERELS were won by birds from our "Grandson's Brother" lines and our 1st and 2d prize pullets, Judge Scudder, who has placed the awards on Rocks at nearly every New York Show for 15 years, stated, were the highest scoring of any he ever judged in the Garden.

We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes; Four of the Five Pullet Prizes; Four Prizes on Fowls; and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. **ALL OUR WINNERS** were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of "America's Best—Illustrated," giving 22 pictures of recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of "What Our Hatching Eggs produced for Our Customers Last Season," both sent free.

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Our Buff Wyandottes have a record of "Best Display" under Orr, Drevensstedt, McGrew, Shepherd, Denny, Mattison, Rockenstrye, Ball, Brown, Pierce, Butler and Crocker. A record not attained by any other flocks. A record in the strongest classes ever shown. Our record this fall is a good one—at Cambridge, N. Y., we won five firsts and at Hagerstown we won all five firsts. Fine Exhibition and Breeding stock for sale. Special sale for the next 30 days; 10 good females and 1 male for \$25.00.

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Wake every germ and hatch profit-fetching chicks that live. Learn all about em in free catalog. Write now. The Gem Incubator Co., Box 43, Dayton, O.



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Incubators and Brooders

NOT THE CHEAPEST — BUT THE BEST

In placing the Model Incubator on the market one year ago I aimed to make it the most efficient hatcher ever produced. The severest test—that of the practical poultrymen, the men who are in the business for a livelihood—has proven that I accomplished my aim. It is my intention that the “Model” shall always be the best—always in advance of its competitors. I make neither “second-grade” nor “boy’s toy” incubators. Every incubator manufactured by me is the perfected product of my knowledge and skill, is built for business, of the best workmanship and material that brains and money can command.

The Distinctive Feature of the “Model” last year was the perfected heating and ventilating system. This was at once recognized as a great improvement over the older system.

Minor Features were the adjustable diaphragms above the eggs, and the adjustable split diaphragm below, to facilitate cleaning. In the heater, the smoke-flues were pressed together and riveted by special machinery, making it as though molded in one piece, and rendering it impossible for the lamp fumes to sift through the joints into the fresh air flues; the lamp bowl with seamless bottom, reinforced to prevent the “bellows action” when handling; mechanically perfected regulator bearings; a handsomely finished hardwood case, screwed together, and guaranteed to withstand all action of heat or moisture.

The Distinctive Improvement for 1905 is a new thermostat, the actuating principle of the heat regulator, which gives an unusually large amount of movement and is as sensitive and accurate as a thermometer.



William H. Truslow, of Stroudsburg, Pa., one of the country’s largest duck breeders, writes of it:—“The new thermostat is a wonder.” G. A. McFetridge, Norwalk, Conn., an old breeder and inventor of incubators, says of it:—“It is the best acting thermostat I have as yet tried.” The Meadow Brook Poultry Co., Dallas, Pa., proprietors of the Meadow Brook Farm, “The World’s Largest Poultry Plant,” write:—“Your new thermostat is more sensitive than any other tried, and will prove a labor saver.” Many of the largest practical poultry farms are now discarding other makes of incubators, including my earlier design, and are installing the “Model.” Among them are: The Crystal Spring Duck Farm, Oil City, Penn., William H. Truslow’s Duckery, Stroudsburg, Penn., Joseph D. Wilson’s Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery, Stockton, N. J., and the largest soft-roaster farm on the South Shore writes as follows:

ASSINIPPI, MASS., Nov. 21st, 1904.

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers,

Dear Sir: We have tried the Model and find that it hatches a larger percentage of the fertile eggs than the Cyphers, and the chicks are stronger—the kind that live. We could not afford to use the old machines, and have replaced them with the Model, purchased of your New England agents, Messrs. Hollis, Park & Pollard.

Respectfully yours,

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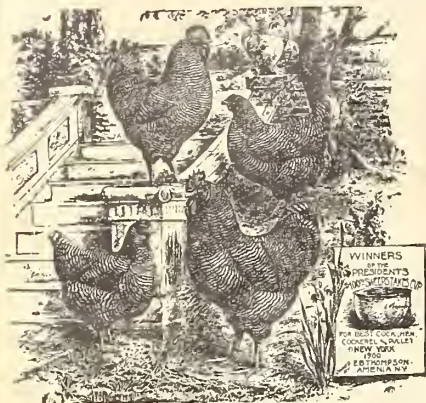
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Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstake, Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York.

At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Jan. 5-10, 1903.

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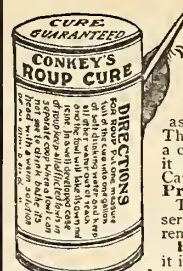
Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pan at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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On Pullets has never been approached at Madison Square Garden and stands alone and unequalled. The "Ringlets" have won at New York (Exhibited by me personally) a grand total of 87 prizes—36 of these are 1st and Specials being more than double the number 1st and special prizes won by any competitor in the history of the show. SHOW BIRDS fit to win in any competition. Elegant Breeders for sale in any numbers. 600 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. New Richly Illustrated 36-page Catalogue on application. It is full of original illustrations of New York Winners from life.

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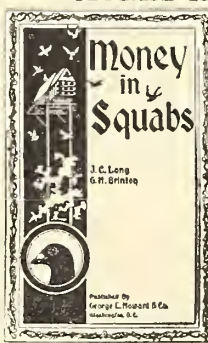
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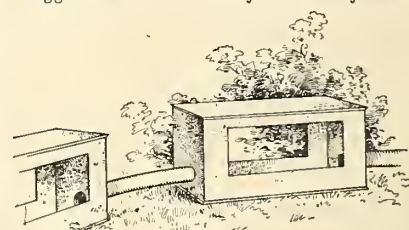
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FEBRUARY,
1905

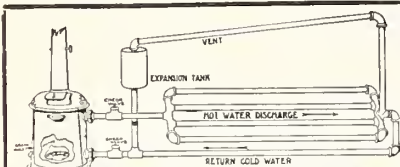
American Roup Cure Guaranteed

AMERICAN ROUP CURE is the cheapest and best cure for colds, roup and canker in fowls or pigeons. Simply put it in the drinking water, and they take their own medicine. One box makes 20 gallons of medicine. If it fails to cure we refund the money. Price 25c per box, 5 boxes, \$1, postpaid.

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AMERICAN CONDITION POWDER is the greatest egg producer known. It starts the pullets laying early in the fall, and keeps them laying all through the winter. Price, 1-lb. box, 25c; by mail, 40c; 5 boxes, \$1, by express from New York. Please do not sent stamps. Agents wanted. Send for descriptive circular, free.

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Ripley's Hot Water Heater.

For heating Brooder Houses, Henneries, Hot Houses, Work Shops, etc. Burns wood, coal, coke etc. Will last for years.

No. 200—Heater alone, ready to connect pipes \$30.00
No. 200—With expansion tank, 2 (two) 1 1/2 in. valves \$36.00
Total height heater, 42 inches. Prices are for heater alone, ready to connect pipes to. Prices of pipes and valves quoted on application. Catalog free.

RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 24, GRAFTON, ILL.

Eastern agents, Johnson & Stokes, H. F. Mitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Excelsior Wire Poultry Supply Co., New York City. Northern agents, International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Pacific Coast agents, Lilly, Bogardus & Co., Seattle, Wash. Southern agents, J. Steckler Seed Co., New Orleans, La.

TRETHAWAY'S ANTHRACITE BLACK MINORCAS STILL IN THE LEAD.

Winning at the Past Seven Club Meeting Shows more Prizes, Cups and Specials than all competitors combined; winning at Chicago the last Club show, in the Largest Class ever shown in America. 1st and 5th cocks, 4th and 6th hens, 1st and 4th chicks, 3d pullet, 1st pen, 3 cups and nine other specials. At New York, 1904, with different birds, 3d cock, 4th hen, 1st and 2d chicks, 4th and 5th pullets. No pen shown. The three 1st Prize Males and 3d New York Cock will head my Pens this year. Eggs from Assorted Pens, \$5.00 per 13; \$9.00 per 26; and I guarantee seven fertile in every setting.

ARTHUR TRETHAWAY, N. Wells St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.



EDWARD S. SCHMID,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Fowls, Birds, Pet Animals, Poultry Supplies.

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SOLE AGENT FOR D. C. FOR

The Prairie State Incubators and Brooders.
Bone Grinding Machines, etc. Send for my Illustrated Catalogue.

NORTHUP'S MINORCAS SINGLE AND ROSE COMB.

1,000 Hens, Cocks, Cockerels, and Pullets for Sale.

Fowls successfully exported to all parts of the world. 28-page catalogue free. 68-page book, "Minorcas All Varieties," history, mating, fitting for show, etc., fully illustrated, 25c, postpaid. My Minorcas have never lost a special for large size and have won more prizes for my customers in strong competition at New York, Boston, Washington, and other leading shows, than any four other strains combined, which proves the quality of stock I sell. Positively I do not show against my customers in Single Combs.

GEO. H. NORTHUP, R. F. D. 5, Raceville, Wash. Co., N. Y.

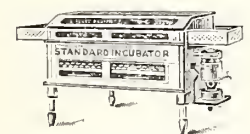
BUFF COCHINS CHAMPIONS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

1st cock, 1st pen, 2d cockerel, etc. As I do not intend to exhibit again this year, parties who desire high grade Cochins for exhibition at Chicago, New York, Boston, or minor shows, can secure them at moderate prices by writing to the

HOLMHURST POULTRY YARDS,

DR. J. J. HARE, Prop.

Whitby, Ont., Canada.



Incubators on 30 Days' Trial.

The kind that cannot fail. The World's Best. We manufacture the largest and most extensive list of first-class Business Incubators and Brooders in the world. Large, handsome illustrated catalogue and poultry guide with poultry house, brooder house and incubator cellar plans, etc., etc. Free. Send for a copy at once. Address,

THE STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 7,
FREDON, N. Y., U. S. A.

We are selling our Breeders at very low figures and if you wish to get the finest stock in the country at very little money it will pay you to write to us,

Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas.

ONALAKE POULTRY FARM,

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COTTAGE FARM..

H. S. BALL, Proprietor,

BREEDER OF

Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Also Buff Cochins, White Cochins, White Japanese and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Fowls and Eggs for Sale.

Shrewsbury, Mass.

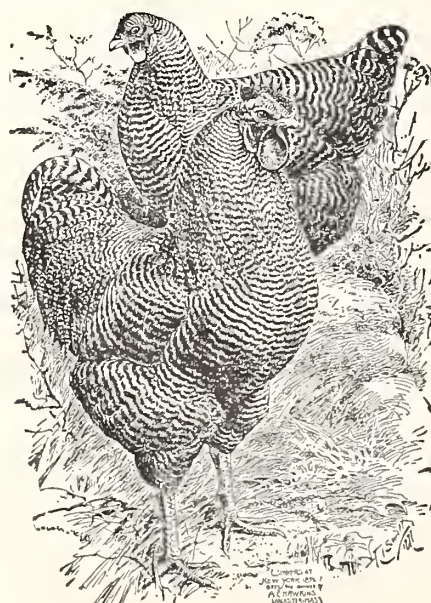
300 Awards

New York, Hagerstown, Washington.
16 Varieties of Poultry.

Berwyn Poultry Association,
BERWYN, MD.

J. FRED KEEFAUVER, Secretary.

Lock Box 215.



Winners at New York, from life.

My partners have been eating

BIXLER'S
DRIED BEEF
AND
CRUSHED BONE

and they are always on the nest. Certainly a great egg producer.

\$1.75 per 100 lbs.

FOR SALE BY

WM. H. BIXLER, Hagerstown, Md.



RIDGELY'S Breeder of High-Class

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Besides our winnings at other shows, we won at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 26-30, 1904, 3d cock, 1st hen, 1st and 4th cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th pullets; 2d pen; \$10 Gold Special for best collection. Our pens for this year are better than ever. Eggs, \$3 per 13.

JOSEPH PHIPPS, Mgr.,

Towson, Md.

Poultry Printing.

The egg season is here again, and it will pay you to be equipped for it. Circulars cost but \$1.25 per 100, \$1.75 per 250; Letter-heads or envelopes \$1.40 per 250; Labels and tags 60c. per 100, postpaid. Complete samples 2c. B. F. Rock and S. C. White Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 13. John Engel Jr., 90 Komorn St., Newark, N. J.



Greider's Fine Catalog

of Prize-Winning Poultry

for 1905. This book is printed in different colors. Contains a Fine Chromo of life-like fowls suitable for framing. It illustrates and describes 60 varieties of poultry, ducks, geese, etc. It shows best equipped poultry yards and houses, how to build houses, how to make hens lay; poultry supplies and such information as is of much use to all who keep chickens. Prices of eggs and stock within reach of all. Send 10 cents for this noted book.

B. H. GREIDER, RHEIMS, PA.

No More Cholera or Roup

BIGLER'S POULTRY COMPOUND

is a guaranteed cure and the greatest egg-producer on earth. Price 50c. a package postpaid, and your money back if it fails to give satisfaction.

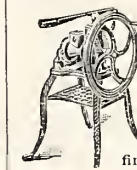
We want a reliable man with horse and rig in every locality to act as agent either on salary or commission. Send for terms and contract.

On our farm we raise Barred Rocks exclusively. Eggs from high-scoring pens \$1.50 per 15. As good as others ask \$3.00 for. Stock at reasonable prices. Send for free circular. Address

G. R. BIGLER CO.,
X 919, Springfield, Illinois.

FAVEROLLES.

Salmon Faverolles, Ermine Faverolles, French Faverolles. The King of Utility Fowls. Hens that Lay All Winter. Chickens that grow to four pounds weight when twelve weeks old. Send stamp for circular that tells all about them. I have recently imported the best strains of Faverolles in Europe, over 200 selected birds. Salmon or Ermine Faverolles eggs from \$3 to \$6 per dozen. Dr. A. H. PHELPS, Glens Falls, N. Y. Also High-class Bantams. Illustrated catalogue, 6c.



WILSON'S

New Green Bone, Shell and Vegetable Cutter for the Poultryman.

Also Bone Mills for making phosphate fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse-power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

A NEW BOOK.

"999 Questions and Answers." By Frank Beck. Is a new book of 150 pages, which tells all you wish to know on the important questions and answers of the poultry business. The regular price is \$1.00. But by sending us 75 Cents we will send you the book and The Feather a whole year.

GEORGE E. HOWARD, Publisher,
714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

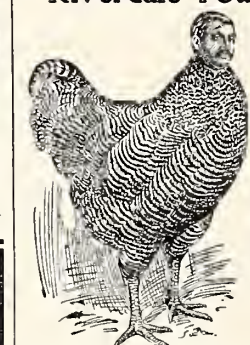
RUFFINTON will sell Buff, Columbian and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Buff, White and Partridge Plymouth Rocks; Buff Leghorns, Buff, Black; White and Partridge Cochins Bantams. Send 25c for Sampson's method of feeding hens to produce a lot of eggs with less labor.

Rowland G. Buffinton, Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

WANTED

10 men in each state to travel, tack signs, & distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary \$75 per month, \$3 per day for expenses. KUEHLMAN CO., Dept. F, Atlas Block, Chicago.

Riverdale Poultry Yards



14 years a breeder of

B. P. ROCKS,

White Wyandottes

S. C. W. Leghorns

No man's fowls are better than mine. 15

Eggs, \$1.50,

from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

J. R. RISDON,
Riverdale, Md.

Agent for Cornell Incubators and Peep O'Day Brooders.

ONE HATCH FREE. ROYAL Incubators.

30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send it back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 year 10c. ROYAL INCUBATOR CO., Drawer 750 Des Moines, Ia.



HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

SHOW BIRDS
THAT CAN WIN IN ANY
COMPETITION.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston and America's greatest shows than all others. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON 1899, in not competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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DON'T BURN MONEY SAVE HALF

and get more heat and better light, by using

ACME SPECIAL BURNERS

Made in two sizes, No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 2 will make more heat and light than any No. 3 burner, and use 20 per cent less oil. The Acme Trip burner saves 1/2 the oil for incubator use, because regulator turns flame up or down as needed. Can't over-burn or char the wick. The Acme Wick requires no trimming, is special close woven and twice as thick as other wicks, end encased in seamless metal tube with composition burner tip. As the oil passes through this composition, it is purified and converted into gas, burning with an intense heat and a brilliant light.

NO SMOKE - NO SOOT - NO OFFENSIVE ODOR

These wicks are for the Acme Burners only, and will last from 30 to 60 days for incubator use and 12 to 18 months for ordinary house use. Acme Burners fit any lamp. Give size of lamp collar when ordering. The Acme Automatic Gas Valve saves 75 per cent of gas for incubator use, because the regulator turns the flame down or up as needed. Burner tip can be located any distance and in any direction from the valve. For instance, burner can be placed under brooder hover and the valve remain on outside where it can be readily connected with regulator. Price of Acme Burner with wick, either size, pre-paid, 75c. Price of Acme Trip Burner with wick, either size, pre-paid, \$1. Price of extra wicks, either size, pre-paid, 10c each, 3 for 25c. Send for our complete catalogue of the Acme Compound Regulators, Acme Automatic Lamps, showing our latest combined damper and flame regulator, Incubator Fixtures, including the famous

PEERLESS INCUBATOR AND BROODER PLANS

Nearly 100 photographic views showing step by step every stage of Incubator and Brooder construction. It's free, send for it now.

H. M. SHEER CO., BOX 115, QUINCY, ILL.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12.⁸⁰

The simplicity of the Stahl Incubators created a demand that forced production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



BANNER ROUP CURE.

Banner Roup Cure is guaranteed to cure Roup, Colds, and Canker in Poultry or Pigeons, or money refunded. Given in the drinking water and they take their own medicine. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Postpaid. Our immense illustrated catalogue free. Send for one.

**EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept T,
W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.**



MILLS' 1905 Seed, Plant and Poultry Catalogue

IS NOW READY. Best one we have ever issued. Many novelties just out. Choice new flowers for the ladies. Thousands of thoroughbred fowls, also eggs for hatching of over 20 varieties. One of the best INCUBATORS built, used exclusively on our farm. Many Great Bargains of all kinds which will interest you. Our "Egg on Vegetables" is something new and very interesting. This new catalogue is free to any one, and if you mention this paper we will send you a sample packet of very choice new sweet corn free for trial. Will not be offered until next year, but earliest corn in the market. Worth dollars to you. Send for catalog to-day.

F. B. MILLS, Seedsman, Box 42 Rose Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.



THE SANITARY PORTABLE HOUSES are light, warm and dry. Good house for renter and city breeder. SIX STYLES AND SIZES. Prices reasonable, material and workmanship A1. Low freight rates. Use box No. in writing for Catalog. Box 6, **SANITARY HOUSE CO., Lemont, Ill.**

IF YOU WISH TO BREED WINNERS, BUY STOCK FROM THE WINNING LINES.

Over \$300.00 from Three Settings—To 95 Points.

From 39 eggs bought of you last spring have raised chickens that \$300.00 will not buy. Have fifteen that score 90 to 95 honest points; two pullets from "Pen S5" score 95 points each; two pullets from "Pen S7" score 94 and 94 1/2; two cockerels from "Pen S6" score 93, 93 1/2; one from "Pen 43" scores 94 full points. I can not say enough for Bradley Bros. May they live long and prosper.

Greenville, Tenn., Nov., 1904.

ED. PICKERING.

Pure Bradley Stock. From a Leading Poultry State.

The State Poultry Show held last week was a success in every sense of the word. In the largest and best class of Barred Rocks ever gotten together in the State, 120 single birds and 8 pens competing, I won Silver Cup for Best Display, Special for Best Cock and 3 Hens, and the \$100.00 Cup, for the second successive time, offered for ten highest scoring Barred Rocks. With the exception of one bird raised from eggs purchased of you last spring, every one of my birds were bred and raised in my yards from pure Bradley stock.

Dec., 1904.

13 Eggs—Money Won't Buy One Cockerel.

As Christmas present I will give you this. Out of the setting I have a cockerel that money won't buy, for I am suited. Thanking you very kindly for such stock,

Elkton, Md., Dec., 1904.

V. R. BENNETT.

The Bradley Type Wins.

I have dealt with you four times, and have always found you perfectly square. I won First on the cockerel you sent me last year. As soon as Theodore Hewes, the Judge, saw him he said, "Bradley Bros." Paris, Ill., Dec., 1904.

MRS. EDGAR DAVIS.

As Fine As He Had Seen—Judge McClave.

I have two hens, one is "Lee Belle," the other is your 74-75 cockerel mating. Mr. McClave said this "Lee Belle"—five months old—front eggs bought of you, was as fine as he had seen. He scored her at 93 and said, "Do not sell an egg she lays." Hanfield, Ind., Dec., 1904.

REV. J. W. HARMON.

Moss Bradley Strain—Refused \$40.00 for Cockerel.

I am more than pleased with my trade, as I refused forty dollars for my cockerel. Some of the breeders here wanted me to buy birds around here; then I could see what I was getting. I've told them that I started in with the Bradley Strain, and I'm going to keep it and keep it clear.

J. A. WINDLE.

Always Won with Bradley Stock.

I have no other strain except yours, bought direct from your yards. I never failed to win First on Pen since I got your stock. Valley Center, Kansas, Dec., 1904.

MRS. L. L. CROSS.

SIXTEEN YEARS AT NEW YORK SHOWS, THE LEADING STRAIN OF AMERICA, Bradley Bro.'s Barred Plymouth Rocks.

To win at New York Show one year, even with the help of some purchased birds, is a great honor, but to BREE AND RAISE IN ONE'S OWN YARD, not for one year, but for SIXTEEN YEARS, birds winning over 25 per cent more FIRST PRIZES at New York shows than any other exhibitor has been able to win with ANY STOCK during that time, proves Our Strain to be

THE FOREMOST IN AMERICA.

We have also bred and raised the last 16 years, birds winning nearly DOUBLE the number of FIRST PRIZES on EXHIBITION PENS, also on COCKERELS than any other exhibitor has won, and THREE TIMES the number of FIRST PRIZES on MALES that any other exhibitor, has won on stock not our breeding.

IF YOU WOULD BREED WINNERS BUY FROM THE WINNING LINES.

No less than Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows, have been bred by us the last sixteen years. Our stock has been Winners at the Largest Shows held in this Country This Season. Our shipments have extended to Canada, Mexico, West Indies and Africa.

\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two CUSTOMERS from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

OUR LAST EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK SHOW, in 1902, in a class of 223 of the Best America Could Furnish, we won three-fifths of all the Regular Prizes and All the Special Prizes except one, including All Silver Cups, Gold Special and Silver Medal. **THREE OF THE FOUR HIGHEST PRIZES ON COCKS AND COCKERELS** were won by birds from our "Grandson's Brother" lines and our 1st and 2d prize pullets, Judge Scudder, who has placed the awards on Rocks at nearly every New York Show for 16 years, stated, were the highest scoring of any he ever judged in the Garden.

We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes; Four of the Five Pullet Prizes; Four Prizes on Fowls; and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. ALL OUR WINNERS Were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Carefully mated breeding yards of 5 birds, mated for either light, medium or dark progeny as desired, \$20 to \$100 per pen, according to quality. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of "America's Best—Illustrated," giving 22 pictures of recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of "What Our Hatching Eggs Produced for Our Customers Last Season," both sent free.



First Prize Cockerel

New York Show,

and one of the Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows, bred by us the last sixteen years. The last seven years Twenty-seven birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, Lee, Mass.

"AMERICA'S BEST BUFF WYANDOTTES."

Our Buff Wyandottes have a record of "Best Display" under Orr, Drevensstedt, McGrew, Shepherd, Denny, Mattison, Rockeustye, Ball, Brown, Pierce, Butler and Crocker. A record not attained by any other flocks. A record in the strongest classes ever shown. Our record this fall is a good one—at Cambridge, N. Y., we won five firsts and at Hagerstown we won all five firsts. Fine Exhibition and Breeding stock for sale. Special sale for the next 30 days; 10 good females and 1 male for \$25.00.

PISER & RIDDELL,

Box F, SHUSHAN, N. Y.

Scored Birds

protected from fraud and substitution by the

Smith Sealed Log Band.

Note large numbers. No duplicates. Prices, 12, 30c; 25, 50c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50.

THE CLIMAX, always popular because light, secure and easy to fasten. Prices, 12, 30c; 25, 50c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50. Send stamp for samples & booklet.

THE KEYS-DAVIS CO., Ltd.,
Dept. C, Battle Creek, Mich.

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting.

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 1000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of B. or W. Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Only 2 sittings sold to one person. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Book your egg orders early, and I will send when wanted. **W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man)** KIRKWOOD, MO.

EGGS-KUM

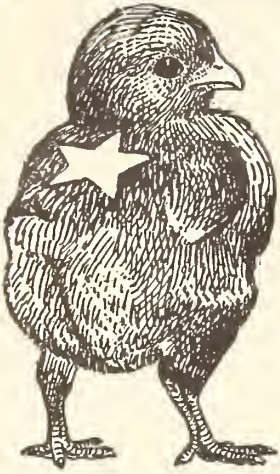
Makes the eggs come, starts pullets laying, makes males more vigorous and eggs more fertile. Osteoplastic strength. Most highly concentrated poultry powder in the world, therefore cheapest. Teaspoonful in mash to forty hens. Price 25c., by mail 32c.

ROUPINO

Roupino is the best Roup and Canker cure extant. Put in drinking water. No Cure, No Pay. Price 50c. postpaid. **HEN-TONE** is a scientific substitute for Douglas Mixture. Keeps all feathered stock in health. One box makes hundreds of gallons of the best poultry tonic. Price 25c., by mail 30c.

Write for circulars of these three remedies. **RELIABLE REMEDY CO., Mrs.,** 187 Washington Street, New York City.

Agents wanted everywhere.



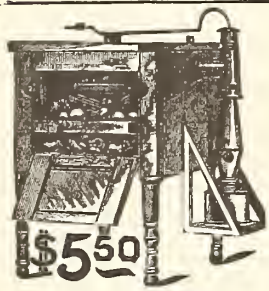
IF YOU had to be hatched you would want to come out a live, strong chick. That is what the **STAR INCUBATOR ALWAYS HATCHES.** Our customers will tell you so.

Write for **FREE PRINTED MATTER.**

Star Incubator Co.,
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Mention This Paper.

New England Agents, Star Incubators and Brooders. Full Line Poultry Supplies.
W. W. RAWSON & CO., Seedsmen, 12 and 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass.



MILLS' "EARLY BIRD" INCUBATOR \$5.50

Here is the Incubator everybody wants. It is the most wonderful setting hen on earth; always ready to hatch your eggs, and will do it every time if they are fertile. It is built of good material throughout, double walls, self regulating and handsomely finished; nothing to get out of order; will last for years and must not be compared with anything on the market.

It is a perfect hatcher of 55 egg capacity—just the thing for private families where from a few dozen to several hundred chicks are to be hatched during the season; so simple anyone can operate it and after you try one you will have no other, and your neighbors will want them.

This Early Bird is the result of our experience in raising poultry on our large poultry farm and we guarantee every machine to give satisfaction, and in order to place one in every town in the United States at once we make the price \$5.50, and can ship machine at once on receipt of order.

Our new Catalogue of Thoroughbred Poultry, Poultry Supplies and Incubators will be mailed free to all who apply for it.

F. B. MILLS, Box 516, Roschill, New York.

Poultry AND Pigeon Supplies

We carry a full line of poultry supplies, such as Drinking Fountains, Feeding Pans, Union Lock Wire Fence, Flint Koke Roofing Paper, Rust and International Poultry Powder, Dandy Bone Cutter, Oyster Shells, Mica Spare Grit. Agent for Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, Beef Scraps, Chicken and Chick Feeds, Napcreal and Lice Paint. Send for new 1905 catalogue.

J. E. KELLER & CO.,
Breathedsville, Md.

Warehouse and Shipping Point, Hagerstown

\$5,000 in Gold

TO USERS OF

Cornell Incubators

A Strictly Competitive Test

Prizes, \$1,000, \$500, \$250

Down to \$10

135 Prizes in All

The Cornell Incubator is acknowledged to be the best and simplest hatcher on the market.

Write for free catalogue and full particulars regarding the Prize Distribution

The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.

Box X

ITHACA, N. Y.

A COPY OF **Vick's** 1905
Garden and Floral Guide
Mailed **FREE** on Request
JAMES VICK'S SONS, 168 MAIN ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SECOND HAND

CYPHERS INCUBATORS

FOR SALE CHEAP

I have a large number of No. 3—360 egg size Cyphers Incubators, manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., which I have taken to accommodate large operators who have installed Model Incubators (manufactured by me) in their hatching rooms. I will sell these Cyphers Incubators at \$18 each. They are guaranteed to be in good working order—in fact, some of them were only bought of the Cyphers Incubator Co. late last season, and are less than a year old.

RE—MODEL—ED

Some of these No. 3—360 egg size incubators, manufactured and sold by the Cyphers Incubator Co., I have had shipped to my factory and fitted with my split-bottom diaphragms and my new patent thermostat, and refinished. These machines I will sell at \$24 each; and inasmuch as they contain my new thermostat, I will guarantee them to regulate more accurately, with less attention, and give larger average hatches than the 1905 Cyphers Incubator, as made by the Cyphers Incubator Co. under its new management, or any other make of incubator on the market, with the exception of the Model.

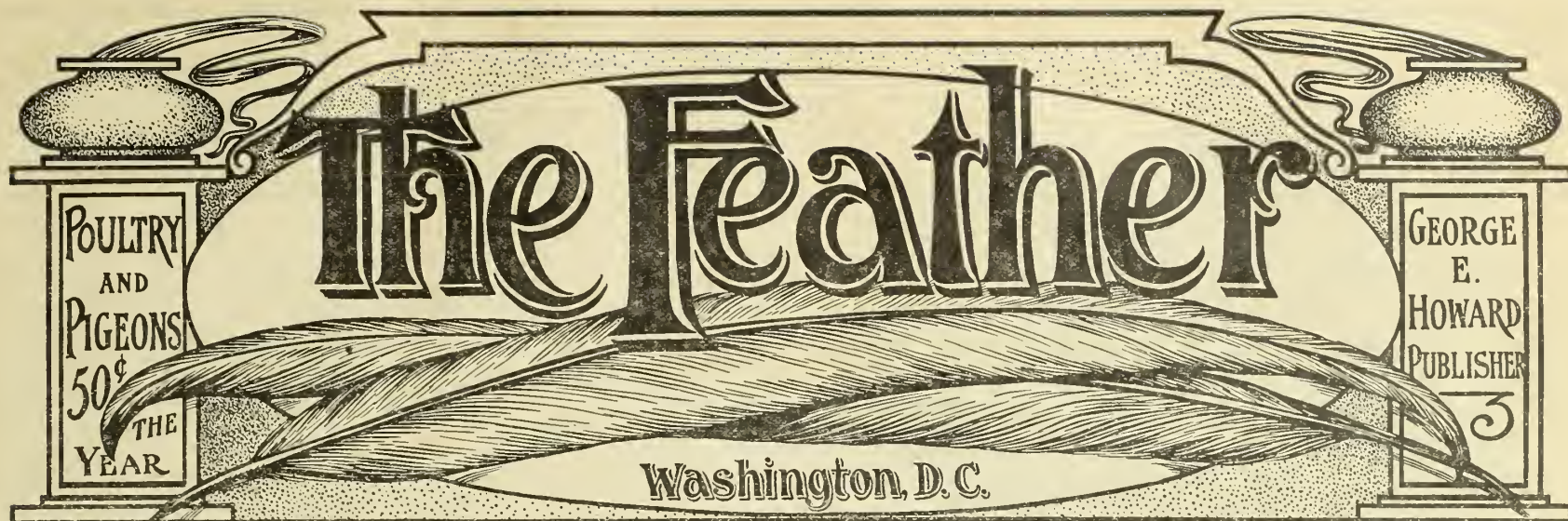
This, or your money back. Here is a genuine chance to purchase a good incubator that is really cheap.

For Sale by

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

Manufacturer of **MODEL** Incubators and Brooders

316 HENRY STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.



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Volume X.

Washington, D. C., February, 1905.

No. 5.

NEW YORK.

This, the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition, a Credit to the Fancy.

Be it said to the credit of Mr. H. V. Crawford, that he is the only man in America who has successfully managed so large a poultry show for so long a time. No matter what others may say, his record makes him the star performer in this line. New York Madison Square Garden Show is of his making and his management. His long continued, unceasing effort has made it what it is; the credit of success is his, and it is well deserved.

As secretary and superintendent he has gone on from year to year improving the attractiveness and adding to the number of entries, until the Garden will no longer accommodate the exhibit in single row, and it was found necessary this time to double or double deck the coops. This was done by using low-set horses to hold the staging within a foot of the floor, thus dividing the space so as not to have the coops below inconveniently low, nor the upper ones too high. While this might be called undesirable, it was unavoidable, and its accomplishment in such an attractive manner showed plainly the master hand of T. Farrar Rackham, the active manager of Spratt's Patent. Why this same artist at such work was not permitted to coop the St. Louis poultry exhibit we presume will forever remain a secret.

Fronting the main entrance, and occupying the center aisle half-way across the Garden, was a most attractive collection of pheasants, jungle-fowl, peafowl, and not-often-seen water-fowl of many kinds, all of which is the property of Mr. Homer Davenport, who is the most enthusiastic collector of these fowls in this country, if not in the world. He has succeeded in rearing many kinds of pheasants never before raised in captivity; he has also been successful in hatching and rearing jungle-fowl that are seldom seen, and his flock of Persian sheep and Angora goats are the envy of all who fancy this kind of stock. The remainder of the passageway was used for the display of coops of fowls of all kinds, the most attractive of which was the Pyle Leghorns and Silver Duckwing Leghorns recently imported by Mr. Wyckoff. These we believe to be the first Pyle Leghorns

that have the same color and markings as the Pyle Games. This collection of displays was about the most attractive feature of the show; in these the specimens could be seen to advantage and from all sides. From these many fowls were sold to those who could not resist the temptation to buy such attractive specimens when seen in so perfect a state.



SOME OF THE PRIZE BEAUTIES AT NEW YORK.

The entire display was in perfect readiness for the work of judging to begin on Tuesday. Some of the classes were so large and competition so keen that the passing upon one variety was labor sufficient for any one judge; in fact, the satisfactory handling of some varieties would have been an almost impossible task for any one man. The following men judged the poultry.

David A. Nichols, Shelton, Conn.; C. M. Griffing, Shelter Island, N. Y.; J. F. Crangle, Simsbury, Conn.; J. T. Cothran, New Rochelle, N. Y.; P. H. Scudder, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.; George H. Burgett, Lawton Station, N. Y.; Richard Oke, London, Canada; T. E. Orr, Pittsburg, Pa.; W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.;

Herbert N. Rollins, Woodville, Mass.; Joseph B. Thomas, Simsbury, Conn.; A. A. Parker, Dunellen, N. J.; H. J. Quilhot, Johnstown, N. Y.; M. F. Delano, Millville, N. J.; Charles Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.; George O. Brown, Parkville, Md.; Aug. D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa.; Dr. C. J. Andruss, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Dr. J. S. Wolfe, Bloomfield, N. J.; W. F. Brace, Victor, N. Y.

The pigeons were judged by—

Henry Tiemann, Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Newell, New York; Joseph Bardroff, Washington, D. C.; Wellington Kennedy, Red Bank, N. J.; W. J. Stanton, New York, N. Y.; C. E. Twombly, Boston, Mass.; George B. Hart, Baltimore, Md.; Atwood B. Hoskins, Glen Riddle,

Wyandottes, 27; Partridge Wyandottes, 57; Columbian Wyandottes, 31; Black Wyandottes, 14; Javas, 2; Langshans, 25; Orpingtons, 252; Single Comb White Leghorns, 101; Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 43; Buff Leghorns, 32; Other Leghorns, 79; Minorcas, 103; Polish, 24; Hamburgs, 41; Rhode Island Reds, 65; Dorkings, 22; French, 30; Pit Games, 68; Indian Games, 43; Standard Games, 34; A. O. V., 68; Ducks, 72; Bantams, 389; Turkeys, 28; Geese, 31; Exhibition Yards, 202; Pigeons, 1,574; Pet Stock, 78; Displays, 146; Cats, 176; Cage Birds, 271. Total entries, 4,951.

If you add to this the 808 extra fowls in the exhibition pens and three or more hundred in the display pens, it will give a fairly good idea of the number of specimens in the Garden. It will be noticed that Light Brahmas were a little ahead of last year; Dark Brahmas and Cochins fewer in number. Barred Plymouth Rocks have gained, Whites also. The White Wyandottes, the largest class in the show, a surprisingly good lot all along the line, as were all the Wyandottes; in fact, this was a display of high quality in all eight varieties of Wyandottes. The display of Orpingtons—252 open class entries; twenty-eight exhibition yards, and two display pens—would lead one to the opinion that the Orpington has come to stay.

The exhibition yards were a study in themselves; ten of Brahmas, twenty-eight of Orpingtons, thirty-seven of Plymouth Rocks, fifty-one of Wyandottes, twenty-five of Leghorns, eight of Minorcas, and nine of Rhode Island Reds. All of these from the every day money makers of the poultry business. These with the single entries point the way the wind blows in the poultry business.

The following specialty clubs met at New York: American Jacobin Club, American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club, American White Wyandotte Club, National Bantam Association, Eastern Fantail Club, National White Wyandotte Club, American Turbit Club, American Leghorn Club, American Carrier and Barb Club, Silver Pencilled Wyandotte Club, Buff Leghorn Club, American Orpington Club, American Light Brahma Club, National S. C. White Leghorn Club, all of which elected officers and transacted the regular business for the year. The attendance at all club meetings was large, as usual when such meetings are held in the Garden.

The Light Brahma classes were the strongest that have been gathered at New York for several years. Norwood Farms

Pa.; George Horsman, Malden, Mass.; George Ewald, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the pet stock by T. C. Turner, New York, and John Robins, Bedford Park, N. Y., all of whom handled their classes promptly and completed their work before the close of the second day.

The entries were subdivided as follows: Light Brahmas, 70; Dark Brahmas, 6; Buff Cochins, 12; Partridge Cochins, 20; White Cochins, 17; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 170; White Plymouth Rocks, 71; Buff Plymouth Rocks, 63; Silver Laced Wyandottes, 27; Partridge Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 252; Single Comb White Wyandottes, 31; Golden Laced Wyandottes, 22; White Wyandottes, 303; Buff Wyandottes, 29; Silver Pencilled



SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

were more than fortunate in their winnings. Philander Williams and C. P. Nettleton showed a grand lot of birds, both in the open classes and in pens. The cock bird winner of first is pronounced an unusual high-class specimen. One could not fail to be delighted with the appearance and quality of the cockerel and pullet that won the blue. Mr. Rollins, the judge, made the statement to the writer that he never had a more difficult task than the selection of the winners among the cockerels and pullets of the Light Brahmas. There were but six Dark Brahmas shown, and not a single exhibition yard. As usual, the Cochins were quite attractive. The Buff Cochins were the lightest class shown in years; but twelve of these, and no exhibition pen. This is equally true as to pens with all but the Whites. Three pens of the highest quality in White Cochins shown. In Partridge and White Cochins the quality was remarkably fine, and attracted attention from every quarter. The exhibitors in these classes were old time winners in New York, and bore their honors with ease, having been accustomed to carrying away the ribbons for years.

The terrible snow storm of Tuesday night blockaded the railways throughout Long Island and prevented Judge Scudder from returning to the city in time to complete the work of judging the Barred Plymouth Rocks. Mr. H. T. Schwab, of Rochester, was invited to pass upon the exhibition yards, which he did to the entire satisfaction of all exhibitors. Judge Scudder departed somewhat from his former selections so far as color was concerned. The very light birds which seemed to catch his eye last year were set aside for the medium shade of clean cut colors. All could not win, but Gardner and Dunning, and C. H. Welles did well with their remarkable lot of excellent specimens. These gentlemen are always more than fortunate in the selecting and showing of their fowls. In White Plymouth Rocks there was unusual quality. Melville Poultry Yards succeeded in walking away with a hat full of most desirable awards, which were well deserved as a tribute of quality to their birds. In Buff Plymouth Rocks, shape and color were strongly presented. Plymouth Poultry Farm showed birds of the highest quality, and received the highest tribute for having done so. It was a pleasure to see such strong classes so well handled by the judge.

The display of Silver and Golden Laced Wyandottes was the most attractive made in years, shape and color being strongly present throughout the entire list. In addition to the open classes there was displayed a grand lot of exhibition yards and display pens.

The unusually large class of White Wyandottes was a great perplexity to exhibitors, visitors and judge alike. Some thought they would have been happier if others had stayed away. All could not win, however, and those who gained the ribbons were more than fortunate. Many of those who did not might well have said, "If another had passed upon them we might have been the fortunate ones." We only have one criticism to make in regard to the handling of these classes; that is, that Wyandottes shown in January should have full grown tails. At least, those that lack this natural appendage should not have too much consideration at the hands of the judge.

The Buff Wyandottes were remarkable for both shape and color. Mr. A. C. Hawkins and Melville Farm had in these classes some most remarkable specimens, the winning of each a credit. First cock, first hen, third cockerel, and fourth pullet going to Mr. Hawkins. Second cock, second hen, fourth cockerel, and second pullet to Melville Farm. In Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Mr. Aug. D. Arnold seemed to have the best in winnings, these winnings having been made on some remarkably fine birds. Mr. A. C. Hawkins was also an exhibitor in these classes, as was Mr. E. G. Wyckoff, both carrying off some of the best awards. In Partridge Wyandottes the pace was hot. The entry was large in this variety, and the ribbons well distributed amongst the exhibitors. Here, again, we find that Mr. Wyckoff was successful in winning some blues.

The new variety of Columbian Wyandottes was divided up in the entire list among Messrs. W. B. Richardson, Aug. D. Arnold and others. The winnings of these two gentlemen plainly showed the quality of their stock, which was remarkably fine throughout. We predict a boom in this variety. The display of Black Wyandottes and Black Langshans was good in quality but light in numbers.

In Buff Orpingtons there was an unusually strong lot of classes. The best masters in the art of raising Orpingtons gathered here to have their birds considered by Mr. Oke, of Canada, who dis-

tributed the prizes well amongst all the exhibitors. Our friend, C. E. Vass, was there with a fine lot of specimens, some of which he sold at \$100 each. It is surprising to notice that a number of Orpingtons were catalogued at \$1,000, \$1,200, and \$1,500 each. We know that one was sold for \$750. The quality of the Black and White Orpingtons was greatly improved over last year. If the interest in Orpingtons continues we shall be surprised if another year we see these classes fully as large as the American classes themselves. But few Javas and Andalusians were shown, but all of them quite meritorious.

The Single Comb White Leghorn classes called together a lot of the most noted breeders in the eastern part of the country; no one of whom seemed to be able to win more than one bird in each class. The gaining of this one ribbon, however, seemed to be much coveted, and those who gained the fourth and fifth were more than willing to be satisfied with the result. In Brown Leghorns the competition was equally strong. Throughout the Leghorn classes there were quite a few new exhibitors; new, young faces among these classes added considerable interest all along the line. The Buff Leghorns were good throughout. A grand lot of Single Comb Black Leghorns were shown; the quality of the Rose Combs more than fine in quality. Mr. Kulp was there—in spirit if not in person—and the quality of his exhibit spoke volumes in favor of same. In Black Minorcas the interest was warm. Arthur Trethaway was present with his smiling face and beautiful display of prize winners. Our friend Rowland Story exhibited some birds of remarkable quality. As usual, some were disappointed, others delighted; some found fault, others praised. We could scarcely imagine that there could be an exhibit of Minorcas without more or less discus-

sion. The display of Whites was remarkable for size, shape and color. Some splendid Rose Combs were shown, one of which was catalogued to sell for \$1,000.

The Polish and Hamburg classes, as usual, were largely represented from the Canada contingency. In Silver Spangled Hamburgs some beautiful American birds were shown. The display of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds was not what it should have been at this show; number was small, but quality good. In number as well as quality, the Rose Combs showed up better. As usual, Mr. Shove was there with the best in the land. In Dorkings, Henry Hale and Mr. Westfall came to the line with birds of great quality. The Houdans and other French fowls, including Faverolles, were well exhibited.

Pit games, Indian Games, White Indian Games, Standard Games, Old English, and other varieties of games strongly represented, as usual, at the New York Show.

Dr. A. H. Phelps, of Glens Falls, was there with his grand display of Faverolles and Lakenvelders. The most beautiful specimen we have ever seen of the latter was a cock bird shown by the Doctor, who seems to be delighted at having graduated from the A. O. V. into the miscellaneous classes. These classes if they continue to grow will push out into separate classes of their own. Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks, Cayuga Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Aylesbury Ducks, and East Indian Ducks all represented a high quality of stock.

The display of geese, including Toulouse, Embden and Chinese, carried with them quality of the highest character. Of Bronze Turkeys twenty-three were shown, all but five of which came from the yards of Mrs. U. R. Fishel, the balance from the Excelsior Poultry Farm. But three White and two Slate Turkeys shown.

The display of Game Bantams, espe-



THE FEATHER'S BOOTH AT NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

cially in the Black Breasted Red variety, was a "corker." Our friend Parke was there with quality and numbers. Others were there also, but throughout the classes there was evidence that no one man had the best of the Game Bantams in the world. The White, Old English, and Polish Bantams more than pleased everyone.

There was a time when the display of Cochin Bantams at New York was a show to themselves; both numbers and quality have gone backward. There must be some reason for this. Formerly the National Bantam Association seemed to foster and build up this interest, but for the last two years it has dwindled. We can not think that there is any less interest in the bantam feature, but we do imagine that perhaps improvement might be made if the association would not continue the same judge year after year to pass upon these classes. Shows that are the most successful seldom, if ever, have the same judge to pass upon the same classes for more than two years. In Sebright Bantams, finer varieties and better quality were shown than have been met with for several years. This is also true of the Black Rose Comb Bantams. Oh! how we would have loved to have carried away with us the cockerel and the pullet that won the blue ribbons in these two classes. If the bantam fanciers would realize the real quality of such specimens and make use of them as an ideal to breed to, we might, ere many years go by, have a most beautiful lot of miniature Black Bantams.

In Japanese Bantams, quality, variety, color, and attractiveness were rampant. Uncle "Billy" McNeill and Henry Hales have not forgotten how to breed and prepare these for the exhibition room in a manner that pleases all who see them. Polish Bantams were a great display. In Light Brahma Bantams, D. Lincoln Orr and George W. Hillson made a great sweep. The quality of the stock shown by each of these was of such a superior grade that one might hesitate to select between them. The Dark Brahmas and Cornish Indian Game Bantams, as well as the Barred Plymouth Rock Bantams, were penned in a large display coop with some

Standard Plymouth Rocks. The color of the little fellows almost equalled in quality that of their larger ancestors.

Belgian Hares, Flemish, English, Himalayan and Angora Rabbits, covies of all kinds and colors, cats by the hundred, and cage birds as well, made up this grand display, all cooped under one roof, there to attract the attention of the thousands of visitors who came to the Gardens.

Deacon Sparks, at times and in some localities known as "Rain in the Face," has patented a style of pantaloons to be made use of in Wyandotte Row, to hide feathers and stubs on shanks and toes, and to prevent the exhibitors asking if the fowls should be bow legged or knock kneed. It was hinted about that there were some applications for right to use them on White Plymouth Rocks as well.

The Costley Fishing Club dinner was a success in every way. There was a unanimous vote of regret at Editor Howard's inability to be present, on account of ill health. The oyster on the half shell misplaced the pickerel fish; delicious soup in place of lintels; turk instead of pig's feet; thus, throughout, did the menu sparkle with good things to eat. President Cost was at his best, and all went well. Each one did their part to entertain, and it was truly tell a story, sing a song or do a cake walk. Some who favored might well be called to the footlights and there succeed.

Arthur Trethaway won six prizes on eight entries in the open classes. It is not necessary to say that they were fine specimens. The whole world is fully apprised of the fact that none is better than the Anthracite Strain of Black Minorcas. Arthur has the best lot of young stock that he ever had. He did not enter in the exhibition yard class.

Edward S. Schmid, of Washington, sent down a display that made all eyes sparkle. Ed. has the best in everything, and he knows how to show it.

Onalake Poultry Farm has removed to 1052 Railway Road, Plainfield, New Jersey, where they have arranged for a beautiful poultry plant.

Mr. H. S. Ball, the veteran fancier of Shrewsbury, Mass., has better Cochins and Bantams than ever before. To see Dr. Ball and A. M. Halstead was a sight

for sore eyes. Both these gentlemen enjoyed the time spent in the show.

John Engle, Jr., the poultry printer, of Newark, N. J., was in the show having a fine time. He reports great business in his line. The Model Hennerly Equipments attracted the attention of all. See their advertisement in our columns and write for catalogue.

Dr. A. H. Phelps has some world beaters on hand. His Faverolles looked "just too good for anything," and those Lakenvelders took the eyes of all passers-by. The business in these two breeds will take all his time in the future.

Wilson Bone Cutters and Royal Incubators came to shine. Look both of these up in our columns and write for particulars. They can meet your demands in every respect.

Mr. A. C. Hawkins was on hand with a lot of the best. He has added some new varieties to his list. Write and ask him about the Silver Penciled Wyandottes he had at the Garden. Tell him who told you of them. He has a beautiful lot to go after.

Cyphers Incubator Company had a beautiful display, all lighted up with red electric lights and decorated with flowers and plants. Messrs. Curtis and Dillingham divided their time between the exhibitors and the fanciers. Both enjoyed the occasion and their success at the show. The Reliable was present, and the front page this time was devoted to ringlets in colors.

There was a rush for Russ Five-Dollar Brooders and Empire State Incubators. The Excelsior Company, of Vesey Street, had a display that did the Poultry Supply King's heart good, and Henry just smiled as if it were the usual thing for them to be in the winnings.

Mills' New Hen Incubator, that meets the demand for every want and sells for \$5.50, will be found in our columns, as at the show, always ready for you.

Standard foods from Omaha, for all kinds of fowls, is offered to you. Send to them for the beautiful picture that is mentioned in our columns and they will send it to you.

Lambert's "Death to Lice" was on the shelf with his other remedies, in full view

of all. Daniel is always to the front where there is anything doing.

Mr. A. F. Cooper could not keep away from his old "first love," The Prairie State Incubators, that were filled mountain high against the north wall of the Garden. He said it was boy's play to sell them to all users.

Mr. Victor Bradley, of Bradley Bros., was on hand to see the Plymouth Rocks and visit with his friends. No one can understand nor mate them better than he, with Brother Nichols, of Connecticut (not D. A., but the Plymouth Rock Nichols). He passed about and selected all the best without reference to the ribbons. Mr. Bradley has the finest lot of stock they have bred in years.

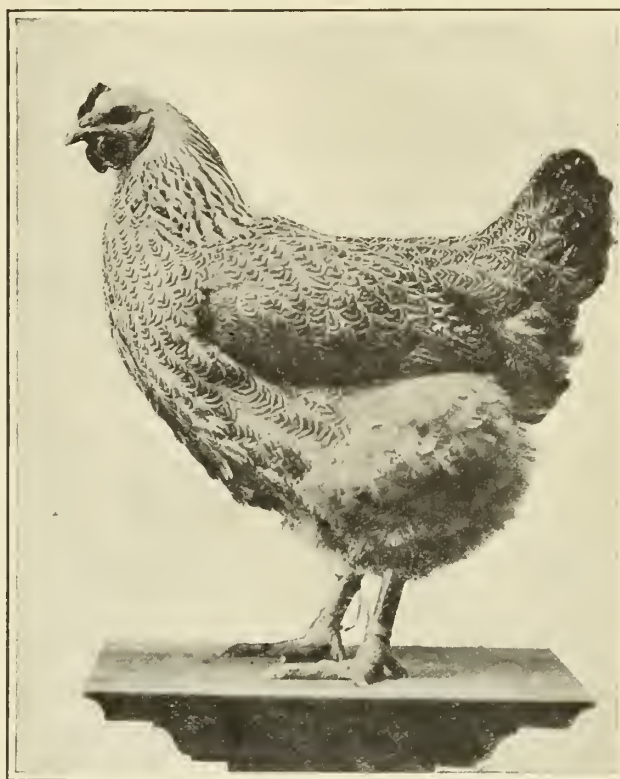
Mr. Charles A. Cyphers was on hand looking after "The Model," his very latest in incubators. Said he: "We scarcely know where to turn we are so very busy. The new things attract in every line, and it is my aim to have both new and good goods all the time." Both he and his force were constantly busy.

Mr. E. B. Thompson, of Amenia, of Ringlet fame, he who wins all five on pullets when he goes after them, was on hand to see what was doing in Plymouth Rock Alley. "Not showing myself this year," said he. "You know it is only fair to stand aside for others occasionally." The new color plate of Ringlets is a beautiful work of art. Write Mr. Thompson for one of them, and tell him we told you to, and he will send it to you.

Plymouth Poultry Farm Co., of York, Pa., had a good display at the show in all the varieties they breed. Send for their beautiful catalogue that tells of their winnings. To list them here would take more space than can be given to all. To be fair is the only way, so we leave it to our readers to send for the very interesting book that is issued by the company, which tells of their plant and stock.

W. W. Kulp, of Pottstown, Pa., has them better and better all the time—those Rose Comb Browns, and others that he has this year would please the most particular.

The only self-filling fountain was there doing business all the time. It is wonderful, the demand that has come for these



FIRST PRIZE SILVER PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904.
W. Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pa.



LAKENVELDER COCK.
New York Winner Was the Equal of This Bird.

labor saving sanitary appliances, that do so much good when used.

Those giant Bronze Turkeys of Bird Brothers, Meyersdale, Pa., will be already to lay the eggs for spring hatching. Try them to build up your flock.

Chamberlain's Perfect Feed of all kinds for poultry young and old, has a standing none can excel. Good quality and fair treatment is their motto. These foods are fed to show birds at the show. They produce eggs, fowls and chicks that win all along the line from the broiler to the champion cup winner.

Mr. Baché, of the Star Incubator, was more than pleased with the results of the show. His second, Randolph, was all smiles. Those bantams that won for him came from the shell to the show on Star Chick Food.

Mr. Geo. Harding's "Uncle Sam" Remedies looked like the dome of the Capitol

credited with the ability to lay an egg on a red hot stove and not burn his feet, also to sell Orpingtons at six hundred per.

Mr. Percy Cook can handle a customer about as well as any salesman we ever saw. His methods might be followed by others in trade. Business is business every time, and the time to sell is when the customer is ripe and ready to buy. Mr. Cook is always on the watch and never gets away.

Rowland Story has a hen of Black Minorca fame that walked into his workshop the other morning about nine o'clock and laid an egg in the scrap basket. When Mr. Story came home at 4 o'clock P. M., the hen was looking about the shop door. This was opened and in she walked and laid another egg in the same basket. Two eggs in one day proves the laying quality of the strain.

Mr. Vosburgh, so fond of the best in



under electric lights. Mr. Harding looked as though he was pleased with his success. All things come to those who hustle, and he has.

Columbia School of Poultry Culture was doing business at the old stand. Messrs. Brainard & Stoneburn know what progression means, and they do move.

The Cornell Incubator display was a feature of interest. President Wyckoff was on hand with his lieutenant to see to every detail. Mr. Blackman is a star at selling incubators and Peep-o-day brooders, and why not? Where the good are there will the people go.

Mr. Dillingham, of Cypher's Incubator Co., won out on Wyandottes, sold short on incubators, telegraphed for more feed, and had a good time; what more could he wish for?

A new bright light came to Orpington Alley. This was Mr. Samuel Bradley, of Lime Rock, Conn. He has a fine lot of Buffs, Blacks, and Whites. We have seen them at several shows and can vouch for their quality. Just look him up.

Mr. Ross Hallock, of St. Louis, just dropped in to see the boys and brought a few White Wyandottes. He won four blue ribbons, sold a thousand dollars worth of stock, and has a lot more just as good for sale. It was a shock to some, they say, but not to Mr. H.

The question asked at the show was, why Buff Orpington Davis was not like a hen. It seems that Sir William is

Barred Plymouth Rocks, had his beautiful hen in line with the rest. He is a fancier in the highest sense of the word, as he never sells a bird, but breeds for pleasure and the table.

Gardner & Dunning, of Auburn, N. Y., had a good lot of Barred Plymouth Rocks in the show, winning, as they did, a fine line of regular and special prizes, places them as usual up close to the top round of the ladder. Mr. Gardner is a breeder of Plymouth Rocks who never ceases to do still better all the time. Such men always succeed, and he continues to do so.

Professor Graham, of Ontario Agricultural College, called at THE FEATHER booth during the show. His brother goes to take charge of the poultry department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Stoneburn's resignation. The Graham brothers are thorough poultrymen to the highest degree. Both are valuable instructors in poultry culture.

Brightwood Farm, Mr. M. E. Phelps, proprietor, of Laurel, Md., made a good winning on Buff Plymouth Rocks. His entire exhibit, Mr. Phelps states, was bred by himself. There were certainly some beautiful specimens among them.

Dr. Kendall, ex-President of the American Poultry Association, from Columbia, S. C., visited the Garden show. The Doctor reports everything in blossoms down in his section of the country. He thought of going to the meeting at Minneapolis.

Raising Turkeys.

Turkeys are by nature wild, and the more freedom they have the better. They should have a large shed opening to the south or east, or any large old building, not too warm. They should be given a little food once per day—a variety, such as barley, oats, peas and wheat. Let them have free range about the buildings in day time.

About the first of April place large boxes and barrels in the corners of buildings or any safe place you would like the hen to lay in. All nests should be fixed so that they could be well closed when the young are due to hatch; if left open the first comers will crawl out of the nest and cause the mother to leave before all are hatched. As the hen lays take the eggs from the nest and place them in bran, kept in a moderately cool place. Turn eggs occasionally. When the hen wants to set give the eggs to her—on an average about fifteen eggs.

When setting the hen, dust the nest well with fresh insect powder, and three or four days before the young turkeys are due shake powder over the hen on the nest. I wouldn't disturb her too much in doing so. Let the hen go on and off the nest when she pleases while hatching, and when off the nest see if any eggs are broken, and in case some are wash the balance in lukewarm water and put fresh chaff in nest.

Leave the young in the nest twenty-four hours after they commence to hatch, and then remove them to a very large box, if weather is cold, and teach them to eat. Keep the hen with them in a box, and keep them there for one or two days, depending on the weather, but in no case longer than two days. If the weather is warm, place the young turkeys at once in a V-shaped coop on the ground. Keep plenty of gravel around coops and a dry place for them to dust in. Don't neglect to move the coop the breadth of itself every day. The coop confines the hen, and the young run in and out through the lath in front.

There are many ways of feeding young turkeys. Here is one: The first day the poults are fed stale bread soaked in skim-milk, and the second day the bread is gradually replaced by shorts, which are mixed very damp, but not sticky. For the first five weeks they are fed five times per day—out of the hand—all they will eat and the balance is fed to the chickens, so that the food is freshly mixed every time. Don't let them get sour, fermented food. Onion tops and dandelion leaves cut into their food frequently is good, and plenty of fresh water in clean utensils should be kept always before them, also some skim-milk or buttermilk to drink every day. Feed this way for the first four or five weeks.

Then give the hen her liberty and feed the shorts three times per day, but change the night feed to wheat after the harvest, and about this time find that the young birds will do with a feed of shorts in the morning.

They should be liberally fed about the middle of October on corn, wheat, and peas, as the supply will probably run short on the range.—W. J. Bell, Ontario Farmers' Institute.

Growing Ducks.

There should be a few ducks at least grown on every farm. While there is full production of spring ducklings, or "broiler ducklings," as they are called, there is not and never has been a sufficient quantity of the best quality of roasting ducks on the market for winter use. Iowa, we believe, is the largest producer of any State of this kind of ducks, but the quality of these is not so good as it should be. The Pekin Duck is the best understood and best known of all kinds that are grown in this country. They are superb for growing the young ducklings, or broiler ducks. They are not so good, however, for the winter roasting fowl. The Rouen, Cayuga, and Aylesbury Ducks are the best for this purpose. The little

domestic or mongrel ducks that are so much made use of for this purpose, are not fully up to the times for the market. The cross of the Pekin upon any of these improve the quality, but it is better to select some good, hearty duck like the Rouen or Cayuga and make use of them for the raising of ducks upon the farm for market purposes. These ducks will set and hatch their own eggs, and raise their own young. This the Pekin will not do.

The Blue Swedish and the Indian Runner Ducks are becoming popular for this purpose. The Blue Swedish is a large size duck, fully the equal of any of the others in this way. The Indian Runner is a small duck and more prolific than any of the others. It is a splendid duck for the farm, and dresses at about four to four and one-half pounds, at Christmas time. These ducks are great foragers, and help to sustain themselves during the spring and summer months. They begin to lay quite early and will lay quite a large number of eggs. The only objection to them is their size, which is small for the winter roast. For home consumption nothing can be better. To increase the size of these ducks cross with the Rouen Ducks. While this adds a desirable feature to the market side of the question, it has injured considerably the exhibition value of all that are tainted with the blood of the Rouen Duck.

It is quite an easy matter to grow a few ducks upon every farm. They will do better where they can have water to swim in, but they can be successfully grown wherever there is a marshy place, where they can run to and hunt and dig in the damp soil and marshy places, even though the water is not deep enough for them to swim in. Quite a large number of dry land ducks are grown. This refers to the shutting up of ducks in yards or fields where there is no running water or ponds. Here they are simply supplied with sufficient water to drink, but otherwise are grown just as chickens would be.

This is not the best way, but it would really be better to grow them this way than not to grow them at all, for the growing of a few ducks adds a toothsome morsel to the winter table that is greatly enjoyed by everyone. When the time comes for killing the ducks it is best to shut them up in a shed with plenty of straw on the floor, and feed them all the rich mash food they will eat. Confined in this way from ten to twenty days, and being well fed, usually fattens and plumps the duck into most desirable market conditions.

Hardiness.

This desirable quality is often overlooked by persons who keep fowls. While it may be a difficult matter to secure a breed possessing all the requisites needed for successful poultry raising, yet we can at least endeavor to encourage hardiness in our flocks. Good results can never be obtained from a breed that is not adapted to the climate. It is an easy matter to select a breed which will lay more eggs in a year than others, but in the end it is the flock with good, hardy constitutions that will give a profit to the keeper. If not hardy they will thrive neither summer nor winter, and should disease once appear the entire flock may be carried off. In raising chicks aim to use hens that are healthy, active and well conditioned, with males that are vigorous. This is sure to promote the growth of the chicks, which will mature early and develop into healthy adult fowls. Continuing this from year to year with new blood you will build up a flock that will withstand the changes of climate and add to your profits.

BOSTON SHOW.

Not So Large in Number, but Better in Quality Than Ever Before.

Boston is the one place in the United States where a poultry show can be held with the full assurance of a large attendance of people interested in poultry. There does not seem to be any hesitation on the part of the management as to holding the show so far as getting money is concerned. The only problem seems to be the time and ability to handle so great a proposition in connection with the other large business interests of the management.

As usual, the open-class entries were cooped in the main auditorium hall; the bantams on the stage; the pigeons, turkeys, ducks, geese, and exhibition yards in the front or main hall; the incubator and other displays down the middle aisles and all around the building next to the windows near the wall. Nothing like the display of incubators and brooders has ever been met with in this country. Everyone of the manufacturers were here with beautiful displays, and each one seemed to contend with the other for position and attractiveness of the display. Having mentioned all of our advertisers in this line in the New York Show report, it is not necessary to say more of this display.

The numerical division of the entries show as follows: Asiatics, 196; Plymouth Rocks, 277; Wyandottes, 418; Rhode Island Reds, 198; Dorkings, 69; Orpingtons, 47; Leghorns, 100; Minorcas, 84; Andalusian and Spanish, 56; Polish and Hamburgs, 114; Houdans, 28; A. O. V. French varieties, 21; Games of all kinds, 74; water fowls and turkeys, 50; bantams, 200; exposition yards, 96; displays, etc., 217; pigeons, 1,943; pet stock and cats, 170; eggs, 74; total, 4,431.

Light Brahmas are always greatly represented at Boston. This is the home of the Light Brahma Club. Here is offered the Governor's cup, the challenge cup, and numerous specials for Light Brahmas. The cock bird that won the cup for the best male bird in the show was a wonder of his kind. Mr. Roberts may well be proud of him. In Dark Brahmas the quality was excellent and attractive, but in Buff Cochins the result would make one say, "What will come next." Was there ever anything to equal the challenge cup winner and the cockerel of the year, the best ever thought of. Oakland Farm seemed to have a mesmeric influence over the Cochins family, for they always have them of such excellent quality as to size, shape, color, and feathering. This was largely the same among the Partridge Cochins, and the White Cochins looked as if they might be of that same excellent quality as the New York winners. Black and White Langshans were the best of the year.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks, there came a man from Iowa City with some wonderful good birds who shook the timbers from under many of the New England fanciers, and surprised them not a little. Judge Scudder was so ill at home that he could not attend the show. Four separate judges passed upon these classes, so that no one man had all the say. This seemed to have given general satisfaction, and we heard the judges state that the Dreamwood cup had been given to the best cock bird ever shown in Barred Plymouth Rocks. There seemed to be some little dissatisfaction about the awards on cockerels. We are rather of the opinion that

the light was not just what it should have been when this class was judged. It is unfortunate to have mistakes made in this way, if made at all. The White Plymouth Rocks were fully the equal of the New York classes; the Buffs were very much better.

In Wyandottes, Silvers and Golden, most beautiful in form and color. The judge in these classes stated that they were superior to any that he had passed upon for several years. In White Wyandottes, it seemed that all the quality from St. Louis and New York had been sifted out and sent here for a final reckoning at the hands of Judge Graves, now so popular with the White Wyandotte breeders; but in Buff Wyandottes there was warm competition. Piser and Riddell came here to meet the other giants of the East, and we scarcely think that they would admit that anyone had the best of them in the fray. Partridge Wyandottes, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, and Columbian Wyandottes were quite like the New York display.

The Rhode Island Red classes were without doubt one of the attractions of the show. Large numbers of these were shown, as the numerical statement will show, but for quality there was nothing ever shown that equalled the Boston display. Here is the home of the Rhode Island Red Clubs; here is where they were originated. More money and ribbons are offered here than elsewhere, and the best birds come.

Dorkings were much larger than the New York classes. Orpingtons considerable smaller. Not so many Leghorns shown. Many of the New York winners present. The display of Minorcas was the best of the year for quality, and there seemed to be most perfect satisfaction at the judging of same.

In Rose Comb Black Minorcas a wonderful lot were gathered here. A man from Boston showed a hen valued at \$500 and won the blue ribbon with her. Hamburgs, Polish, Andalusian, and Red Caps were similar to those at New York.

The Houdans reminded us of the early-day exhibits of these at New York. The few exhibitors who show us money birds here stated that if there could not be more interest worked up and a larger exhibit, they would rather withdraw from exhibiting, and take up something in which there was more competition.

Games of all kinds, water fowl, and drakes were about the same as at New York. In bantams, the Cochins classes were much better than at New York; the other classes about the same. The Light Buff Cochins Bantam that won the cup is a marvel of its kind. There was some little contention between the judge and the exhibitors as to what was meant by a full-tail Cochins Bantam. The line between the standard demand and the exhibitors' delight does not seem to meet with the approval of the judge, and some most beautiful specimens were left without the award limit, much to the disgust of the exhibitors. So long as nine-tenths of all the Cochins Bantams grown seem to have the natural tail of the male Cochins, it will be quite difficult to convince the judges that they should be shown without them, and it would be a mistake to attempt to produce a variety of rumpless Cochins Bantams to have them compete with the standard kind.

The display of pigeons was remarkable, as was the gathering of cats, pet stock, caged birds and other novelties. The display of cats by the hundred to the dozen was a very attractive and remarkable.

There seemed to have been a determination upon the part of all exhibitors to have the very best specimens shown gathered in their exhibition pens. Some little dissatisfaction was caused when the exhibitors learned that only the open-class birds could compete for the challenge cups and special prizes of that kind. At Boston, only the open-class blue-ribbon winners are permitted to compete for the challenge cups and special prizes.

At the banquet given Tuesday night in the Copley Square Hotel, the announcement was made that the next Boston show would be held the same week in January, 1906. This, coming as it did during the social gathering of the week, brought joy to the hearts of the many fanciers gathered here. After enjoying a well-selected repast, cigars and speech making, a vaudeville entertainment was added to the social occasion. All was joy and gladness until

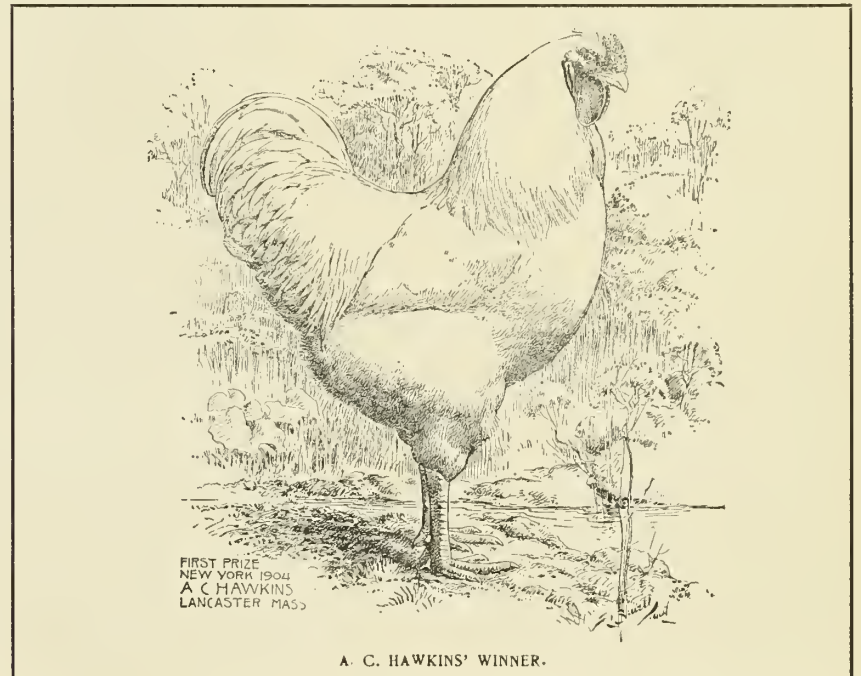
Houdans that we have ever met with. They had such size, shape, and color all combined as is seldom seen in these.

Mr. Northrup's display of Rose Comb Minorcas far exceeds any like display that was ever met with, even by himself, who originated the variety, and who has sold them at higher prices than was ever before received for poultry in America.

In White Leghorns, Mr. D. W. Young of Highland, N. Y., did wonders. It is stated that no one has done so well before with nine entries in any show. He certainly has a beautiful lot of birds.

Judges will differ: the Barred Rock hen that won the red ribbon at New York did not get a place at Boston. The Buff Plymouth Rock classes, by far the best for two years, had a lot of new names in these classes. A. C. Hawkins was among the winners of both Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes. Millville Poultry Farm Co. had a fine exhibit, winning on both Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.

Both Messrs Piser and Riddell were at the show. They have Buff Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes of the quality that wins, and their cup winning cockerel will



the hour of twelve, when "Goodnight" was said, and the fanciers left for their homes and hotels.

That Buff Wyandotte cock bird that won the blue ribbon for A. C. Hawkins was a wonder; in fact, more than a wonder. He had the perfect Wyandotte shape, fine size, and most beautiful color. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Hawkins had done remarkably well both at New York and Boston with his exhibits this season.

Piser and Riddell had a grand lot of Buff Wyandottes here, winning a great number of the prizes. They are without doubt star performers in the producing of beautiful Buff Wyandotte fowls. In handling the Indian Game classes there was some little diversity of opinion. The final decision was that the cock from California that won the blue ribbon was the best in his class. In hens and pullets it was admitted that the judge had selected the first and second with reference to true Indian Game qualities, not paying so much attention as some do to the double lacing. Size, shape, and general Indian Game formation seemed to have been the rule with the judge in these classes.

In Dorkings there were some wonderfully fine specimens shown. The special prizes went to some of the grandest

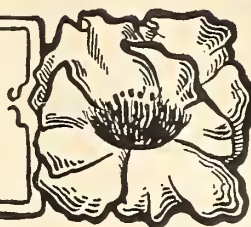
be long remembered as a dandy, or a "dream in buff," as stated by Mr. Riddell. Columbia Wyandottes get better and better all the time, and the quality of Rhode Island Reds was of an unexpected character.

Some good White Hamburgs were shown; not many of them, but the quality was fine. If the quality of the Sebright Bantams is not improved, they will lose their popularity. Game Bantam shape will not do for them; stick to shape first, then strive for color.

The pigeon display was exceeding good. Nothing was lacking here; they had both quantity and quality. Many fanciers were there, and more silver cups were given away than could be piled into a cart. Superintendent Twombly was all smiles, and Harry Waldron and his Orientals as fine as usual. Of the squab growing varieties, the Homers had the lead for numbers. Many cages full of these were at the show—of all kinds and colors, and they attracted more than passing attention. The real interest in these centered about the collection of Maltese hen pigeons—a variety of Runt that we have referred to so often in our Squab Department. These made a remarkably fine display, and it is our intention to give fuller information and illustration in our Squab Department.



GENERAL MANAGEMENT



This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

Cut Green Bone and Meat.

Its Value Over Other Foods as an Egg-Producer at Less Cost—What It Contains—A Valuable Recipe for Preserving It for Use at All Seasons of the Year.

BY GEO. W. NONES.

The green bone cutter is as necessary for the poultryman's success as the horse and plow are to the farmer, and the man without a bone cutter is losing time, money, feed and eggs.

The poultryman of today has made a great advance in one point. Through experience he has studied the subject of foods, not only their quality, but the cost. In the past his corn, wheat, and other grains were the chief supply for the hens. If you will compare fresh green bone and meat with grain you will find that meat contains about three times as much flesh forming material as wheat, and the bones contain a hundred times as much mineral matter. These two substances are the prime factors in egg production. Meat and bone in a digestible condition, make a cheap food as compared with others, because a "little goes a great way," though you must be careful not to feed it exclusively, as fowls need a variety of grains and green food, for an ounce of meat and bone to one hen daily is equal to three times as much vegetable food, hence the amount of grain lessened in the ration will more than pay for the meat and bone. When such food can be bought for not over two cents a pound, with all its valuable egg-forming elements that make the hens lay, it is indeed extravagant to pay the same amount for wheat, and I am sure it will cost you less at the present prices of grain.

The poultryman must realize that the hen is a producer, and that she has an enormous task to perform compared with other producers. Her duty is to convert the most available food materials into marketable product (eggs) that are more salable than any other product of which I know. The food material required by the hen must abound in nutritious and mineral elements, so with the proper amount supplied and at the right time she will more quickly complete the formation of one egg and begin on another. And when in full laying condition will produce eggs regularly if well cared for and not allowed to become overfat. In fact, the egg, being of itself so perfect in all that serves to create a living chick, is alone evidence that the food must be perfect in those substances which enter into its composition.

Avoid feeding your fowls too much animal food during the hot summer months. During molting season (that lasts ninety days) they may have a reasonable portion of meat and bone, as they are then in a debilitated and weak condition and need that food which will quickly condition them for early fall and winter laying. The early-hatched pullets that are required to furnish the winter eggs should

receive an every day ration of green bone and meat. They not having reached maturity, need the flesh forming food in order to keep them growing in health and body, so when the egg season is at hand there will be no cause for disappointment, and the pullets, after proper care and feeding, will be ready to do their duty in producing a bountiful supply of eggs as a result of your painstaking care and labor.

It is plain, then, that it is expensive to feed a hen that produces (fat) other than that sought (egg production), and the economy end is that method which gives the best results at the least cost. The majority of all preserved beef scraps that are used by poultrymen generally, has to pass through a steam or cooking process before it becomes fit for use, and to a great degree it loses its strength through evaporation; but when it can be preserved for any length of time in its raw, natural state as it comes from the bone cutter, without losing any of its nutritious elements, I say it is far superior to any other meat food as an egg-producer, and cheaper by far in the end.

Fresh green bones can not always be had at such times as they are most needed, if one has to depend on the butcher for his supply. On large poultry plants where an abundance of this egg-forming food is needed and used daily, it is better to lay in a large quantity at a time, put it through the bone mill, and preserve it for future use. Very often a horse or cow that has seen better days can be secured at a low cost, killed and quartered, and where one has steam or electric power to operate the bone cutter, a great many pounds can be cut in a day.

Fresh green bone and meat after leaving the mill should be taken to some convenient place and spread upon the floor, where there is plenty of fresh air circulating and as little sunlight as possible. It can be well loosened by going over it with a common garden rake. Cover it lightly with common salt, then, after it is well spread out take fine air-slacked lime and sprinkle it thoroughly over the cut bone and meat until the lime adheres well to the meat. Then take corn meal and apply it freely in the same manner you did the lime, with another good raking. Add as much cornmeal as is necessary to absorb the moisture and grease of the meat. Allow it to remain in this condition for several hours, when it should be gone over again with the rake in order to keep it in a drying condition, and in a short time it will be thoroughly cured and dry enough to keep the entire season without spoiling, providing it is kept dry.

In this manner of preserving fresh cut bone and meat you not only retain its full strength, but you can have a supply on hand at all times. It becomes quite hard after it is thoroughly dry, and it can be put through a Wilson mill and ground finer for small chicks. If you prefer feeding it in the morning it can be added to the mash feed and scald the whole together. The amount of lime used is not injurious to the fowls; on the other hand it will be found healthful, as it aids digestion and keeps the fowl in good condition, and the cornmeal richens the food. Any one that tries this

method will find it a quick, safe, and satisfactory way to preserve cut green bone and meat.

COMMENTS BY ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The value of the above article to our readers seems so evident to me that the opportunity to publish same was gladly accepted. The use of cut green bone is of vital importance to all who hope to gain a full egg supply during the winter months. No other kind of animal food is equal to it for aiding the egg-production, unless it is lean meat, which costs entirely too much to be made use of with profit. Whenever or wherever the raw material can be obtained it should be made use of as an egg-producing food for the laying hens during the winter months.

For growing early chicks, prior to the time when bugs and worms can be found, nothing is better as a substitute than cut green bone. It is next in value to the living animal food for the hen or chick. For this reason it is almost a necessity as a part of their winter diet. This, in conjunction with its value as a food, places it at the head of the list for the purpose used. Everyone should consider this when selecting winter food for the fowls.

Cut green bone is the great egg producer. It aids in the growth of the pullets intended for the winter egg producers. When fed to young chicks you can almost see them grow. It is a combination food which contains fat, lean, protein, and phosphates, from which can be derived all the component parts of the egg, even to the shell. The egg, including the shell, skin, etc., sixty-three per cent of water, twelve per cent of protein, and ten per cent of fat, and a small per cent of mineral matter. Some of the cut green bone contains about sixty-two per cent of water, 19 per cent of protein, seventeen per cent of fat, and from one per cent to two per cent of mineral matter. This would indicate almost pure lean meat, for the bone alone and free from blood contains about one-third animal matter and fifty-one per cent of phosphate of lime. To have the best cut green bone for the hens it should be at least one-half meat.

In making a comparison of foods, Mr. Jacobs states as follows: "It will be seen that green bone, rich in blood and adhering meat, contains more protein, more fat, and fifty times as much mineral matter as an egg; that is, a pound for pound (of eggs and green bone). The bone contains not only all the elements for producing the egg, but has some to spare for the maintenance of the fowl." This is one of the few kinds of food for hens that contains a full complement of the elements for making the entire egg, and a surplus as well for sustaining health and vigor.

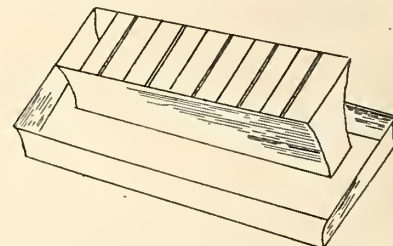
One pound of cut green bone is a full allowance per day for sixteen hens; this, with wheat, cracked corn, and some short cut clover or alfalfa hay will make a perfect ration for the laying hen. The cost of eggs depends upon the number received. When your hens produce only one egg each per week, that egg costs three times as much as it would if she produced three eggs per week. The more eggs per week you can get from each hen the greater will be your profit, because it will cost just about so much to feed

the hen whether she lays or not. The production of the eggs depends so much upon the manner of feeding and care that we should select our food for the hens, having in mind its value as an egg producer.

In writing of cut green bone as a food for hens, Mr. Boyer writes in the *Agriculturist*: "As a poultry food green bone is commanding more attention annually than any other article of diet. The green bone cutter is as important on a well regulated poultry farm as the separator is in the dairy. In its green state, bone contains meat, blood, gristle, oil, and mineral matter in soluble condition; or, collectively, carbon, nitrogen, and lime, all of which are required for both egg production and growth of young."

"For about eight years I have carefully experimented with this diet, and during that time gained some facts that are well worth noting, especially by the beginner. In the first place I found that it must be judiciously fed. Given every day it is liable to produce worms in the fowls. Given two or three times a week it does more good, and there are no evil results. It must not be over fed at a meal. An ounce per head was found to be about the proper allowance. I feed it in troughs and always at noon."

"Not only is green bone a valuable egg food, but it is a most wonderful tonic, and where it is carefully given, the eggs are more fertile and the germ stronger. In one of my experiments with two pens of Light Brahma pullets, one of which was given green bone and the other no meat at all excepting about ten per cent commercial meat scraps in the morning mash.



the green bone flock gave a high percentage of fertility, reaching ninety per cent, while the other flock never averaged over 60 per cent.

"I also found that feeding bone has a tendency to prevent feather pulling. In two somewhat crowded pens of White Wyandotte chicks, one of which received green bone and the other merely meat scraps, I discovered that the green bone lot never got into the vice, while the other lot quickly contracted the habit and did a great deal of damage. It was plain that their appetites craved for something which the bone supplied. In growing chicks I had excellent results when I fed the finest particles of the bone. The youngsters grew very rapidly, soon outclassing a neighboring lot not fed in that manner."

"Analysis shows that the value of green bone lies in its well proportioned and numerous constituents, which are just what is needed by the hens to produce eggs. It gives lime for the shell, mineral matter for the yolk, and albumen for the white. Consequently, it is practically a complete food, but being somewhat concentrated, would be somewhat harmful as an exclusive food. During the time that I fed green bone to the growing chicks, I did not have a single case of leg weakness, which trouble is so common where there is a lack of mineral matter in the bones of the chicks. Bone-fed chicks are models for strength, health, and vigor, as they have a substitute equal to bugs or worms. Green bone should be fed fresh the day it is cut. Never feed it if it is tainted. Also make it a rule to thoroughly wash

and cleanse the cutter as soon as work is done."

The economical feeding of cut green bone is well worth consideration. It frequently happens that when it is thrown to the hens a few get the greater portion. To prevent this the cut green bone should be mixed in dry wheat bran or middlings, so as to separate all the particles. Use plenty of bran; say about five times as much bran as cut green bone. This makes a splendid mash and should be fed from a slat covered feed box, made specially for the purpose.

While the value of cut green bone as an egg producer and tonic for poultry is beyond question, there are other valuable considerations which must not be lost sight of in order to secure the best results from your poultry.

In the first place, you must start with a good breed and rear your poultry for

on the bare floor or ground, but should be thrown among a litter of straw or leaves, a foot or more deep, so that they will be compelled to scratch and dig for it, and in this way get the exercise necessary to keep them healthy and active.

Polish Fowls.

The renewed interest in Polish fowls has brought into the show room, so far this season, some of the most beautiful specimens that we have met. All varieties of Polish fowls have been strongly represented at the winter shows; even at the small shows, where less than a thousand birds have been exhibited, the Polish classes have been larger than usual.

Among all these, we have not noticed more improvement in any than in the White Crested Black variety. The shape

when strongly present adds considerably to the beauty of the specimen, and nothing can be more beautiful than a well-formed Polish hen or pullet that has a perfect round crest of pure white feathers and the rich, glossy black throughout the body plumage. Many of these are often met with at the present time. The males are called beautiful, as a fowl, but this formation of the crest is not quite so attractive on the fowl as are the round, ball-like crests of white feathers that are present on the best of these specimens.

The Polish Bantams are also more into favor than ever before. Quite a lot of them have been shown the past season, and the president of the Springfield (Mass.) Poultry Association informs us that he has quite a number of Buff Polish Bantams, the variety that was admitted to the *Standard* at Boston in 1898, and it has been thought for several years

bred" stock. At Indianapolis, in 1879, at a meeting of the Board of Trade of that city, one of the fanciers present was asked to address the meeting. The statement was then and there made that the time would come when the live-stock products of Indiana would show the value of poultry to be greater than that of hogs. An enthusiastic packer replied to this, and stated that he admired the pluck of the fowl breeder who claimed so much for poultry, and he was willing to go on record as saying that the "Stars would fall, and the sun cease to shine" before the poultry products of that State would exceed the value of the pork grown.

"All things come to those who wait," and the writer has waited long enough to see and read the records that prove that the poultry interest of the Hoosier State has outgrown the value of the pork. Many of those best versed in agricultural matters of all kinds accorded the first place to the dairy interests of the country, according to them the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 gross products for the year. Poultry is thought to be a close second to this, when we take into consideration the entire poultry product of all kinds, both land and waterfowls, and eggs as well.

About the same time, or in 1880, there was a great improvement in the manner and method of holding poultry shows throughout the country, and a system of proper entry, judging, cooping, and awarding of prizes had become quite general. The only method of judging used to any extent at that time at winter shows was score-card judging. The names of Felch and Pierce were uppermost in the minds of all exhibitors, and for several years these two were accredited as the oracles of the judging system. For many years they were quoted back and forth as the most approved authorities. At the Buffalo meeting, where the *Standard* was revised, a new line of thought and a new list of judges began to take possession of the exhibition field, and from that time on the system of cooping, judging, and caring for poultry at poultry shows has improved, until now each and every exhibitor expects by far better care and condition to be given to his fowls while present at the poultry show than is usually given them at home. Slowly and gradually has become the division of sentiment on comparison and score-card judging. For a long time the East was the only locality where comparison was considered. Gradually this sentiment extended, until at the present time the majority of all the shows of the East are judged by comparison, and about one-third, or nearly that many, of the Western shows judge under the same system. This and the modern style of benching and cooping he shows are among the greatest and most notable improvements in the poultry exhibits. Following this is the ability of the fancier to condition, prepare, and thoroughly cleanse his exhibit for the show room. There is scarcely any chance whatever for an exhibitor to hope to win a prize in keen competition unless his birds have been thoroughly cleansed and conditioned for the show. The washing of all white fowls has become an absolute necessity for success. A large percentage of the most successful exhibitors wash all the poultry they send for competition to the larger shows. One person that we have in mind won fame for his strain of black fowls through having thoroughly washed and cleansed them before placing them in the exhibition hall. It does not seem to matter what method of judging is made use of at the present time, any and all of the methods recognize and pay court to thoroughly well-conditioned fowls. At the present time the marked



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

the purpose for which you intend them. If you want your hens to give you a good egg yield, then feed them on egg-producing food. If you want them fat, plump and tender for table use, then feed them accordingly. In either case they must be fed at proper intervals, be given a good supply of fresh drinking-water daily, and have good, comfortable quarters for both day and night. A hen can no more produce eggs if she has to fuddle around half sheltered and half fed with hardly the signs of life in her, than can the best of cows give a plentiful supply of milk if fed on corn husks and straw and kept in an open shed during the winter.

On the other hand, hens should not be overfed if wanted to give a good egg yield, and must be made to work for their living, or *scratch* for a living, in order to keep them active and vigorous. In other words, they should never be fed grain food so that they get it quickly and without any effort on their part, for the reason that it is necessary for them to have exercise to make them healthy. Therefore the grain should never be thrown

of body, the color of body plumage, and the form and plumage of the crest have been so attractive as to call forth expressions of admiration from all those who saw them.

The demands of the *Standard* that disqualify for the presence of white in the plumage of this variety has made it very difficult to succeed with them. However, quite a number of determined fanciers have taken hold of them, and throughout New Jersey, at the winter shows the display has been remarkably fine. Some of the best exhibits of this variety shown were at the Trenton Fall Fair and at all the local shows in New Jersey, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that many of these specimens might successfully contend with the best that have ever come from the other countries.

Formerly the black fowl with the white crest was classed as a Polish, but now judges and breeders alike work for a demand for not only good colored crest and plumage but the perfect Polish type as well.

The Polish type is quite distinctive, and

that they had become extinct and would not be seen any more in the show room.

Early-Day Poultry.

Among the many pleasures of a visit to the St. Louis Exposition poultry display, was the meeting and conversation with many of the old-time fanciers who helped to build up the poultry fancy through displaying their fowls many years ago, and under conditions not nearly so attractive or pleasant as are those of the present time. One old-time exhibitor said: "This is far better than we had it when we first began to show poultry. Then each one provided their own exhibition coops, pulled them into the hall and placed them in position, and many of these were drygoods boxes with strips of board nailed down the front."

These words prompted us to turn back the calendar for many years and consider the many inconveniences and drawbacks of the early-day fanciers in their endeavor to have more and better poultry, and to increase the interest in the growing of what was then called "thorough-

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GRANT M. CURTIS, President.

Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

Twenty-two Gold and Silver Medals

have been awarded the **Genuine, Patent-diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating and Self-regulating Cyphers Incubators** in twelve different countries, within the last fifty months. Our latest triumph was at the **World's Fair, St Louis, Mo.**, where the **International Jury of Awards** pronounced the 1905 pattern of the Standard Cyphers a "Practically Perfect Incubator."

Notice the Medals shown on this and the opposite page. Each one means a victory in the foremost civilized countries of the world and is evidence that our incubators are universally recognized as

The World's Standard Hatchers.

More Evidence of this, is that Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are used on the **Experiment Farms of Forty-six different Countries, States and Provinces** in all parts of the world. No other line of incubators or brooders manufactured can approach this record. These Government Experiment Farms are for the purpose of Public Instruction. Can you doubt that the Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are the best when they are used and publicly endorsed by these Government Institutions?

To Get the Best Results in their poultry work these Experiment Farms must use the best Incubators and Brooders. Our 1905 Catalogue contains the personally signed endorsements of the managers and poultrymen of these Government institutions.

Reduction in Prices. Although we have improved all our Standard Hatchers up to the highest point of perfection, yet we are offering them to the public at prices much lower than ever before. This great opportunity of getting improved machines at reduced prices is owing to a large saving we have accomplished in manufacture. We increased our capital, enlarged our plant and installed labor saving machinery. The saving made in this way we give to our customers in the shape of reduced prices. This is in keeping with our new policy which was announced in the January number of this paper. For the season of 1905 we offer regardless of consequences,

Our \$14.-60 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$12.00
Our \$29.-220 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$24.00.
Our \$58.-440 Egg Size Double Decker for - - - \$48.00.

Our \$20.-120 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$17.00.
Our \$37.-360 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$30.00.
Our \$74.-720 Egg Size Double Decker for - - - \$60.00.

In addition to the foregoing we are offering for 1905 two special, low-priced incubators at \$10.00 and \$6.50 each, the **Farm-Economy** (100-egg capacity) and "Boy's Choice" (50-egg capacity) respectively; also two styles of brooders, the **Storm King Outdoor Brooder**, two sizes, which sell at \$6.00 and \$8.00 each, holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively, and the **Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder**, a new departure in brooder construction that we believe will prove a great boon to poultrymen.

Send Today For Complete 1905 Catalogue and Guide. See Opposite Page.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
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KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome Street.



improvements in poultry shows is the having of better halls or rooms for the exhibits, better benching and cooping, better conditioned and prepared birds for the show room, and a more speedy and thorough plan of judging.

Formerly one or two judges—not exceeding this number—would be employed, and they would continue to score the birds throughout the entire time of the poultry show. Often many of the exhibitors returned home with their fowls without knowing which of them had won. The score cards and awards would follow in their wake. At the present time sufficient judges are usually employed to do the work in not to exceed a day, or a day and a half. This is much more satisfactory and encourages increased exhibits, and enables the exhibitors to spend two or three days' time talking together of the awards after they have been placed. All of these changes and improvements come as the result of care and judgment in pushing to the front one of the largest live-stock interests of the country. The interest in poultry is yet in its infancy, and those who now have it in charge are carrying it on as a business proposition, for profit. When poultry shows are held the management must do as they promise and pay their premiums or they need not hope to have exhibits at a future display. This was the case many years ago, when "dollars to doughnuts" you would never hear from your prize money at all. More than three-fourths of the poultry shows failed to pay any premium money whatever.

The Improvement of Poultry.

Frequently the question is asked as to the best method either of commencing poultry keeping or of improving the present stock, and it is our immediate purpose to consider this matter. With the greater attention now being given to poultry, more especially as to the profitable side rather than the pleasureable, it is essential that the first steps taken shall be on right lines, otherwise they may have to be retraced at great expenditure of both time and money.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT?

The first point which deserves our consideration is—what object has the poultry-keeper in view? Of course, there are

multitudes of farmers and cottagers who keep poultry simply desiring to obtain eggs, as many as possible, and to have a fair quantity of chickens. When this is the case the only thing to do is to select the breed or cross most likely to help in this direction. But where there is a better market for one class of produce than the other, then it is a most desirable thing to make that class the main object, and to regard the other as merely a secondary consideration. What is meant by this is simply that in a district where eggs are chiefly in demand, the wisest plan is to go in for breeds that will give the greatest number of eggs, regardless of whether they have any table properties or not. The latter point must be sacrificed; in fact, it pays to sacrifice it. In the case of table poultry, we must naturally be content with fewer eggs, but then the return comes in the direction of increased meat qualities, and enhanced prices for the same. There are, as we shall show when dealing with the breeds, several varieties which combine egg production with table qualities, though in neither respect do we get quite the same results as with the special breeds.

UPON WHAT LINES?

Supposing that a farmer or cottager intends to go in for poultry keeping, the question naturally arises, upon what lines will he conduct his operations? We have heard, from time to time, glowing accounts of the profit that can be made from poultry keeping, and, if we believed all these statements, there could be no doubt that poultry keeping would be one of the most attractive industries in the country. But the stern logic of facts shows us that the overcrowding of any animals upon a limited area means disease in the long run. I could give numberless instances of attempts made in this direction, but it is unnecessary to do so. In the case of the farmer all that we want is to induce him to regard poultry as an important branch of his live stock, to give them the same measure of attention as larger animals, and under these conditions there is no doubt that poultry can be made an important aid to the general success of his business. But he must observe the same laws as he does with cattle and sheep. That poultry might be kept to a very much larger extent than is now the case can not be questioned. Last year

I paid a visit to Flangers (Belgium) traveling in the rural districts, and there of late years has been a remarkable development of poultry keeping. Hedges are practically unknown in that country and the fowls are permitted to wander where they like, even amongst the growing crops, doing no harm; in fact, not one-thousandth part the harm that wild rabbits do. In the Campine district there has been a great increase in the fertility of the land during the last twenty years, and this is attributed to the number of poultry kept.

COMMENCE QUIETLY.

Reverting to the farmer about whom we have been speaking, of course, questions as to breeds and housing will naturally arise. These will be answered in detail later on, but it may be well here to say that the wisest system of housing is to put the birds in houses or huts scattered about the farm. If these houses can be made portable that is certainly to be preferred. I shall deal with the breeds most suitable for this work in future articles, but would say at once that the best plan is to start quietly, and to buy a pen of birds—that is a cock and eight or ten hens—breeding from these. By so doing the work can be kept in hand, and the ultimate gain will more than compensate any immediate loss.

NO OLD BIRDS.

When we come to consider the question of the farmer or cottager who has already a flock of poultry which he desires to improve and to develop, so much is to the good, because he knows already what is the most profitable branch of poultry keeping in his district. He has only to set himself to develop on these lines. Too often, however, a great number of fowls are kept, sometimes until they die of old age, herded together in one house and allowed to run over the same ground as they have done for years previously. This system is certainly one to be condemned. The first thing he must do is to get rid of every bird upon the establishment more than eighteen months old, and the sooner he does this the better. It will pay to clear his stock down to comparatively small limits, and then to start, in a measure, afresh. This killing off of the old birds is a most important matter, and there is at certain seasons a fair demand for these at decent prices. Then he must

consider his housing system, and the remarks already made will indicate our views in this direction. The great point that we want to emphasize is, no matter what class the poultry-keeper is in, not to attempt too much, but to gradually build up his business.

SMALL POULTRY-KEEPERS.

There is a further class which must not be forgotten—namely, the small urban and suburban poultry-keeper. Many of these will find a great amount of pleasure and recreation in attending to their fowls. The difficulties they have to contend with are chiefly in the direction of limited runs, and upon this point it will be necessary to deal at considerable length because, unless the ground can be kept sweet, it will be impossible to expect that the inhabitants can live in a healthy state. It is wonderful what is done by poultry-keepers of the class here under consideration. This is, however, usually achieved by constant care, by attention to small details, and by frequent change of the stock. Here again, if it is possible, the best plan is to link poultry-keeping with, say, cottage gardening, dividing the amount of space available into two portions; one to be given up to the poultry for twelve months and the other cultivated, the next twelve months the poultry taking the garden ground and the space thus vacated used for cultivation of vegetables, etc. The reasons for this suggestion will be given in due course, and my present purpose in mentioning the matter is to show how essential it is to think well in advance. There are those who discourage poultry-keeping under the conditions named, but this seems to me a mistake; in fact, some of the most successful keepers of fowls that I have ever come across have been those whose opportunities were comparatively limited. It must be remembered it is possible by keeping six or eight hens that a thousand eggs can be produced in a year, which means upwards of a hundredweight of one of the finest foods that can possibly be found in our households. Such being the case, we are justified in advocating that everyone who possibly can should maintain a flock of poultry. The failures in this direction

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.

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for poultry plants, including plans for buildings and yards, all necessary equipment and every article required for best results. You can buy from us everything you need at lowest prices and get prompt service. A trial order will demonstrate the **profits to you in dealing with us**. Among the exclusive articles we manufacture, that are of guaranteed quality—the best or as good as the best on the market, or your money back, are the following:

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PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES:

Cyphers Colony, 3x6 ft.....\$ 7.00
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Pedigree Egg Trays.

Pedigree Trap Nests.

Cyphers Chick Shelters.

Cyphers Shipping Coops.

Cyphers Egg Cases.

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Complete Medicine Case (10 remedies).

Naperool, a disinfectant.

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Six Places of Business.

In order to handle our increasing business promptly and to save our customers time and money we maintain six places of

business. Inquiries and orders sent to any of these offices will receive prompt attention. Your orders will be shipped

from the branch house nearest you to save you freight.

Our 1905 Catalogue

is the largest and finest we have ever issued. 228 pages, 8x11 inches in size. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More

than 450 illustrations, including latest portraits of 150 best known authors, judges, fanciers, owners and managers of the world's largest

and most successful poultry plants. 120 pages devoted to illustrated description of Cyphers Incubators. Sent free postpaid, to every reader of this advertisement who

will send their name and the names and addresses of two acquaintances who are raising poultry for profit. Please mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets. BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row. NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue. KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome Street.

are more because people attempt too much than the reverse.

SELECTION OF THE STOCK.

The poultry-keeper who desires to succeed in his enterprise must necessarily be constantly anticipating the future, and, as in all other pursuits, be ready for times and seasons ere they arrive. Neglect of this ordinary foresight explains why so many people make a failure of their lives. It is better to select the stock birds in the early autumn, when they can be purchased at a cheaper rate than later on. Surplus fowls are then plentiful and breeders are willing to sell at rates which would be impossible when their yards are denuded of all save the very best, retained for other purposes. Many beginners make a mistake in the time of purchasing, in that they wait until the breeding season has come, and have either to be content with inferior specimens or pay enhanced prices.

TREATMENT OF MALE BIRDS.

This leads me to point out an important question as to the treatment of male birds for breeding. Many poultry-keepers make a mistake in that. Immediately they buy a new cock bird he is mated with the hens, perhaps weeks before it is intended to set any eggs. The result is that he is by no means so virile, nor are the embryos nearly so vigorous as would otherwise be the case. This is especially true in the case of young birds, and it is a much better plan to keep them apart from hens until about a fortnight before fertile eggs are required, thus allowing him more time to develop and conserve his strength. Many instances could be given in support of this recommendation, but it is unnecessary to enlarge respecting the same.

AGES OF BREEDING STOCK.

The question has frequently been discussed as to the respective ages of birds mated for breeding, and a few words on this subject may not be out of place. It must be remembered that fowls can not be said to reach maturity until they have passed their first year, and this fact has an important influence in our consideration of the matter. To mate up young birds on both sides, say, about six months old, is bound to lead to an enfeeblement of the chickens, even though it may not be apparent. The idea is that fowls should not be bred from until they have passed

their first moult, but there are certain disadvantages by so doing—the chief of which is that hens do not lay as early as pullets, and, if we require spring chickens we must depend upon the latter. To minimize the evils of using immature stock, it is desirable to mate two-year-old cocks with pullets, and, on the other hand, we can use young cocks with hens, providing that both pullets and cockerels have been bred early in the season. It is better when possible to produce breeding stock from matured birds on both sides, simply mating up the youngsters, as aforesaid, to secure early chickens for the table. I am not saying that young cocks and pullets have never been mated together with advantage, for that would be folly, but laying down general principles in accordance with Nature's laws, which should be followed as closely as opportunity permits.—*English Exchange.*

Her Turkey Farm.

"I made \$2,500 last year raising turkeys," said Miss Anita Martin, a young woman who is known in Texas, her native state, as the Turkey Queen.

"Because I live in Texas, however, you must not call my place a turkey ranch. It is simply a well-conducted farm, and others things are raised besides turkeys. In deed, until five years ago we didn't raise our own turkeys even for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

"I began with five hens and a gobbler. You know, I suppose, that a turkey hen almost invariably lays thirteen eggs before she begins to set, and also that she lays two 'litters of eggs' a year. Well, that first year, of the 125 eggs set in the spring all hatched excepting five and I raised 117 birds.

"In the autumn, when my hens laid again, I followed my original plan of buying extra eggs, but was neither so successful in hatching nor the raising, bringing up only 79. Yet 79 and 117 make 196, so when I tell you that I sold those turkeys at an average price of 67 cents, you will see that I had a snug sum for my trouble. As that was my first year the food had cost me personally nothing. My father told me at the beginning to go ahead and raise all the turkeys I wished to.

"However, when the second year began, although I started out with the same six birds, I determined to put myself on a business basis with the rest of my family, so I used a large part of my earnings of

the year before in buying food as well as building fowl houses and yards. Then followed the plan of the previous season in every particular excepting that I added five Brahma chickens—hens, of course—to my flock. These I set on turkey eggs about the same time that I did my turkeys and when they hatched out I gave all the little ones to the chicken hens to mother and turned the turkey hens into the pasture to lay another litter of eggs. This they will generally do in the spring when not allowed to raise the first brood. That spring I raised just 200 turkeys, and in the autumn 234. This time I did not sell all. Instead, I increased my flock to 50.

"From that flock of 50 I sold 1,400, after increasing my flock to 100 and furnishing the table with as many turkeys as the family cared to eat.

"Of course my methods have changed very much since the flock has increased from five to 100 stock birds. I no longer use hens to hatch the eggs, but incubators. I buy the food by the quantity and plant acres and acres of small grain to give them green food. I plant whole fields of shallots and peppers as well as corn and I employ two women and several boys to attend to them, yet, in spite of all these expenses, last year I cleared more than \$2,500.

"The greatest trouble about raising turkeys is with dewes and rains when they are young. Young turkeys should be housed at night in a house or covered yard and not allowed to run into wet grass. As food for the birds I use bread of unsifted, unsalted corn meal, into which a good quantity of red pepper is mixed. As green food for them until they are old enough to look out for themselves I feed

them the tender tops of shallots, chopped fine. After they pass their fourth month I treat them pretty much as sheep, feeding them twice a day, morning and night.

"My birds meet with ready sale and always fetch good prices. I take orders for birds fattened on fancy foods, such as nuts, etc., which are supposed to flavor the flesh, and of course these turkeys bring high prices. I see no reason why other women should not succeed in the work, and would be only too glad to give all the assistance in my power to them."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

50 EGG \$5 INCUBATOR

Everything necessary to complete the process of incubation is included in above price and shipped with the machine—a complete incubator (except the oil). We guarantee the

CYCLE HATCHER

to hatch every strong fertile germ, when directions are followed, or we will refund the purchase price. We have worked for years to perfect this machine and so to simplify it that we could sell it for \$5 with a guarantee so broad that no one need hesitate to buy one. We have reached our goal. Send for our free catalog of the Cycle Hatcher before you buy, or send \$5 and we will ship machine subject to trial, money to be refunded if it don't substantiate every claim we make. Cycle Hatcher, Co., Box 240, Salem, N.Y.



\$225.00 GIVEN AWAY

for Experience and Results in Hatching and Rearing Chickens by Artificial Methods. Anyone may take part in the competition. Simply notify Incubator Editor, Farm and Home, before March 1, that you propose to submit reports for the \$225 cash prizes we offer.

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To help poultry keepers and farmers make more money from their poultry, and to find out the best methods and profits in hatching and rearing chicks by artificial means in comparison with natural methods, this contest is undertaken by Farm and Home. It is the most unique thing of the kind ever conducted and must prove of absorbing interest.

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of this contest will be found in our great Poultry Annual. Send 10 cents now for three months' trial subscription including this great issue, which alone is worth 50 cents. Address

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Chicago, Ill.



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FEBRUARY, 1905.

Editorial Gossip.

The coming show at Hagerstown is to be the winner. Next October the Golden Jubilee will be celebrated with all the zest and hospitality of this famous association. It is needless to say anything in behalf of the show, for those who have attended past ones will fully appreciate what is to come when it is to be covered with yellow metal. The captain of this event, the jovial John C. Cost, is up at nights planning surprises that will surely have encores after the smoke clears away. THE FEATHER proposes to keep its many patrons well posted on the subject, and its one hope is to see enough breeders and fanciers present to make several divisions in the line of march, as well as enough birds to cause them to march knee deep in feathers. Everybody must get busy from now on—and the revival will surely be deep and lasting.

Have you ever thought how nice it would have been if the other fellow had stayed away from the show?

The following paragraph was published in the December number of THE FEATHER in an article on squab culture:

"We have visited a plant where three thousand breeders are said to be kept. We did not count them, but there is an awful lot of them, and it takes a world of feed to keep them going during the breeding season. If there is a plant so near as Philadelphia where eight thousand breeders are kept, we should like to locate it and visit it for the benefit of our readers."

A subscriber writes us that he is pleased to inform us that there is such a place to be found, which we are very much pleased to know. He says that a Mr. Crawford, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., about fifteen miles outside of Philadelphia, has at least ten thousand birds. He also informs us that nearby in New Jersey there are several breeders each of six thousand or more birds. We regret that our correspondent did not sign his name, but we shall look this up for the benefit of our readers.

St. Louis Prize Money.

Those who have not received the prize money awarded them on poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, at the St. Louis Fair, might hasten payment by writing to Frederick

J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis, asking him for their money. It might be advantageous to call the attention of your member of Congress to the delayed payment. To strike while the iron is hot might serve you well at this time; delays have proven dangerous in entirely too many instances of like nature to let us be neglectful of our own at this time.—T. F. McGrew.

At the Minneapolis meeting of the American Poultry Association Mr. George D. Holden was elected President and Mr. T. E. Orr re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. The Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted as American Reds. The salary increase bill was not passed. The meeting adjourned to meet at Hagerstown, Md., next October. There was scarcely a quorum of members to do business, and the question has already been raised as to a legal quorum of the Executive Committee meeting, proving the inadvisability of migratory meetings. The association should have a permanent home and a regular meeting place; these semi-annual tours of officials should be discontinued.

Next month we will publish an incubator and brooder special, and can promise some good things to our readers. Just at the present time many of our readers are wondering how they are to hatch and raise their birds this season, and we feel that we will be of some service to this class of people. The science and practice of incubating and brooding has reached an advanced state of perfection, and the more we know of it the greater will be the measure of our success.

There is a great feeling of respect in this country for the hen, and her ability to hold this respect is never to be questioned, if we are to judge of her sterling qualities in the matter of eggs. A few years ago a great many people questioned the lasting qualities of the production of eggs, and entertained fears of an overproduction. So it is with this class of prophets, and, instead of overdoing the thing with the 200-egg hen, it now appears for the past two winters to be decidedly underdone. Those who were wise enough to prepare for the battle by having a good laying strain of birds, and accommodations for them are now reaping a harvest. It is evident that even cold

storage accommodation has not, up to the present time, put a corner on the egg market. When the subject is looked squarely in the face, you need only to ask yourself the question: Can we produce a sufficient number of eggs to keep ourselves as well supplied as we need be?

Personals.

Mr. John R. Jones, of Suffield, Conn., an advertiser in THE FEATHER, has just won five first at the Springfield Show on Barred Plymouth Rocks and Bantams. This is surely a more than creditable showing, and one that should make Mr. Jones justly proud.

Mr. W. W. Kulp, of Pottstown, Penn., a prominent man in the poultry world and one of our well-known advertisers, has as a result of the New York Herald Square Show a remarkably large list of prizes. In a class of fifty-seven birds entered, Mr. Kulp won four firsts and three thirds on his Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. He also won a twenty-five dollar silver cup at Madison Square Show on his Rose Comb Brown Leghorns for the best display of all Leghorns from the American Leghorn Club. The fourth prize for cockerels; the first, second and third for hens; the first, fourth and fifth for pullets makes up a record difficult to even rival. Twice as many firsts as any other exhibitor proves beyond any doubt Mr. Kulp's claims for good stock. For good, reliable treatment and for stock about whose quality there can be no doubt, one should deal with Mr. Kulp.

The very comprehensive article in last month's FEATHER on the Columbian Wyandotte produced some interesting comments. Mr. Aug. D. Arnold, breeder of Columbian Wyandottes, sent a letter to THE FEATHER in which he mentioned that he had bought the first-prize pair of Columbian Wyandottes at the New York show, paying \$200 for them. This quite assures the quality of his stock, and as he has been getting letters from all over the world about this variety their future appears very promising.

THE FEATHER is in receipt of a very fine 1905 catalogue from Chas. A. Cyphers, manufacturer of Model Incubators and Brooders. The catalogue is printed on heavy enameled paper, and the typographical work is all that can be desired. Besides the many good illustrations which add so much to the attractiveness of the book, there are five color plates showing the different kinds of incubators. Every feature of the management of the incubator and brooder is developed at length, and the best methods for successfully run-

ning a poultry plant are mentioned in detail. Altogether, it is a book that every reader of THE FEATHER should have and one which would prove of much assistance. A copy will be sent, upon request by Chas. A. Cyphers, 316 Henry St. Buffalo, N. Y. When you send your application please mention THE FEATHER.

A very nicely gotten up catalogue of the Prairie State Incubator was recently sent THE FEATHER. The catalogue is complete in every detail and is profusely illustrated with color plates. Every item of interest concerning the Prairie State Incubator is presented in the most pleasing manner, and the truth of the assertions made in the book is attested by hundreds of flattering testimonials. Any reader of THE FEATHER desiring a copy can obtain one by applying to the Prairie State Incubator Company, Box 481, Homer City, Pa.

Editorial Staff of The Feather.

Many years of experience in journalistic work prepared the foundation upon which has been built the present prosperous business of THE FEATHER, the editor of which was connected with the daily press in Washington for a number of years. His association with prominent newspaper men fitted him for the printing and publishing business which he at last adopted. One of several enterprises led to the launching of THE FEATHER. As the result of good judgment and untiring labor, he can point with pride to an organization complete in all the details. No time or expense is spared to bring to successful completion the several undertakings within his grasp.

The value of THE FEATHER as a medium for transmitting information has been proven beyond any doubt. The old saying that a pleased customer is the best advertisement is doubly strong in our case. Every subscriber, every advertiser, all who are in any way connected with us are outspoken in their praise of the quality of this publication.

Special articles by the Editor have been frequently solicited by the Agricultural Department, of the government at Washington, who have had him write for them several farmer's bulletins descriptive of chickens, ducks and geese. The entire circulation of these bulletins now aggregate many millions. There is a continuous demand for them. The illustrations used in these bulletins, all of which are from the pen of the Editor of THE FEATHER, have not only been used in bulletins and books of the Government, but have been used to illustrate state publications along the same lines. All this reflects the opinion of those best able to judge the value of the writings and illustrations.

The many advantages gained through

Special Announcement.

At Boston, Mass., on January 19, Geo. E. Howard, Editor and Publisher of THE FEATHER, Washington, D. C., bought a one-half interest in the *American Fancier*. Beginning with the first issue in March it will be printed at the finely equipped plant of Mr. Howard. There will be no change in the editorial management, but many changes will be made in the *American Fancier* and THE FEATHER that will bring both up to the highest standard of excellence. The *American Fancier* will be the weekly edition of THE FEATHER, while the latter will be the monthly edition of the former. The staff of correspondents engaged will be shortly announced, as well as the business policy of the new corporation.

years of experience is at the command of the patrons of THE FEATHER. To ask information at his hand is to receive his untiring attention. The center of all things to the people of this country is the seat of government. The center of that which is of most value to those interested in poultry is THE FEATHER, the guiding spirit of which is the Editor. He has for years, in season and out of season, labored for the improvement of poultry and the methods that have been of so much value to those who depend upon their success with poultry for a living. More shall be accomplished along these lines in the future. But it is by far better to look back through pride upon a successful past than to weary one's patrons with the plans of the future.

Extended as has been the influence of the past, the feeling now is for advancement along the lines that lead to success. Much of this depends upon the leader, but we are prompted to say we hope for a continued support from our patrons. Depending, as we must, so largely upon the support of others, yet we are fully conscious of the principle that those succeed best who do the most for others. Feeling that the additional success craved for the future must come through the same channel through which the past success has come, a double effort shall be made by the editorial staff, so as to extend throughout the entire country the confidence that has been placed in THE FEATHER.



Our Associate Editor, Mr. McGrew, has been closely allied with the poultry interests of the country for almost forty years. Little of value has transpired along these lines unnoticed by him. There is scarcely a feature of the business to which he is a stranger. There are but few states where he is not known as a writer, judge and expert on all matters pertaining to poultry. His writings have gone into the columns of about all the publications devoted to poultry. For years he has advocated conservative methods, and scarcely if ever has he supported plans that might lead to material loss. Always earnest in the presentation of ideas of value, he has been equally anxious to give advice against embarking into anything that might prove disastrous.

As the author of books, government bulletins, facts of interest for state year books and as writer of leading articles on all the breeds and varieties known to the standard, he has become thoroughly known to poultry fanciers. His constant efforts to secure better poultry throughout the country at Farmer's Institutes has attracted more than usual interest. As the originator of new breeds and varieties of poultry and as the producer of some of the very best exhibition fowls that have ever been shown, he has proven his ability through actual work.

Thus the columns of this journal will be constantly supplied with the best information to be compiled from all these years of experience.

So much of success in the poultry business depends upon one's ability to make the best use of every minute of time and in the selection of methods. That he who may best present the facts as they exist at the present time will serve the almost countless number of those who are interested in the growing of poultry goes without saying. He who misleads or off-sets for gain is an enemy to the future of poultry. At all times, in season and out of season, it shall be the untiring effort of those who guide the policy of THE FEATHER to have it a mine of information for all who study its columns in the interest of poultry.



GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor



T. F. MCGREW, Associate Editor

Our 1905 Calendar.

THE FEATHER represents every phase of the poultry and pigeon industries. The following is our 1905 calendar of the good things which are to come in THE FEATHER. Each number will be carefully prepared, and only the very best of everything will be published. We ask our readers to carefully look over the list and see how well we have planned our year's work. Each issue, in addition to the program outlined, will contain many other interesting articles on various subjects by well-known writers. The regular departments of THE FEATHER will also appear in each issue, as heretofore, and a special effort will be made to increase the number of illustrations. We would suggest that you send in your subscriptions as early as possible, so as not to miss a single issue for the next year, as we do not keep back numbers and we can seldom supply them.

MARCH—Incubating and Brooding.

The leading article of this number of THE FEATHER will be on the subject of INCUBATING AND BROODING. These articles will be contributed by writers of experience, who have made a success of their work, and all phases of the subject will be gone into thoroughly and to the point. Appropriate illustrations will accompany the articles.

APRIL—Raising Chicks.

The important subject of RAISING CHICKS will be the theme of this number. The topic has been extensively written about in the past, but there is always something new to learn, and we believe the readers of THE FEATHER will have a treat in what we have prepared for them. The chick makes the show and market fowls, and to raise them successfully means success in the end.

MAY—Waterfowls. Practical Side of Turkey Raising.

The May number will tell a whole lot about WATERFOWLS. Each writer will, in his own way, tell just how he raises ducks and geese by the thousands for market and practical purposes. This is a great part of the poultry business, and everybody should be interested in the subject. A considerable portion of this number will be devoted to the PRACTICAL SIDE OF TURKEY RAISING. The latter subject will be handled by experts who have made a success in growing our national table fowl.

JUNE—Bantams.

This month we shall tell all about the tiny little fellows known as BANTAMS. There is no denying the fact that these little aristocrats play a very important part in the poultry business. In the show room they are as big as any other fellow and everybody acknowledges them king of their kind. It is fascinating and profitable to raise Bantams properly.

JULY—Ornamental Fowls.

Another of the interesting sides of poultry culture is the raising of ORNAMENTAL FOWLS. We shall undertake to tell a great deal about all kinds of Ornamental birds, how to raise them in confinement, their management and care. This subject will please our numerous readers, and no pains will be spared to make it the most comprehensive treatise ever published.

AUGUST—Egg Breeds.

The all absorbing question of the practical side of poultry keeping is the egg question. In this month's FEATHER we will talk about the EGG BREEDS, the best and most pronounced types, descriptions, classifications, and proper conditions for handling for best results. Special writers have been engaged for this important subject, and no one interested, in however small a degree, should miss this particular number of THE FEATHER. It is a particular subject for particular people.

SEPTEMBER—Suitable Houses for Poultry.

When one is thoroughly interested in poultry keeping one must necessarily be interested in SUITABLE HOUSES FOR POULTRY. For little attention is given this subject and many failures in the business might reasonably be traced to negligence in this connection. We are having plans made of houses that will suit all kinds of poultrymen, from the smallest to the largest, and the subject will be treated at great length.

OCTOBER—Winter Laying Fowls.

From a profitable standpoint in poultry keeping, and to make the most out of the business one should know well the WINTER LAYING FOWLS. To get eggs when eggs are worth something puts the balance on the right side. Some well-known writers propose to tell in THE FEATHER all they know about WINTER LAYING FOWLS, and just how to get the eggs when they are needed the most. Watch closely for this series and you will solve the problem of the 200-egg hen.

NOVEMBER—How to Train and Exhibit Poultry.

Many fine birds are beaten through the ignorance of the exhibitor. Too often has the best bird met defeat in the show room from lack of condition. This month some of the most skilled exhibitors will write in full just how to TRAIN AND EXHIBIT POULTRY, and thus help everybody to bring out the fine points of their fowls to the best advantage.

DECEMBER—Dressing and Marketing Fowls.

Prices for dressed poultry are greatly governed by the way it is marketed. The expert shippers, men who grow poultry for this purpose, will talk on DRESSING AND MARKETING FOWLS, how to kill, pack and ship. It is a most important subject and you should be up on it in every detail.

JANUARY—New Breeds.

There have been many new breeds of fowls added to the list during the last few years, and we propose having the foremost breeder of each kind tell us about the NEW BREEDS, and just for what they are qualified. This will be a very instructive subject to all readers of THE FEATHER, and will help make history.

FEBRUARY—The American Breeds.

THE AMERICAN BREEDS will be the next series of articles, and while so much has been said in the past about them, a greater amount of good things will be said of them in the future. Every lover of fine fowls, whether he is a partisan of this class or not, will welcome this series of articles. The most proficient authority alone will be trusted with his particular favorite, so we will be guaranteed only the best.

PIGEONS

The Runt Pigeon.

There has been so much written of late with reference to the Runt Pigeon, both as an exhibition pigeon and for use as a squab grower, that we think it may not be out of place to give some information as to this, the heaviest variety of pigeons. The common heavy Runt that is shaped and marked much like the Homer Pigeon is what was originally known as the Spanish Runt. In addition to these, there is the Leghorn Runt, which carries its head rather erect, very full in breast, a drooped

of them will go as heavy as four and three-quarters and five pounds per pair. The Blue should be uniformly clear in color with black bars across the wings and a band of same near the end of the tail. The Silvers are same except that they have brown instead of black bars. The Blacks and Whites pure in color throughout. The broken colors an admixture of black and white.

The one overwhelming, practical property of this breed is their size. This should overbalance all the requirements of

can do so in one season by breeding a Runt to a rough legged Pouter, the latter, of course, having plenty of erop and good marking, to counterbalance the want of these properties in the Runt. Some of the specimens thus bred will measure eight inches in limb; and though, unfortunately, they never show much, looking more like four than eight, still such results are sometimes worth securing."

It might be possible that the Runts shown at St. Louis had some Pouter blood in them which influenced the feathers on the shanks. However, the greater portion of all the Runts kept are used for squab growing, and so long as this is the case there will be more of an effort looking toward size and good, vigorous producing qualities than will be paid to shape or color qualities. At the same time, those that are placed in the exhibition hall should be carefully selected for their large size and beauty of plumage. In the growing of Runts, the greater size may be obtained by only allowing the parent pair to feed and care for a single young, the nest companion of the young pair being transferred to some other pair of pigeons so that they may be very strongly fed and more quickly grown to a full, vigorous size.

The Leghorn Runt or Hen Pigeon is more valued by squab growers than is the common or Spanish Runt. These pigeons are fully as heavy in size, very closely feathered, and very full and plump in breast. They have one advantage over the other Runt, which is very much in their favor. This is the carrying of the wings and tail well up from the ground, thus preventing their becoming soiled, which is often a very disagreeable feature with the common Runt. These are so large that they walk around with a waddle like a duck. The Leghorn Runt or Hen Pigeon is more sprightly in its movements and much more active in caring for themselves. These are being used in some parts of the country for producing squab growers true bred and the odd ones crossed with Homers are producing very desirable cross bred pigeons that are used as squab growers. Those engaged in using them in this way inform us that they believe they would prefer the Leghorn to the Spanish Runt if they could have them in sufficient number to supply the demands.

The Burmese or Florentine Pigeon which has very much the same type and carriage as the Leghorn Runt, is an old time pigeon that is bred in numerous colors and markings. In fact, they are almost as prolific in coloring as are the family of Tumblers. In writing of them an early day authority states that for want of knowledge or information from which to trace their ancestry, they are compelled to conclude that they are offshoots of the Leghorn Runt. While these three varieties of pigeons seem to be classed as all belonging to the same family, or near in kin, there is no denying the fact that there are many peculiar differences between them.

wing, and an elevated tail. This Runt is quite like the Burmese or Florentine Pigeon in shape. Some writers believe that the Florentine and the Leghorn Runts are of the same manner of breeding. The illustrations, however, show the Burmese with a much longer beak than is usual with the Florentine or Hen Pigeon as it is often called.

There are a number of kinds of Runts mentioned in the several original publications on pigeons. One known or called the Friesland Runt, had curly feathers somewhat like the Frizzled Fowls. They are evidently crossed with Frill Backs or some other type of pigeon.

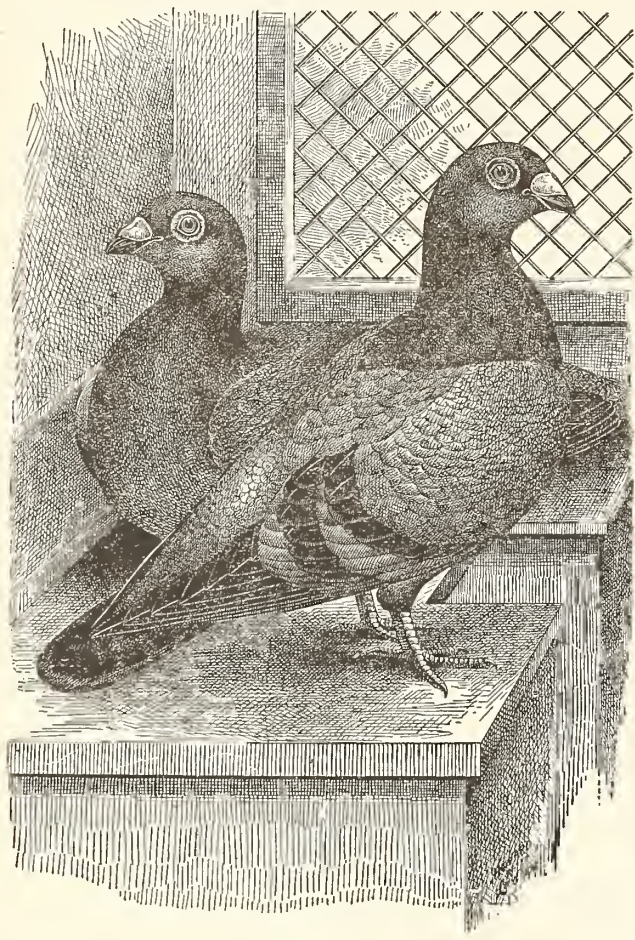
The Runt Pigeons as we now have them are bred in five separate colors, blue, silver, black, white, and mottled. The greater part of all these are the Blues and the Blacks. The Whites and other colors are rather scarce. Blues and Silvers might be classed together, as they are very much alike, except that the Silvers are lighter in color.

A pair of good Runts for exhibition should weigh over four pounds, and some

color. At the St. Louis poultry display there was some little contention over some of the Runts that had feathers down their shanks. This reminded us of the fact that Mr. Robert Fulton states in his pigeon book as follows:

"There can, we think, be very little doubt that the Runt is either the parent, or at least one of the parents, of the Pouter, and this fact gives it a special interest to the fancier. It is still the only bird that can practically be crossed with that breed; a cross we not only have used ourselves, but know several other breeders to use also. In every case the progeny, though apt to be too thick and Runtish, and needing care in selection after, are unmistakable Pouters, and the length of feather and even limb gained by the cross is very remarkable. For these purposes the Spanish Runt must be employed, being long in flights and tail; and those who wish to obtain such length

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.



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No money until you are satisfied that it cuts easier and faster than any other. (not return at our expense. Isn't this better for you than to pay cash in advance for a machine you never tried? Catalogue free.

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two Highest Awards at St. Louis World's Fair. Makes best food for egg-production. We will send you a Mann's Latest Model on

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Worth dollars in thousands of homes. Tell you how to treat diseases. Feed and care for poultry with success. It illustrates and tells all about over 45 varieties farm-raised Thoroughbred Fowls and quotes most reasonable prices on stock and eggs. Mailed for only 6c. in stamps.

JOHN E. HEATWOLE,
Box D, Harrisonburg, Va.

Express Agent, Harrisonburg, Va. To whom it may concern: Mr. J. E. Heatwole, breeder and shipper of fancy poultry, is personally known by me, and by the public generally. He is thoroughly reliable and can be depended on. Yours truly, GEO. E. SHUE.

Imperial Pekin Ducks

Our birds have been carefully bred and selected for the past thirty years from originally imported stock and stand unrivalled to-day for size and beauty. Send for illustrated catalogue to JAMES RANKIN, Maple Farm Duck Yards, South Easton Mass.

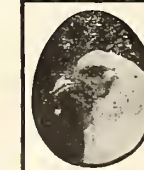


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That's how they live and thrive. You can't have healthy, profitable fowls or stock and have lice too. Let

Lambert's Death to Lice

take care of the vermin and you will be more busy taking care of the profits. Makes sitting hens comfortable. Sample 10 cents; 100 oz., \$1.00 by express. "Pocket Book Pointers" free. D. J. Lambert, Box 247, Apopka, R. I.



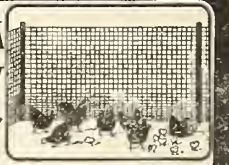
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Write Us What You Want. Do It To-Day.

CASE BROTHERS,
16-22 Main St., Colchester, Conn.

Encouraging Experience of One Squab Raiser.

Editor Squab Department:

Dear Sir: In response to your request that beginners in the squab business tell of their experiences, I beg to submit ours.

We were so much impressed, in the summer of 1902, by the literature sent out by some widely-advertised squab companies that we decided to investigate for ourselves. We wrote to commission houses in half a dozen cities, and found that a demand for squabs really exists. We were fortunate enough to procure some pure-bred racing Homers from fanciers in a neighboring city. As we

knew nothing whatever of the care of pigeons, the next step was to get information. After examining sample copies of numerous poultry journals, we found that THE FEATHER answered our requirements. We have found it and Bulletin No. 177 our all-sufficient guides.

We have bought Homer stock from time to time, and have also experimented with common pigeons, but at the close of the second summer, after keeping a careful record, we disposed of the latter. They averaged about half as many squabs, which, with the same food and care, were never equal in size to the Homers. We keep the mated pairs separated from the unmated birds, and keep a record of the band numbers of parents and their young that are saved for breeders.

We have prevented lice by means of tobacco stems and carbolated lime. Have found that coarse sand, oyster shells, charcoal, salt and cleanliness will keep the birds healthy. It takes considerable courage to ship as "fliers" handsome, healthy-looking breeders, but we have so culled out several pairs whose young had soft canker. And, by the way, if anyone can tell a preventive and cure for that trouble, I think we could raise ninety-five per cent of all squabs hatched.

Our first squab house was a high poultry house, 10x18. By putting in another floor we made a two-story structure. The new house is 24x14 and two stories high, with three flying pens extending over the roof, the fourth fly being at the end of the building. We have spent most of our spare time the last two years in building houses, flying pens, and furnishings. At present we have one hundred pairs of mated Homers, and eighty unmated birds almost old enough to mate. We expect the coming season to raise enough youngsters to fill the unoccupied pens.

Not long ago I read a pamphlet telling how to make \$500.00 a year off a town lot with fancy poultry; we expect to make \$1,500.00 off our lot with Homers, and are working to that end.

This is an agricultural district, so we are able to buy wheat and corn at farm prices. Have succeeded in buying peas at the canning factory at \$1.00 per bushel, and have imported Kaffir corn and millet seed from Kansas in one thousand-pound lots at a cost of ninety-four cents each per bushel. Our food for this year has averaged about eighty cents for each pair. Our Homers have raised on an average ten squabs per pair, which have cleared us a little over one dollar.

MR. JUSTUS H. STUCKRATH.

Doing Quite Well.

Ramier, Oregon.

Editor of The Feather:

Some time ago I became interested in raising squabs, and I wish to get the best information I can in regard to the matter. I got one dozen pairs of squab breeders last August, guaranteed extra mated Homers. They began moulting in the latter part of September, and by the end of November were seemingly in fine condition. Up to this time, December 22, no sign of mating or nesting. One died about a week ago. Have concluded after reading your book that it had not molted properly. My nesting house is 10x10, kept clean. Flying pen 10x18; 10 feet high. Am feeding red wheat, peas, buckwheat, cracked corn, and some rice. They have plenty of fresh water for bath and to drink, which flows continually from a spray nozzle to keep the surface clean and fresh. Do you think I have everything all right for best results?—W. E. N.

Homers that change their home in the fall are not likely to nest and have young before the following spring. This is equally true of all kinds of pigeons. If

The dealer who sells lamp-chimneys to last, is either a shrewd or an honest man. **MACBETH.**

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

your lofts produce in March they will be doing as well as can be expected of them. Your housing, care, and feeding are all right. Look out for proper mating and avoid having unmated or odd pigeons in the loft when nesting time begins. One odd bird or an unmated pair may destroy all the eggs or young in the nests. Be quite particular as to this.

Shows and Associations.

The Little Valley Fanciers Association will give their first annual exhibition at Little Valley, N. Y., February 14-17, 1905.

The Dunkirk-Fredonia Fanciers Association will hold their annual show in Dunkirk, N. Y., February 2-7, 1905. Mr. Wick Hathaway, of Madison, Ohio, will judge the poultry which will be scored, and Mr. Charles E. Lang, of Buffalo, N. Y., will judge the pigeons.

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.

SQUABS sells for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to \$1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in ONE MONTH; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our FREE BOOK, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,** 289 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

INCUBATORS BEATEN Better hatches. Stronger chicks. Much less expense. No failures. The Perfection Hatchery System is Safe, Sure and very Easily Managed. Interesting book free. **F. GRUNDY, MORRISONVILLE, ILL.**

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Winners at Madison Square, 1905 Triumph Strain White Wyandottes.

If you have not bought that breeding cockerel yet, let me have your inquiry. I offer some choice ones bred direct from our Madison Square Winners. Prices a matter of correspondence.

Harry W. Britton, Moorestown, New Jersey.

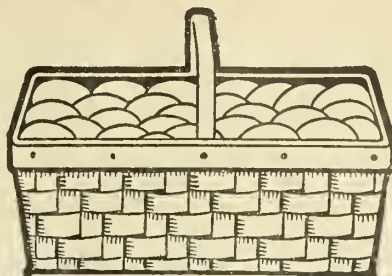
Won at New York, Boston, Pan., &c., **WHITE IND ANS POULTRY HOUSES** Catalogue P free. **W. H. BUCKNELL, JR., New York.**

LITTLE CHICKS

The only book published that tells how to successfully hatch and rear little chicks. Written by the most Practical Poultrymen. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Circulation free.

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40¢ a Doz

There's a Way To Make Poultry Pay

When eggs are 40¢ a dozen and broilers are 50¢ a pound most poultry-raisers have neither to sell. The way to make poultry pay is to have eggs to sell in the winter, when eggs are high, and broilers fat and ready for the early demand at the fancy prices that early broilers bring.

HARVEY'S Cut Clover Hay

makes poultry pay. Analysis shows that it contains many useful chemical elements necessary to the production of eggs. It aids the digestion and assimilation of other foods, and furnishes materials for muscle-building that makes healthy, strong, vigorous fowls—the kind that take "top-notch" prices. As a winter feed it is the best substitute known for the grubs and worms fowls find in summer. Increases egg-production—produces a higher grade of eggs.

HARVEY'S Electric Poultry Food

is a ground grain food made of many kinds of grains in proportion as extensive experimenting has proven most valuable. It is a perfect, well-balanced food, equally good for young chicks and growing fowls. A mash made of **Electric Poultry Food** and **Harvey's Cut Clover Hay** will assure good growth of young stock, a large production of eggs, and a healthy, vigorous flock.

HARVEY'S Mixed Grains

meet the needs of a first-class grain feed. It is mixed with great care from a variety of selected grains and is especially suited to all kinds of poultry. Harvey's Cut Clover Hay, Electric Poultry Food and Mixed Grains furnish you an "ideal bill of fare" for your fowls.

There's a way to make poultry pay—feed the right way. The progressive poultry-raisers who have learned how to do this are coining money in their poultry pens. Our free catalogue will tell you the way to make poultry pay. It lists a line of supplies you ought to know about.

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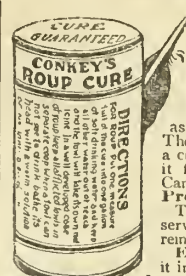


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1890 It hatches a strong, vigorous chick from every good egg put in it. You raise more of them, 1905 than if hatched in any other incubator or under hens. It is absolutely self-regulating. No supplied moisture. **HUNDREDS HATCH EVERY EGG USED** **PRICES BELOW ALL COMPETITORS** Don't take our word, but write our patrons. Among those, doing this with our incubators are Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kan.; Mrs. W. F. Graham, R. R. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia.; G. F. Blankin, L. B. 64, Luther, Mich.; Bert S. Robinson, R. 3, Urbana, Ohio. Send for FREE catalogue, giving others in every state. Don't keep it if it doesn't suit in every respect. Sold on **30 DAYS' TRIAL** **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.,** Box 108 **SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**



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as long as the fowl can see to drink. The only remedy that guarantees a cure—your money refunded if it fails. Death to Colds, Roup, Canker in chickens, turkeys, pigeons. Prevents as well as cures.

The original remedy, years of service prove it the best—the only remedy good enough to be imitated.

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The Complete Catalogue and Poultrymen's Guide for 1905, to be issued by the Cyphers Incubator Company, the last forms of which are now being printed



(ready for mailing January 1), will contain twenty photographic reproductions of gold and silver medals awarded the Cyphers Incubators and Brooders in England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Bohemia and other foreign countries. This book, which is to consist of 212 pages, 8x11 inches in size, and contain many interesting and valuable features relating to "Poultry Keeping for Profits," will be mailed free to those of our readers who will mention this paper when writing for a copy and will send the Cyphers Incubator Company at their home offices, Buffalo, N. Y., the names and addresses of two neighbors or friends who are interested in making money with fowls.



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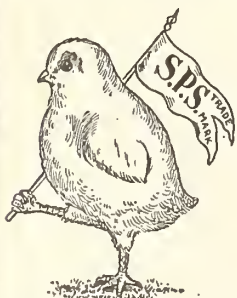
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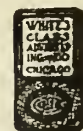
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error in the Thermometer you use in your incubator will result in the destruction of many eggs.
All the leading incubator makers use
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Will your incubator hatch a setting of eggs with one-half the oil you now use? Will your wick burn 21 days without trimming? Will your regulator control the flame, raise or lower it as required? Will your burner burn without charring wick, overheating, causing liability to fire? Will your machine save half the time, half the labor, half the cost of operation? Put on this outfit and it will do even more. It will make your old machine do better than it ever could do, besides save you many dollars and much annoyance. Its combined damper and flame regulation alone saves half the oil. Its burner saves danger from fire—can't overheat. Its wick saves trimming—never needs it. Its regulator controls both flame and damper (see cut); this avoids too high or too low a flame.

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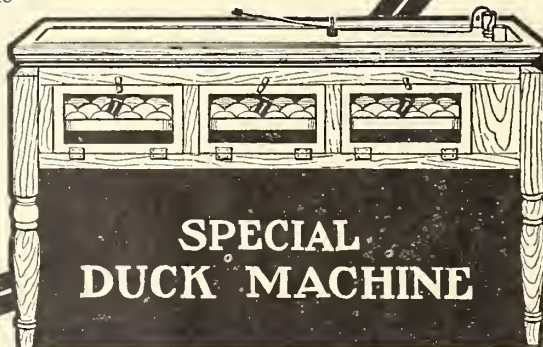
In addition to the regular *Prairie State Incubators* we make special machines for special purposes; for ducks, geese, etc. Herein we illustrate the *Prairie State Special No. 288 Duck Machine*, built to meet the requirements

of those who raise ducks exclusively or on a large scale, and want a machine that is reliable. The same approved general principles of construction employed in our regular

Prairie State Incubator

have been followed with slight modifications, especially in the matter of ventilation, to meet the requirements of duck eggs. The egg tray and egg chamber are deeper than in the regular hen-egg machines, and there is more room in the nursery. Has capacity for 288 duck eggs. May also be used for hen eggs, with a capacity of 400 eggs. The specialist will find our special machines for special purposes "just right." Write for illustrated catalogue describing our full line of machines and supplies. *Prairie State Incubator* is winner of 385 first prizes.

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YOUNG CHICKS



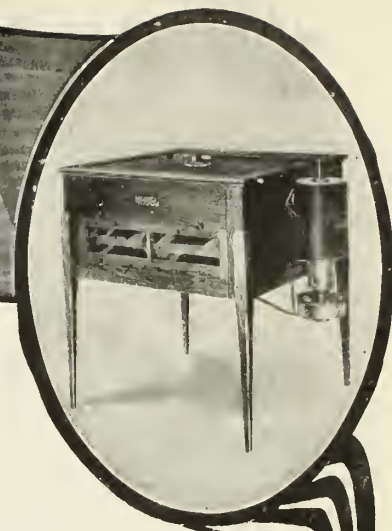
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The Machines That Are Supplanting Other Makes on the Large Utility Farms

Making a Front by extravagant and false claims and **Making Good** are two very different things. The Model **Makes Good** on every point claimed for it.

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Patent applied for.

There can be no stronger evidence in support of my claim for the superiority of the Model over all others than is in the fact of its adoption by the market poultrymen, whose profits are regulated by the percentage of eggs hatched, and who are using it exclusively, replacing other makes at great expense.

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One of the large farms changing over this month is that of Messrs. W. H. & John C. McCormick, Yardley, Penn. Here sixty-seven Cyphers incubators will be replaced with Models.

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PINE TREE CHICKEN HATCHERY

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Buff Plymouth Rocks

Single Comb White Leghorns
White Wyandottes

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Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.

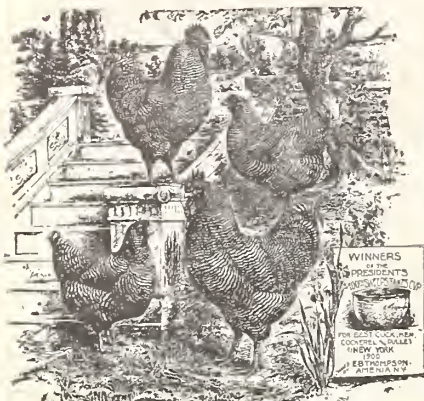
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Send for my new descriptive catalogue.

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At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Jan. 5-10, 1903,
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Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45.
Collie Pups.

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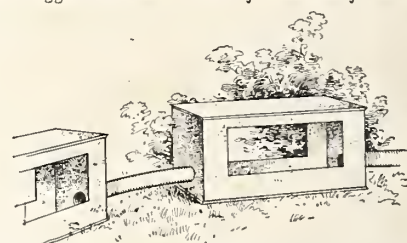
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Made in two sizes, No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 2 will make more heat and light than any No. 3 burner, and use 20 per cent less oil. The *Acme Trip* burner saves $\frac{1}{2}$ the oil for incubator use, because regulator turns flame up or down as needed. Can't over-heat or char the wick. The *Acme Wick* requires no trimming, is special close woven and twice as thick as other wicks, and encased in seamless metal tube with composition burner tip. As the oil passes through this composition, it is purified and converted into gas, burning with an intense heat and a brilliant light.

NO SMOKE - NO SOOT - NO OFFENSIVE ODOR

These wicks are for the *Acme Burners* only, and will last from 30 to 60 days for incubator use and 12 to 18 months for ordinary house use. *Acme Burners* fit any lamp. Give size of lamp collar when ordering. The *Acme Automatic Gas Valve* saves 75 per cent of gas for incubator use, because the regulator turns the flame down or up as needed. Burner tip can be located any distance and in any direction from the valve. For instance, burner can be placed under brooder hover and the valve remain on outside where it can be readily connected with regulator. Price of *Acme Burner* with wick, either size, pre-paid, 75c. Price of *Acme Trip Burner* with wick, either size, pre-paid, \$1. Price of extra wicks, either size, pre-paid, 10c each, 3 for 25c. Send for our complete catalogue of the *Acme Compound Regulators*, *Acme Automatic Lamps*, showing our latest combined damper and flame regulation, *Incubator Pictures*, including the famous

PEERLESS INCUBATOR AND BROODER PLANS

Nearly 100 photographic views showing step by step every stage of Incubator and Brooder construction. It's free, send for it now.

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Winning at the Past Seven Club Meeting Shows more Prizes, Cups and Specials than all competitors combined; winning at Chicago the last Club show, in the Largest Class ever shown in America. 1st and 5th cocks, 4th and 6th hens, 1st and 4th chicks, 3d pullet, 1st pen, 3 cups and nine other specials. At New York, 1904, with different birds, 3d cock, 4th hen, 1st and 2d chicks, 4th and 5th pullets. No pen shown. The three 1st Prize Males and 3d New York Cock will head my Pens this year. Eggs from Assorted Pens, \$5.00 per 13; \$9.00 per 26; and I guarantee seven fertile in every setting.

ARTHUR TRETHAWAY, N. Wells St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description

Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock.

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W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

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BUFF COCHINS CHAMPIONS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

1st cock, 1st pen, 2d cockerel, etc. As I do not intend to exhibit again this year, parties who desire high-grade Cochins for exhibition at Chicago, New York, Boston, or minor shows, can secure them at moderate prices by writing to the

HOLMHURST POULTRY YARDS,
DR. J. J. HARE, Prop. Whitby, Ont., Canada.

Incubators on 30 Days' Trial.

The kind that cannot fail. The World's Best. We manufacture the largest and most extensive list of first-class Business Incubators and Brooders in the world. Large, handsome illustrated catalogue and poultry guide with poultry house, brooder house and incubator cellar plans, etc. Free. Send for a copy at once. Address,

THE STANDARD F. C. INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 7,
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Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting.

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 1000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of B. or W. Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Only 2 sittings sold to one person. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Book your egg orders early, and I will send when wanted.

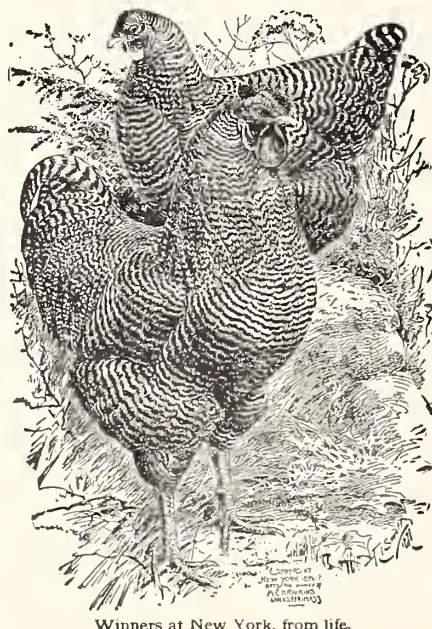
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man)
KIRKWOOD, MO.

COTTAGE FARM.
H. S. BALL, Proprietor,
BREEDER OF
Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Also Buff Cochins, White Cochins, White Japanese and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

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300 Awards
New York, Hagerstown, Washington.
16 Varieties of Poultry.
Berwyn Poultry Association,
BERWYN, MD.
J. FRED KEEFAUVER, Secretary.
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Winners at New York, from life.

Poultry Printing.

The egg season is here again, and it will pay you to be equipped for it. Circulars cost but \$1.25 per 100, \$1.75 per 250; Letter-heads or envelopes \$1.40 per 250; Labels and tags 60c. per 100, postpaid. Complete samples 2c. B. P. Rock and S. C. White Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 13. John Engel Jr., 90 Komorn St., Newark, N. J.

Greider's Fine Catalog

of Prize-Winning Poultry for 1905. This book is printed in different colors. Contains a Fine Chromo of life-like fowls suitable for framing. It illustrates and describes 60 varieties of poultry, ducks, geese, etc. It shows best equipped poultry yards and houses—how to build houses sure for diseases; Best Lice Destroyer how to make hens lay; poultry supplies and such information as is of much use to all who keep chickens. Prices of eggs and stock within reach of all. Send 10 cents for this noted book.

B. H. GREIDER, RHEIMS, PA.

BIGLER'S POULTRY COMPOUND

A guaranteed cure for Cholera and Roup, and the Greatest Egg Producer on Earth.

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Price 50 cents a package, postpaid, and your money back if they fail to give satisfaction. We want a reliable man with horse and rig in each locality to act as agent either on salary or commission.

Send for terms and contract.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From high scoring Barred Rocks \$1.50 for 15. As good as others ask \$3.00 for. Stock at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular free. Address

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"AMERICA'S BEST BUFF WYANDOTTES."

Our Buff Wyandottes have a record of "Best Display" under Orr, Drevenstedt, McGrew, Shepherd, Denny, Mattison, Rockenstrye, Ball, Brown, Pierce, Butler and Crocker. A record not attained by any other flocks. A record in the strongest classes ever shown. Our record this fall is a good one—at Cambridge, N. Y., we won five firsts and at Hagerstown we won all five firsts. Fine Exhibition and Breeding stock for sale. Special sale for the next 30 days; 10 good females and 1 male for \$25.00.

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protected from fraud and substitution by the

SMITH SEALED

Smith Sealed Leg Band.

Note large numbers. No duplicates. Prices, 12, 30c; 25, 50c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50.

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THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd.,
Dept. C, Battle Creek, Mich.

FAVEROLLES.

Salmon Faverolles, Ermine Faverolles, French Faverolles, The King of Utility Fowls. Hens that Lay All Winter. Chickens that grow to four pounds weight when twelve weeks old. Send stamp for circular that tells all about them. I have recently imported the best strains of Faverolles in Europe, over 300 selected birds. Salmon or Ermine Faverolle eggs from \$3 to \$6 per dozen.

Dr. A. H. PHELPS, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Also High-class Bantams.
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WILSON'S
New Green Bone, Shell and Vegetable Cutter for the Poultryman.

Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

A NEW BOOK.
"999 Questions and Answers." By Frank Beck, is a new book of 150 pages, which tells all you wish to know on the important questions and answers of the poultry business. The regular price is \$1.00. But by sending us 75 Cents we will send you the book and The Feather a whole year.

GEORGE E. HOWARD, Publisher,
714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

BUFFINTON will sell eggs at \$3.50 for 100 from fairly good stock of Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, and R. I. Reds. Take as many kinds in one order as you wish. Send for circular.

Rowland G. Buffinton, Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

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10 men in each state to travel, tack signs, & distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary \$75 per month, \$3 per day for expenses. **KUHLMAN CO.,** Dept. H, Atlas Block, Chicago.

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B. P. ROCKS,
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No man's fowls are better than mine. 15

Eggs, \$1.50,
from stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

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Agent for Cornell Incubators and Peep O'Day Brooders.

Royal Incubator

One Hatch Free

So easy to operate and so certain to please that we send it 30 DAYS FREE.

Pay for it if you like it. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 yr. 10c.

ROYAL INCUBATOR CO.,
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HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

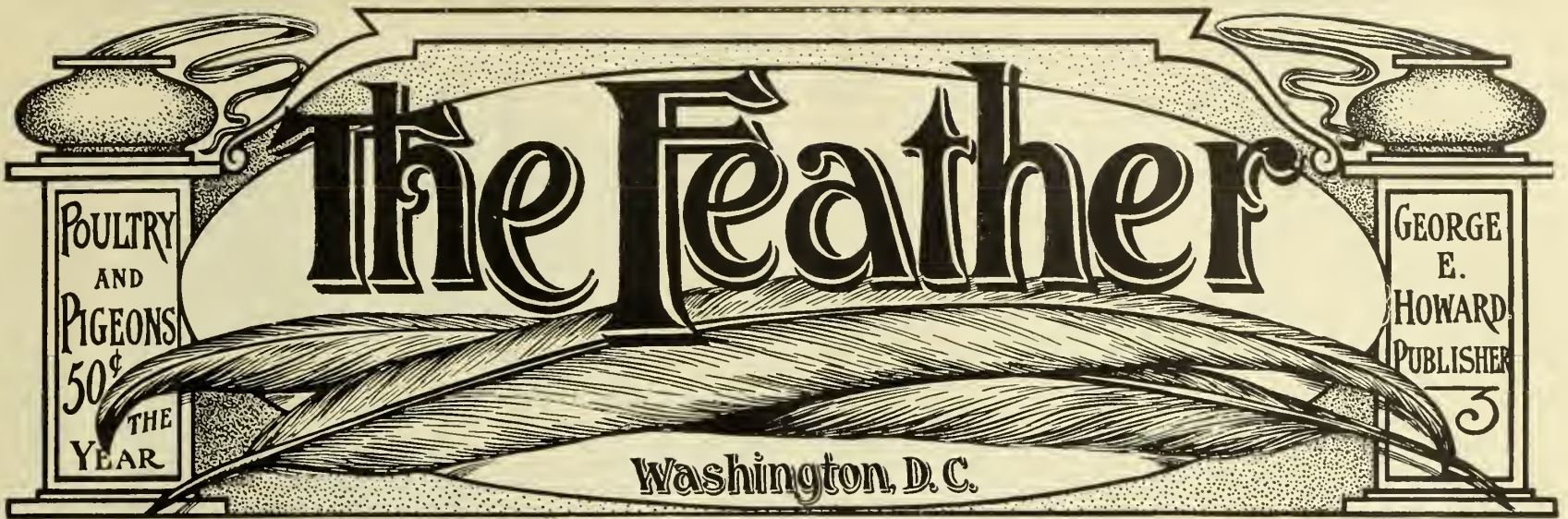
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SHOW BIRDS
THAT CAN WIN IN ANY COMPETITION.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows than all other. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.



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Volume X.

Washington, D. C., March, 1905.

No. 6.

ARTIFICIAL METHODS.

The Use of Incubators and Brooders for Raising Poultry.

The use of the incubator has become so general that almost any persons, young or old, who are in any way acquainted with the poultry business feel that they are fully able to handle and manage all the machines and appliances that are in any way connected with the growing of poultry through artificial methods.

The great improvements in all these appliances has made it possible for everyone to have an incubator and brooder of a construction that is best suited to their demands, and have as well a machine so perfectly complete and of such simple construction as to make the handling of same more of a pleasure than an inconvenience. This same is true of many of the brooders now upon the market. The only advice at the present time is that the purchaser shall follow absolutely the rules prescribed by the manufacture of each machine, for by so doing there is very little chance of failure and the greatest assurance of success.

Whenever it is possible it is always best to have an incubator cellar.

If this can be properly built underground of a construction that will provide reasonable warmth and protection from the cold blasts of winter and at the same time protect from the influence of the hot rays of the sun during the summer, there will be but little trouble in having proper ventilation, moisture, and heat within the incubator. Where this can not be provided for, one must keep the incubator in the most convenient place it is possible to provide.

It would be a loss of time for us to go into a description of the construction and handling of incubators. The voluminous catalogues furnished by all the manufacturers represented in our advertising columns will furnish more extended and better information along these lines than could possibly be given in the small space that can be set apart in the crowded columns of any journal with its single subject.

BROODING THE CHICKS.

In the selection of the eggs to be used in the incubator this same rule should

apply as is necessary for the selection of the eggs for the setting hen. The records of the past five years go to show that not to exceed fifty per cent of all the eggs placed for incubation under hens, and in the machines as well, produce living chicks. Not more than fifty per cent of the chicks that are hatched throughout the country are grown to maturity.

In other words, not to exceed twenty-five living chicks are grown from each hundred eggs that are made use of for the purpose of hatching. While many people look surprised when this statement is made to them, a careful inquiry into the conditions of your own poultry farm and any of your neighbors' will go to prove that the above is correct. The most fertile eggs come from poultry that are actively engaged digging, hunting and scratching continually for their living. This produces a vigorous condition that works to the advantage of the fertility of the product. The least per cent fertility in the eggs always occurs during December, January, February and March. A noticeable improvement over December and January comes in March. After the beginning of April the very best of results are gained. Those who provide the most natural conditions during the months of December, January, and February gain better results and a larger per cent fertility than is gained by those who do not provide equally good surroundings for their poultry.

Fowls that are kept confined without exercise produce less per cent fertility than do the poultry allowed to run at large and scratch for their own living during the winter months. The best results come from the poultry that is kept properly housed and actively at work through the entire daylight hours.

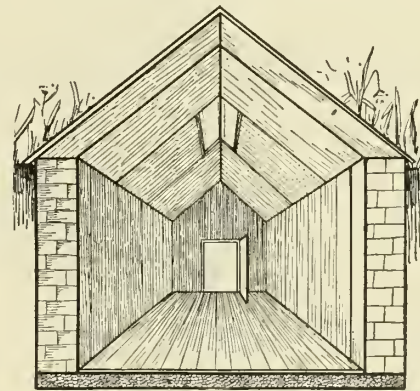
Always select medium-sized, uniform, regularly-shaped eggs for incubation. Attractive-appearing, small eggs of the proper size and form are most likely to give the best results. Place them in the incubator as directed by the manufacturer and follow the rules laid down for the handling of the machine.

Do not hope to gain the best results if

you neglect or experiment with the machine. Follow the rules of heat and ventilation. Do not attempt to experiment unless you are willing to accept the bad results that usually come to those who attempt to handle the machine other than as directed.

BROODING THE CHICKS.

It is much more difficult to successfully grow the chicks in the brooders than it is to hatch the fertile eggs in the incubator. While the use of the incubators is absolutely artificial and foreign to Nature's methods, a successful hatch is usually gained if the proper care is given to the handling of the machine. The artificial brooding of the chicks is much more foreign to Nature's laws, and, therefore, much more difficult to successfully cope with. Too much heat cooks the life out of the young chicks; too little heat chills



INCUBATOR CELLAR.

them through and through, causing many ailments from which they quickly die. The happy medium of heat, the proper degree of heat, and the steady continuance of this proper degree of heat is the only absolute rule for success.

The brooders must be so handled and cared for as to keep it absolutely free from the presence of dampness, insect vermin, or disease. The degree of heat must be regulated absolutely in accordance with the measures laid down for same. When this is an assured fact, the only other necessity for success is the proper care and feeding of the chicks.

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

There are so many kinds and makes of chick food on the market at the present time at most reasonable prices as to remove all necessity of improper feeding of the young chicks. The dry-grain ration,

as recommended by so many, is strongly exemplified in the several kinds of grain sold under the name of chick food for young chicks. The use of this provides every food necessity for the young chick. This is a mixture of grains, grit, meat, and vegetable foods of the most approved character for the sustenance and growth of the young chick. Where one wishes to provide their own food supply from the products nearby or of their own production, it is a very easy matter to have finely cracked or broken wheat, oats, and corn with a very little millet-seed and some fine sand for grit for the early period of the young chick's life. So soon as they are old enough, wheat, hulled oats, cracked corn, and a little millet-seed may be given to them. For a meal of mash food we should always prefer the cooked Johnny cake, which can be made the same as cornbread. Any kind of meals may be used for this. The best, however, is a mixture of ground meal, finely ground oats, with all the husks or hull sifted out, and some wheat middlings. This mixed with either milk or water, a few of the infertile or clear eggs from under the hen or the incubator stirred in, and a little baking-powder added to make it light, is one of the most beneficial foods that can be prepared for the young chicks.

Above all things, never feed any wet or sloppy foods. Do not allow the brooder to become soiled or dampened from water or the scalding milk or wet foods. Keep the interior of the runway of the brooder perfectly clean, dry, and free from the influence of sour or spoiled food of any kind. When the brooder chick foods are made use of there is not so much necessity for grain food. When the chicks are run out upon the grass they can make their own selection of this, and when the weather or other conditions will not permit, provide them with some very short cut-grass, clover, or vegetable tops of some kind. It is always best to cut this into very small particles with a pair of shears. Long pieces of grass or green food of any kind is likely to clog up the crop or passageway from the crop to the gizzard.

One of the most dangerous happenings to the brooder chick is the presence of bowel trouble, from whatever cause it may come. It is the most prevalent danger of all, and more chicks are destroyed through this agency than from all other causes combined. Too much heat, too

little heat, dampness, cold or exposure are all prolific causes of this trouble, all of which must be provided against. When wet or sloppy foods are fed they produce the same trouble. Sour food causes indigestion and fermentation in the crop, and thus creating the same trouble. Avoid all these dangers and care for the chicks in a good, common-sense, every-day fashion and feed them as chicks should be fed, and you should succeed with the handling of brooder chicks.

It is quite as necessary to apply the same rules and methods of growing the chicks with the mother hen. They are subject to the same elements, the same drawbacks, the same troubles as the brooder chick. Proper care and proper feeding is the only known method to be followed whereby one can be successful in caring for and growing poultry of any kind, no matter whether it be chickens, turkeys, ducks, or geese.

Will An Incubator Pay Me?

This is not a common question nowadays. It comes sometimes from the *small breeder* who has previously depended upon his brood hens. But he wants to expand; he would like to sell more eggs, and serve his patrons earlier in the year. He doubts not the value of an incubator, but whether he himself could make a success of hatching chicks artificially. He feels his experience with incubation with hens has in no way fitted him for running a machine.

Really this is a fear inspired by ignorance, which would be quickly dispelled after one practical experience with the *Prairie State*. The fact that many amateurs obtain eighty-five and ninety per cent hatches the third week after uncaring their first machines is proof enough to satisfy any person.

A *Prairie State* Incubator makes a breeder independent of his hens, especially when hatching non-sitting breeds. Then he has eggs and laying pullets to sell at just the time when they are most in demand.

The incubator eliminates danger from vermin and many contagious diseases that may be contracted from affected hens supposed to be healthy. Raised in a brooder, the chicks are safe from rats, hawks, weasels and other enemies.

There are many other arguments which will naturally occur to the fancier who wants to expand. A *Prairie State* will help him save many valuable eggs and at the end of the year the fancier will be dollars ahead, glad to testify that an incubator did pay and sorry to admit that he waited so long, and missed so much profit by doubting his ability to successfully operate a *Prairie State*.

Then there is the "beginner." He may be the city man with some ground, more or less; but he would like to own some pure-breds for the sake of their eggs and flesh. He is just the man who needs an incubator and brooder. He hasn't the time to waste worrying with a fidgety, irresponsible hen. He can have eggs the year around; he can have pullets ready to lay in October, and if he hasn't use for all his eggs his family needn't move out of the kitchen door to sell every one at a premium over market prices.

The city man can concentrate his flock into a smaller space and still have plenty of exercising ground for his hens and pullets if he owns an incubator and brooder. If he gets the best eggs for hatching and allows no lousy foreign hens to run with or visit his flock; if he keeps incubator, brooder and roosting house clean, sanitary and in good repair; if he feeds cleaned grains and fresh, unsoured mash, success, satisfaction, pleasure and profit are his. Many a city "chicken crank" has graduated into an enthusiastic commercial raiser, making thousands of dollars a year. The incubator and brooder gave him the start.

When he graduated did he abandon the *Prairie State* Incubator or the Brooder? No, sir! He just added and added to his equipment year after year as circumstances demanded. Why? Because the *Prairie State* paid him when he had only fifty

chickens. Certainly it would pay him when he had 50,000.

PRAIRIE STATE DOUBLE LOOP SYSTEM.

This plan of brooding is used by most of the larger plants in this country. The hot-water stove and pipe system has demonstrated that it is a success in every way, especially in effecting a great saving of time and attention on the part of the operator. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices upon this system. Give us the dimensions you require and we will send you estimate sheet at one. We have a large plumbing department in connection with our factory and are prepared to cut and fit all pipe ready for putting up when it is shipped to you.

We send a blue-print with the system, giving full and explicit directions for fitting together, building brooders, etc. We furnish the only system with regulator attached, and can provide heater, pipes, expansion tanks, regulator, draw-off cocks, unions, valves, etc. We guarantee the best materials to be used and that they are put together in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. We have equipped many of the largest brooding plants in the country with uniform success.

In connection with the Double Loop System we strongly advise the use of our *Indoor Brooder Style D*, as the change from the incubator to the large brooder is too violent for the best results. It is, of course, not possible to maintain as uniform temperature under the large pipe system as in a small brooder, and it is therefore safer to keep the chicks in the smaller brooder until they are old enough to stand a little variation.—*From Annual Catalogue Prairie State Incubator Company.*

Conditions for Success with Brooder Chicks.

So much has been written about the care and feeding of brooder chicks that it seems as if the whole matter had been very thoroughly gone over, but it is "the

old, old story, that is ever new," and as the hatching season approaches there are many beginners who will read of it for the first time.

Most beginners when they have hatched out a batch of chicks give a sigh of relief and think they are on the high road to success, but they soon find that their troubles have but just begun. Hatching the chicks is but half the battle, if, indeed, it is half the battle, as many a poultryman, who has rejoiced in good hatches by either hen or incubator, has afterward learned to his sorrow.

If there is a nursery under the egg trays, and it does not become too crowded, leave the chicks there until the morning of the twenty-second day, when they will be nicely dried off and quite lively. Then carefully remove them to the brooders which have previously been heated to about 85 degrees. If 75 or 100 chicks are placed in one brooder the temperature will rise to about 95 degrees, where it should remain for the first week. The question of what temperature to keep the brooder is one which bothers many persons, but no reasonably intelligent person need ever make a mistake if he simply will watch the chicks, as they are the best possible guide. If they are just warm enough they will lie around perfectly contented and sleep without getting on top of each other. If too warm each chick will try to go off by itself and pant; if not warm enough they will crowd up in a bunch, and the colder they are the closer they will crowd.

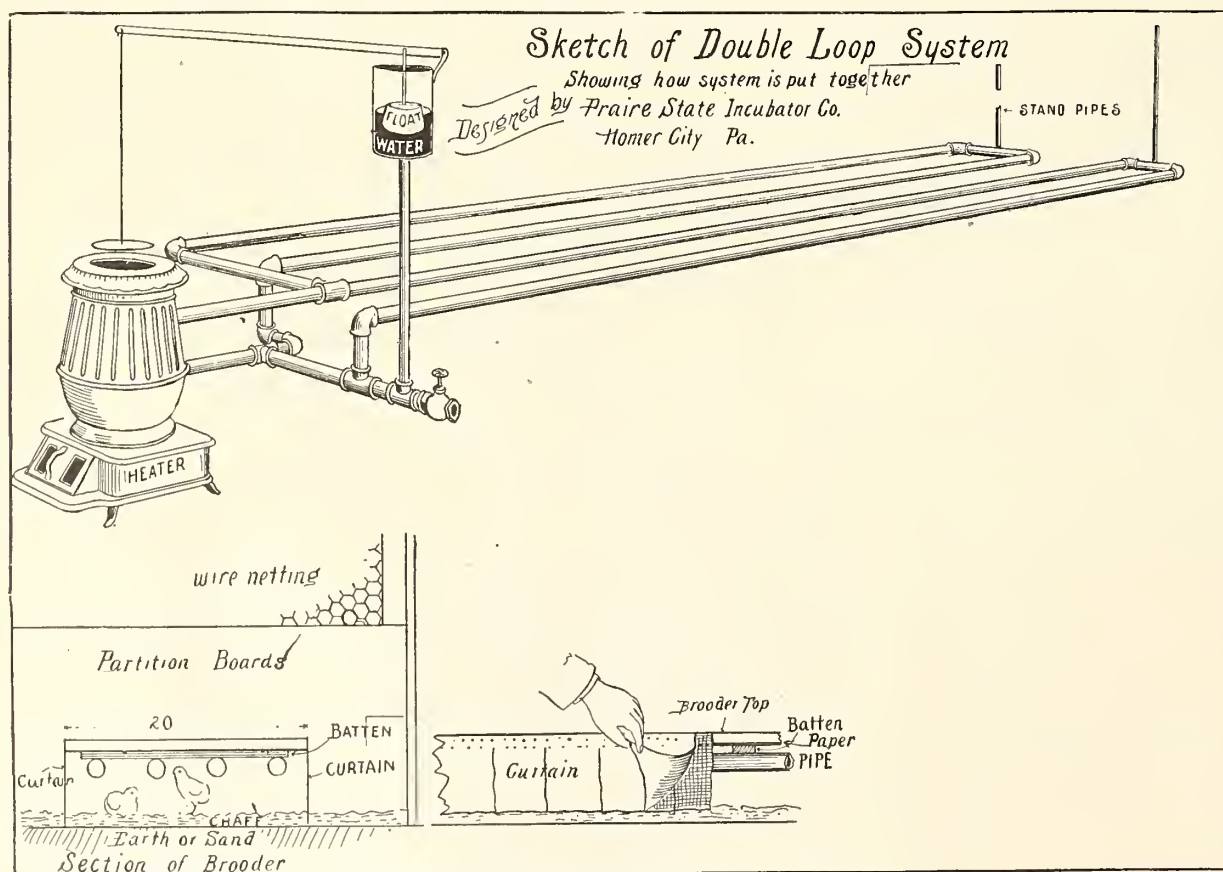
Have the chicks well covered when transferring to the brooder, for if they become chilled it will lay the foundation for bowel troubles and other derangements, which, though not apparent for several days, will show itself later, and may result in serious loss.

The number of chicks placed in one brooder varies with different persons; some succeed with 100, but the smaller the flock the less likelihood of loss. One hundred can be successfully kept in one brooder until they are about a week old. After that they will crowd and trample on each other in the brooder, even when there is plenty of heat, and many of them will be overheated and stunted, laying the foundation for disease, which in a short time is likely to end in their death, or at least deter their proper development.

After the chicks are a week old gradually reduce the heat of the brooder a degree or two each day, until at the end of the third week it stands at about 75 degrees. If the chicks are in a brooder house that is heated about 75 degrees they may then be moved into boxes or cold hovers. If the brooder house is not heated they should be kept in the brooders until they are well feathered out, but after the third week the temperature of the brooder should be reduced to about 60 degrees. That is, taking the temperature when there are no chicks in the brooder. The heat from the bodies of fifty chicks three weeks old will raise the temperature of a brooder about 10 degrees. Thus gradually reducing the temperature of the brooder will harden the chicks; they will not feather out as rapidly; they will be much stronger, and the mortality less than if kept warmer.

When the chicks are three or four weeks old they should be sorted, and all the weakly ones and those which have not grown as rapidly as the others placed in a flock by themselves. This will give them a chance to grow, while if they are kept with the more active ones they will be trampled on and their growth further retarded.

After the chicks are five or six days to a week old they should be let outdoors in the open air every fair day for a short



THE DOUBLE LOOP SYSTEM OF THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.



THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.'S SPECIAL.

time, no matter how cold the weather is. Do not let them hump around and become chilled, but make them hustle, either chasing after choice morsels of food or by chasing them. This is one of the secrets of success. The run in the open air creates an appetite, and causes them to assimilate their food. Chicks so treated will eat what will cause hot-house chicks to lay over on their sides. Do not attempt to force chicks by heavy feeding unless they can be let out on the ground nearly every day.

Now we come to feeding. The cricks should not be fed for at least forty-eight hours after they are hatched. Just before leaving the shell the chick takes into its body the large unassimilated remnant of the yolk of the egg, and this is sufficient to sustain the life of the chick for several days. The yolk is drawn upon to supply the chick's need, and as the chick gains strength the yolk is supplemented more and more by food from external sources, and, nominally, at the end of perhaps a week the yolk has all been absorbed. If from abnormalities, inherited weakness, overfeeding, or other causes, the chick fails to assimilate the yolk, it decomposes and poisons it, causing bowel trouble, and finally death. It will be noticed that very few chicks die before the end of the first week, but here the trouble begins. It has been our practice for several years not to begin to feed the chicks until they are at least forty-eight hours old, and our loss from bowel trouble has been very light. Some persons advocate the withholding of food for seventy-two hours, and this certainly can do no harm.

If the chicks are well hatched and the brooder kept at about the proper temperature any rational method of feeding will raise them, but have a method. For ourselves we prefer a dry food ration. It is a mistake to feed young chicks soft food—they do not need it any more than old chickens, and cannot stand it half as well. It is not always the soft food alone, though, that makes the trouble, but the way it is fed.

In many cases it is thrown on the ground and gets dirty and filthy, and in other cases it is put on a board or platter and kept clean; but more is loaded on the board or the platter than the chicks will eat at one time, and in the course of an hour or two it becomes sour and indiges-

tible, and for these reasons is not healthy. But even if it were fed right, that is, kept clean, and the proper amount given, the chicks will gobble it up in a few minutes, and will then stand around and wait for the next meal, while if they are fed some kind of grain it will keep them busy for several hours hunting and scratching for the grain.

The first feed for the little chicks should be fine grit and a very little millet seed and whole wheat. Give your little chicks just enough food when you give them their first meal so they will get a good taste of it, and do not feed them over twice the first day you start feeding them. On the second day feed them three times; after that until they are about four weeks old feed them a very little four times each day, and be sure all the food is well cleaned up before each meal. If you feed them oftener than this you may overfeed them, and that is just what you want to avoid. Keep the chicks hungry enough so that they will enjoy their next meal, and see that they run after you at feeding time instead of you running after them. Better let the chicks go hungry for a few hours than to overfeed them one minute; but be sure to give them all the food they will eat in the evening, as it will have to last them twelve hours.

After the second day and until the chicks are ten days old, we feed them equal parts of whole wheat, cracked corn, and millet seed. After the tenth day and until they are four weeks old feed them equal parts of whole wheat, coarse cracked corn and buckwheat, and during the fourth week add oats. Twice a week add a little millet seed to this.

The floor of the brooder should be covered by a depth of two inches with either fine cut clover hay, sand or chaff, and the food scattered in this. This will make the chicks hunt and scratch for the food, and will give them exercise, which they must have to do well.

Green food is another important aid to good health, and plenty of it should be provided for the chicks. If the chicks are cooped upon fresh grass the problem is easily solved, because they will help themselves. However, the January, February, and March hatched chicks cannot have access to fresh grass, hence a supply of green food must be provided. Cabbages, lettuce, mangel, wurzels, and onion

tops all make a good green food, which for the baby chicks should be chopped fine in a vegetable chopper. As soon as the grass begins to grow the lawn mower trimmings are an excellent green food supply, and the same can be said of weeds from the garden, which are easily obtained. Both ground beef scraps (or some other form of meat) and grit should always be kept before the chicks. Grit in the gizzard to grind the food is a most important factor in preventing indigestion and looseness of the bowels. Coarse sand will answer the purpose very well until the chicks are a week or ten days old, but after that some coarser material must be provided.

Do not allow the chicks to get any water until the morning of the fourth day, but after that water should be kept constantly before them. In cold weather the water should be slightly warmed. See that the water vessel is clean, as filthy drinking water is the cause of many sick chicks and old fowls as well. Have a certain time to feed and water your chicks, and always be on time. Regularity and cleanliness are very essential in the poultry business.—R. D. SANDO, Potsdam, Ohio.

What Counts in an Incubator?

Some of you will say it is "Bill Jones'" make of incubator; others will say it is "Sam White's." But the truth is, it doesn't make much difference whether it is Jones' or White's, if the thermometer isn't accurate. The best incubator made can not produce results unless it is kept at the proper heat, and no incubator can be kept at the proper heat unless it has a reliable thermometer.

Most of us consider a thermometer as a little piece of glass tube filled with mercury and with certain graduations on the scale. We take it for granted that whatever this thermometer says is so—but it is not unless it is a *good* thermometer.

There is just as much difference in

Jourgen's at \$250.00. They both look about the same, but there is a big difference. Just so it is with thermometers. Two thermometers which look exactly alike may be entirely different.

One may pass under the scrutiny of five pairs of eyes and the other may be carefully examined by fifty pairs. One may have had the series of delicate testings which are required to make an absolutely accurate thermometer, while the other may have been made by a cheaper method. One may have ordinary lead glass used for the bulb, and the other the most expensive imported Jena bulb glass.

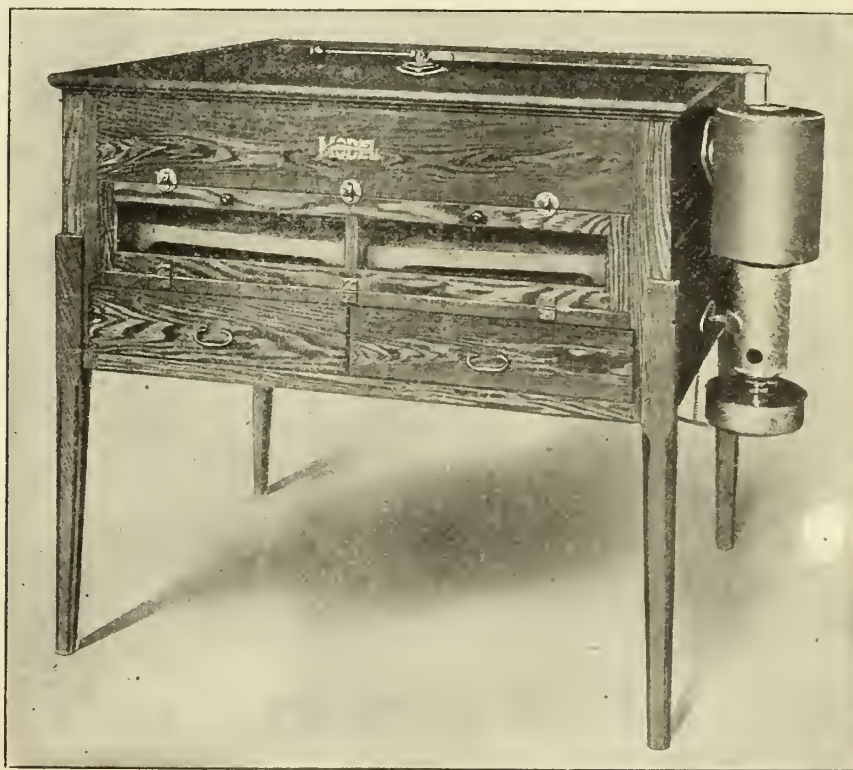
One may be made on certain scientific principles which guarantee that the mercury will recede promptly as the temperature decreases, while the other may be made as an ordinary thermometer is, so that the mercury would recede lazily when the thermometer was not in a vertical position, thus showing a higher temperature than your incubator really has.

We know a company who have devoted a great deal of time and money experimenting along this line, who have been very successful in producing a thermometer in which the mercury will recede promptly when the thermometer is placed in practically a horizontal position, as it must be in an incubator.

You might not think thermometer making is a very important matter, but you must remember that these small tubes are drawn in lengths of 300". That the bore of some of these tubes is so small it is impossible to insert a human hair in them, and that this bore must run absolutely uniform throughout the entire 300". Do you now see why thermometer making is different from ordinary manufacturing?

In some thermometers the capacity of the bulb is one thousand times as great as the capacity of the bore. This means that any error caused by the contraction of the bulb is multiplied a thousand fold.

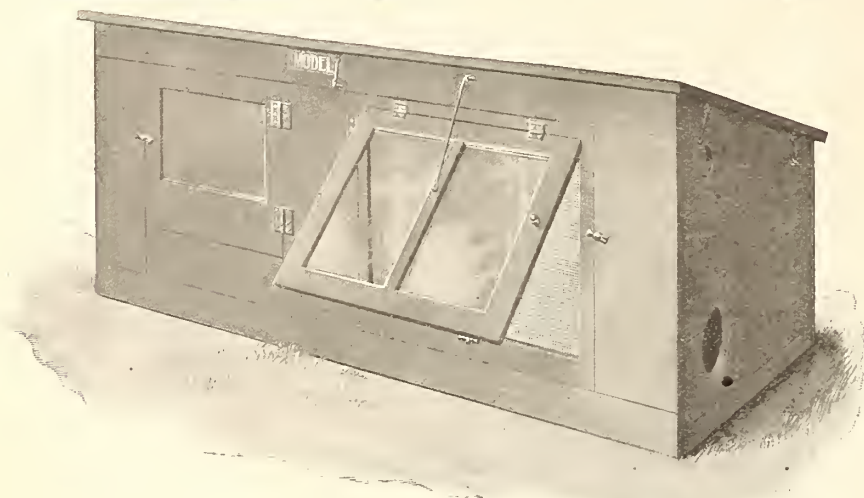
You know glass contracts with age. In order to have a permanently reliable in-



CHAS. A. CYPHERS NEW MODEL INCUBATOR.

thermometers as there is in watches, although there isn't as much difference in the price. You know you can buy a good watch with a gold filled case for about \$10.00, and again you can buy a

strumment it is necessary that every tube be seasoned or aged for a certain length of time. In order to do this the manufacturer must carry in his seasoning vaults out \$30,000 worth of thermometer



CHAS. A. CYPHERS NEW MODEL BROODER.

tubes. It takes a large company to be able to do this and an honest one, too.

Speaking of an error, caused by contraction, being multiplied a thousand fold—there is no gauge or instrument by means of which the proportionate size of the bulb to the bore can be determined. The accuracy of the thermometer, therefore, depends upon the eyesight and experience of the operator.

When you buy an incubator you can examine the details, workmanship and general construction of the various makes and determine for yourself which is the best machine, but with thermometers it is a different question. The value of a thermometer depends entirely upon its accuracy, and its accuracy depends wholly upon these things we have told about which do not show in any way in the finished product.

You can not tell a reliable instrument from an unreliable one, and there is only one thing for you to do, and that is to insist upon having a thermometer that is made by a company which has had the most experience and a company which is backed by a good reputation.

Taylor Brothers' Company, Rochester, N. Y., have a reputation of fifty-three years standing, which has been well earned by living up to the spirit and letter of their motto and trade-mark—"Accuratus."

Construction of the Model Incubator.

I stated last season that in selecting the design and mode of construction of the Model Incubator I had drawn from the experience gained in the past seven years, during which time I had manufactured many thousands of machines, which had gone to every country, and which had been operated under every climatic condition. This experience enabled me to make valuable improvements which have stood the most severe test to which an incubator can be put, that of the most critical of poultrymen—the men who are in the business for a livelihood. As the season advanced, other improvements were worked out, and the 1905 Model stands pre-eminent as the most successful hatcher.

The exterior of an incubator has little to do with the hatching qualities as long as it is new, but it has much to do with the durability. Many woods are used with fair success, depending on how they are put together. It is most desirable, however, to have a wood that will be influenced the least by heat and moisture, and that will hold a glue joint well. Most operators, and especially those who have

large hatching rooms in which they take considerable pride, prefer a machine that is well finished and presents a handsome appearance. For these reasons I have selected chestnut, invariably buying the old or first growth. This lumber, when kiln-dried, has no equal for withstanding the combined effects of heat and moisture. For holding a glue joint it is superior, and is very largely used on that account in "built-up work" in piano making, where a permanent joint is absolutely essential, and where a wood is required that is but slightly affected by humidity. After a season's trial I feel more than satisfied with the selection. I have yet to hear of a single instance where a panel has swollen or checked, or a joint opened. It costs nearly a third more than soft pine, which I formerly used, and being hard wood is more expensive to work, but the results are proportionately satisfactory.

In framing the incubator, the joints on the fronts and sash are made with long tenons and mortises, carefully fitted and glued. The panel boards are only two inches in width, and are firmly secured with screws. The lumber used is all thoroughly seasoned and kiln-dried, and with this construction no natural condition of heat or humidity in a house or cellar in any climate can possibly warp a panel or open a joint.

The pride I feel in making my incubator a handsome machine is an additional reason for selecting chestnut, which being a hard wood takes a handsome natural finish. Each machine is given a coat of filler, one of shellac, and two of varnish, and then rubbed to a satin finish. No handsome incubator could be devised, and no more durable one obtained.

The Model Incubator is built with extra heavy double walls. The space between the inner and outer cases is filled with the most efficacious insulating material that is practicable to use. Above the heating chamber there is a four-inch space packed with my well-known system of laminated cotton and strawboard. This is constructed by placing several layers of cotton between sheets of strawboard, each layer of cotton thus holding a large amount of confined air, while its own substance possesses a low degree of conductivity. With the walls thus heavily built and insulated the Model will keep its temperature easily in a room as cold as it is practicable to handle eggs. While I do not advocate such usage, I have seen the Model successfully operated in practically an open shed, with the outer temperature very close to zero. This is not good practice, but it shows what can be done with the Model when better facilities are not available, and the efficacious man-

ner in which the incubating chamber is insulated.

The heater is constructed of the best grade of galvanized iron, double seamed, flanged and riveted together. Solder is not relied upon in any particular to hold the parts together. The central flue and exhaust are especially close fitted and permanently secured, and are guaranteed to be absolutely smoke-proof. The mica through which the flame is observed is adjustable, so that a new piece can be readily slipped in place should it become dimmed by usage.

In beginning my independent business, I spared no expense in securing special flanging and setting down tools, and the finished Model heater is as close fitted and substantial as though it were one piece of metal. There is no comparison in value between this heater, moulded in shape to fit as one piece, and then firmly riveted together, and a heater made up of a combination of castings and sheet metal loosely bolted together, and leaking lamp fumes into the fresh-air flue at every connection. There are no nuts to work off and allow the parts to come apart. The Model heater is designed for durability and there is scarcely any limit to its life.

Similar to my previous design of safety heater, the Model is heavily insulated with an asbestos jacket, and placed entirely outside the incubator. This asbestos jacket is laminated, containing many series of air-cells, and effectively insulates it and preserves the heat. This arrangement of the heater also renders the Model Incubator absolutely fireproof.

In making an automatic heat controller for an incubator there are three elements or factors to be considered: First the *thermostat*, which furnishes the motive power; second, the *transmitting device*, which delivers the movement from the thermostat to the heat reducer; third, the *heat reducer*, which deflects the surplus heat from the incubating chamber.

All devices for transmitting movement have been long known and have become "fixed laws of mechanical movement." The knife-edge bearing with the *one direct transmission*, adopted by the principal scale manufacturers, is by far the most simple and permanent, when delicacy of adjustment and accuracy in deliverance are required. Any effort to compound this movement by the use of a secondary lever simply results in a varied and uncertain deliverance, and a positive action is rendered impossible. The direct transmission being the best, I still retain it in the New Model Regulator.

The deflector, or waste-flue, with its free-swinging valve, presents the least possible friction, and is therefore the most dependable. This method of heat reducing has been adopted by nearly all incubator manufacturers; is, therefore, of common use, and needs no lengthy description.

Liquid thermostats are subject to changes with the barometric pressure and are therefore unreliable. The metallic thermostat, whether designed on a sluggish or an active principle, is never influenced by changes in the atmospheric conditions other than changes in temperature. It can be constructed in many ways, and with as many degrees of efficiency; but its utility lies in the amount of movement given off for each degree of heat, and its uniformity of action. The thermostat having the greatest utility is therefore one which gives off the greatest amount of positive movement, i. e., the *largest movement compatible with uniformity*. I have secured this in the greatest degree in my *New Model Thermostat*.

This thermostat, like the old, is composed of four leaves of metal having a

greater coefficient of expansion than the two pieces of steel to which they are riveted. On the old, a flat leaf of aluminum was employed, and sliding rivets or ties were used to bring the aluminum to a bow at the center. The curve of the bow took up four-fifths of the movement given off by the difference in expansion of the two metals. In the New Thermostat zinc is used, as it has a greater coefficient of expansion than aluminum, and under the present arrangement has equal uniformity of action. To enable me to use a thinner metal than heretofore, and, therefore, one more sensitive to changes in temperature, I have flanged the zinc leaves to give them strength, similar to the flanges on the steel strips. They differ in this particular, that wherein the steel strips have flanges their entire length, the zinc leaves have the flanges cut away at the middle, which allows them to bend and draw away at the center from the steel strip. Being firmly riveted at the ends, and flanged from the end to the center where it is cut away, the movement of the zinc toward the center by reason of its greater expansion is *carried in a direct line*, and no portion is lost in forming a bow, as formerly. While this thermostat is a trifle less rigid than the old, it is equally as positive in action under the conditions under which it is used. *The deliverance of movement at the escape valve or deflector is more than four times that of the old thermostat. It is, therefore, more than four times as efficient.* Moreover, in the old, the two sliding tie-rivets at each end had a tendency to bind, and change the arc of the bow; and it sometimes required considerable adjustment before it would settle to uniform work. Owing to the straight lines and freedom of movement of the leaves in the new thermostat, it *always returns to the same point at the same degree of heat.* With its large positive movement, this thermostat makes a regulator as *Sensitive and as Accurate as a Thermometer.*

Other things being equal, the incubator that has the best temperature regulator will give the largest and most uniform hatches; for the reason that all vital action requires a certain amount of heat for its due performance, and can only continue within a particular range of temperature; between the limits of which it is excited by the additional application of the stimulus and depressed by its abstraction. This is no less true of the embryonic life than it is of the adult.

In the adult animal, heat is obtained by endowing the body itself with the means of generating warmth, through the combustion of the food stuffs eaten; and this heat generated within the body is subject to incessant regulation, through the refrigerating powers of the animal organism. This natural and powerful heat regulator maintains the temperature of the healthy adult to a fraction of a degree at all times, varying not more than one-half of one degree from one meal to another. Let the vital action become impaired, and the temperature quickly fluctuates. We witness the sub-normal temperature of impoverishment and weakness, and the high temperature of fevers and other devastating diseases. While this phenomena is the direct result of the derangement of the vital functions of the adult, it may be observed in the development of the embryo under the influence of an abnormal temperature.

Heat is the immediate stimulus that arouses the sleeping energy of the germ to vital action, and the embryo is dependent upon external sources for the warmth necessary to its full development. If the temperature averages but slightly below normal, the development of the embryo is

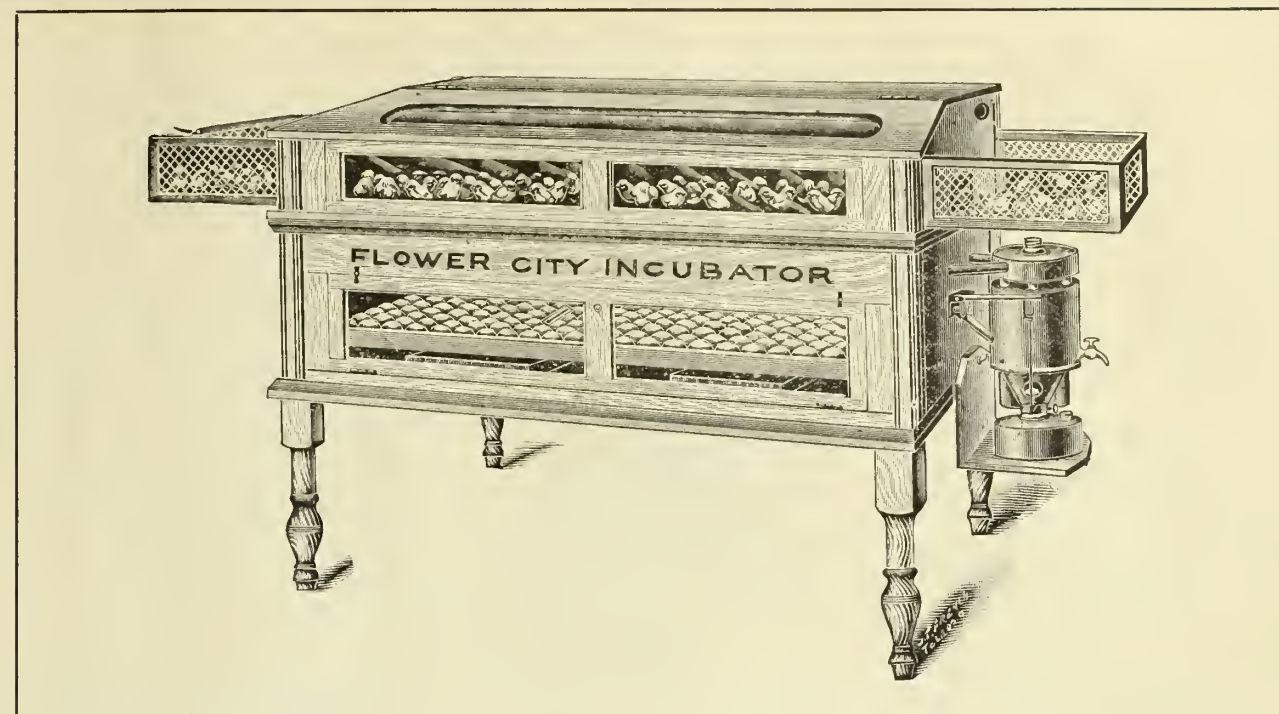
retarded, and at the time of exclusion the yolk food will be found insufficiently digested. If the temperature averages too high, the vital action is unduly stimulated, and the chick is forced to exclusion before the normal time. In either case the chick produced is a weakling, and will need all the care to rear it that a child needs during convalescence after passing through a protracted fever or other debilitating illness.

To produce the strong, active chick, the one that thrives with the least care, the temperature must average normal during the entire period of incubation, without any wide fluctuations. To have the temperature average normal with any degree of certainty, the heat-controlling device must be active and accurate, automatically reducing the variations to the minimum.

Such a regulator I have in the New Model Thermostat, and it far excels anything of the kind ever before offered the public. With its aid the poultryman can operate the Model Incubator with the minimum attention for the maximum results.

As in the incubator of my previous design, the pure, warm air is conducted into a separate compartment above the egg chamber, where it is evenly diffused over and through a porous diaphragm and into the hatching chamber. It is then carried downward and around the eggs and through a porous diaphragm in the bottom of the chamber. With this the likeness ends. In the original Cyphers I made the upper diaphragms of the same thickness as the lower. These diaphragms were maintained at the same thickness regardless of the outer temperature, and after the air passed through the lower diaphragm it returned to the fresh-air chamber in the heater, where it mingled with the incoming air. In my Model Incubator the upper diaphragm is made lighter and of a more open fabric; and while it is of a sufficiently close texture to effect an even diffusion of the fresh, warmed air, it does not bank the heated air up at a point where it is of no service. The upper diaphragm, unlike the old, is also made removable, so that it can be taken out occasionally and thoroughly cleansed and dried. Machines are often left in damp cellars from one hatching season to another, and the operator in attempting to heat them up again after such a period has difficulty in doing so, the diaphragm, with more or less dust on it, having become damp, and refusing to allow the warm air to pass through. The removable diaphragm obviates this difficulty, as it can be thoroughly dried and freshened in the sun, making it like new. The two bottom diaphragms are also made removable, and, in addition, are made up of three separate layers besides the burlap screen in the nursery upon which the newly-hatched chickens fall. Aside from the obvious advantage gained from the lower diaphragms being composed of four layers, the fact that no portion of the vitiated air after passing through the hatching chamber returns again, but is entirely dissipated in the outer air, constitutes an important improvement in my Model Incubator. The effect is as follows:

The cool, fresh air passing into the heater rapidly gains in warmth, and its capacity for taking up moisture is correspondingly increased. That is, air has a capacity for taking up moisture and holding it in suspension depending upon its temperature, so that if there is a definite weight of vapor in the air at a certain temperature, the relation which this vapor bears to the whole vapor-carrying capacity of the air at that temperature is very different from the relation which the same amount of vapor bears to the carrying



A FLOWER CITY INCUBATOR WITH BROODER ATTACHED.

capacity of the air at another temperature. This relation is commonly called the relative humidity. This vapor present in the atmosphere has, as a gas, a certain pressure, tension, or force, whichever term we care to use to express the same thing; and this tension may be as great or greater at the freezing point of water than during ordinary summer temperatures. The greater the temperature, the greater is its capacity for carrying moisture. Thus it is seen that the tension of the vapor in the heated air within the heater being less than that in the outer air, an independent flow of vapor inward is set up. This process of drawing vapor from the outer air extends to the port of exhaust from the heater, when it is largely choked off as the air passes into the compartment above the incubating chamber through the long connecting tube. From this point in my former design no further vapor was added to the air in the incubating chamber, excepting that gained from the eggs. In my Model Incubator the lower diaphragm is partially exposed to the outer air. Any difference in vapor tension between the inner and outer air is quickly equalized by a flow of vapor inward through the pores of the diaphragm, which offers no resistance to the interchange of gases. Thus it is seen that the quantity of aqueous vapor held in suspension by the inner warmer air is as great for its own temperature as the quantity held in suspension by the colder outer air, and the relative humidity is maintained equal. This is the reason why machines of my design do not require supplied moisture. Unlike my former design, however, my Model Incubator does not return the exhaust from the hatching chamber to the heater again in order to maintain an approximate relative humidity, but maintains an equal relative humidity and exhausts through the bottom diaphragm directly into the outer air; and no portion of the vitiated air returns again to the incubating chamber. To prevent a too rapid flow of air through the incubating chamber during cold weather, additional thickness is given to the lower diaphragm. As the weather moderates the thickness is reduced, and is still further decreased as the weather gets warm. Thus the hatching chamber is always perfectly ventilated; always has a mois-

ture tension equal to that of the outer air, and never requires supplied moisture to bring off a perfect hatch.—From Chas. A. Cyphers Catalogue of Model Incubators and Brooders, 1905.

Why Use an Incubator and Brooder?

There is just one comprehensive reason for using an incubator and brooder. One can make much more money in poultry raising by using a good incubator and brooder than fifteen hens.

It will take 15 hens to do the work done by one 200-egg incubator. The same proportion holds good with the brooder.

One notable advantage in using the incubator and brooder is that with them the poultry keeper can get chicks at any time of the year he wishes, and when they will be marketable at the time that they will bring the highest prices. Early in the season hens are indifferent about sitting, as any one having experience with their whims know.

When incubators are used chicks can be hatched at any time.

The hen is uncertain. Even when she takes the notion to sit she may desert her nest altogether, or until the eggs are chilled. The incubator is always ready for business, and it sticks to its job.

The hen may eat the eggs or clumsily break them. The incubator does neither.

One incubator may be managed more easily than fifteen hens.

The fitful and fretful manner in which a hen sits is often the cause of anxiety, especially when she has been entrusted with eggs costing several dollars. This anxiety is not felt when using an Excelsior Incubator, for a glance at the thermometer shows that the temperature is being maintained at the proper degree, and you know that the conditions are favorable and will remain so, and that all, or nearly all, of the fertile eggs will certainly be hatched.

With a good incubator a higher per cent of fertile eggs is hatched than with the best hens.

Ducks, geese, turkeys, and all other fowls can be hatched at the same time in an incubator.

It is no longer necessary to occupy the reader's time with an argument in favor of artificial incubation.

All persons that make poultry raising their business, and are successful in that business, use incubators and brooders.

Many thousands of farmers and town people, engaged in poultry raising on only a small scale, have used, and are using, incubators successfully.

That poultry raising by machinery, on either a large or a small scale, rightly conducted, is a very profitable business, no one can successfully dispute, and its best feature is that there is no likelihood of its being overdone. The demand for poultry products was never better than now. The American people are becoming more and more the consumers of eggs and poultry. There is, and always will be, a good demand for good fowls and fresh eggs.

The big profits in poultry raising can be secured only by using a good incubator and brooder, for they are made by having for sale poultry when the great mass of poultry raisers have not. Those that make the most money in the poultry business are those who have products to market when those products are scarcest and command the highest prices. For example, in March and April early broilers, weighing less than a pound, retail in the large cities for 75 cents to a dollar each, and even more. It is apparent that there may be a large profit in these broilers when there is only a moderate profit in poultry at ordinary prices. These broilers, ready for the market in March and April, must be hatched in an incubator, for a hen cannot be induced to hatch them at the time required. And when the season for the fancy prices just named has passed, the person using incubators and brooders will yet make more than the ordinary profit, because he can produce fowls ready for the market at a less cost than the person using hens.—From Catalogue of the Excelsior and Wooden Hen Incubators and Brooders.

About Incubator Chicks.

The following good points on where to place incubators, care of chicks while hatching, the proper time to hatch chickens, selection of eggs, saving eggs for hatching, testing eggs, and disease of chicks, are taken from the latest catalogue of the Standard Flower City Incubator and Brooder Company.

Parties often write us, "Where is the

best place to run an Incubator?"—in their poultry house, or in their barn, or in their house. The very best place to run an incubator is in a clean cellar; partition off a small place where there will be no foul air, and put a floor where you set the incubator, and then you have as good, if not a better place than anywhere else.

There is less fluctuation of humidity in a cellar than in any room, and the outside air plays an important part in the hatching. Beware of draughts.

When chickens begin to hatch do not open the incubator door any more than is absolutely necessary, or the result will be a poor hatch. Remove chicks from incubator the twenty-first day of incubation and not before, as the less you open up the machine while hatching the better, as the loss of heat which occurs by the removing of the chicks too early may prove fatal. The chicks will be all right in the incubator until the twenty-first day of incubation, as they have the yolk to subsist on until they are thirty-six to forty hours old; don't feed them until they reach that age.

The proper time to hatch chickens is all the year round. There is always a demand for poultry and eggs, and anyone wishing to make the poultry industry a business should keep the business on the move. There is no time to be lost, as the market demands poultry and eggs the whole year round.

We recommend to hatch from September and hatch until March for broiler market, killing pullets as well as cockerels.

As pullets hatched before the first of March will be moulting at the time they should be laying, the proper time to hatch breeding stock is in March and April. Not later than April for Asiatics, though Leghorns may be hatched a month or two later.

We are often asked: "Which is the best breed to keep for market purposes?" This is a point upon which breeders differ greatly. Our experience has been that the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte is as good as any. They mature quickly, are excellent layers, and their bright yellow legs and golden skin command the highest price in the market.

For very early broilers, to be disposed of when they weigh three pounds to the pair, the Leghorn is as good as any.

eggs bought at the country store. Many an incubator manufacturer has been "blessed" and his machine condemned when the fault lay entirely in the quality of eggs used. Eggs to hatch well should not be over two weeks old—the fresher the better. And only such eggs as are oval in shape, without deformity or weak spots in shell, should be placed in the machine.

In saving eggs for hatching they should be kept in a cool room or a well ventilated cellar. The eggs should always be placed on the end, turning them on the opposite end every day or two. Never let eggs lie on their sides in baskets or anything else; and never pack them in salt; if any of the eggs are soiled wash them with a tepid sponge before placing them into the incubator.

This is a very important process. Contrary to what some expect, all eggs will not hatch. The percentage of a hatch is the number of chickens from the fertile eggs and not from the number of eggs placed into the incubator. It occurs frequently that eggs are fertile but the germ is so weak that it will seldom live through its stage of incubation. Eggs can not be satisfactorily tested until the eighth or tenth day of incubation, unless one is an expert. A strong germ will show a small speck with red veins radiating in all directions. Added eggs will show cloudy, detached black spots floating in the egg without any veins attached. A red circular line will be found in such eggs. An unfertile egg is perfectly clear and nearly as good as fresh laid eggs for cooking purposes; in fact, better than most store eggs that are sold. On the tenth or twelfth day of incubation the chick begins to move and the egg becomes more and more clouded. On the eighteenth day the egg is entirely opaque except the space called the air cell.

Leg weakness is caused by badly constructed brooders. The Standard Flower City Brooders will prevent leg weakness, as the heat is from above and not too dry. The dry and hot floors of bottom heat brooders will dry out the scales of the leg, and cramps followed by leg weakness. Chicks affected in this way should be placed on the bare ground, and their legs rubbed with alcohol, followed by vaseline.

Diarrhoea is caused frequently by too

exercise. Clip the wing feathers, give the chicks a free range, and feed raw meat or fresh ground bone two or three times a week.

Head lice are easily removed by smearing the skull with vaseline to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

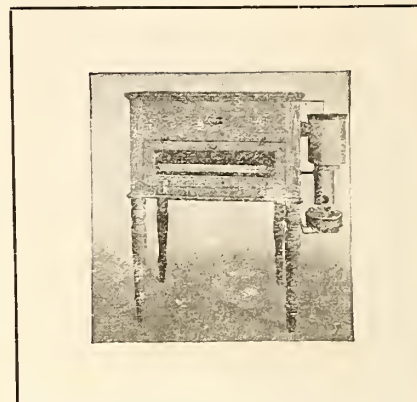
Gapes never appear in brooder chickens as a rule, but if found, should be promptly attended to. Air slacked lime dusted in the coops or brooders, at night, where chickens are confined will prevent the spread of gapes. The gape worm can be extracted by simply dipping a feather stripped of its web, except a small tuft on the end, in petroleum and gently inserting it in the windpipe. By twisting it several times the gape worm can be dislodged and removed. The worms can be seen by holding the chicken so the sunlight strikes the throat, and by opening the beak and looking down the air passage. In France chopped garlic is fed a chicken to prevent the gapes, and with good success.

The Pineland Machines.

The year 1905, to all appearances, ushers in a period of permanent prosperity in the poultry industry, for it pays better all round than it has for long past; and whether the birds be raised for pleasure or profit the pursuit is far more interesting when it is a financial success. It is not at all surprising that the effects of a general revival in the poultry profession are at once felt by a concern so tried, true and trusty as the Pineland Incubator & Brooder Co.—a firm that has always fought for *first quality* regardless of outlay, and whose motto has ever been and ever will be "Excellence before everything."

A few distinguishing features of the Pineland Incubators may be here given: The heat in the Pineland Incubator is regulated by a valve on top of the machine. The efficiency of this arrangement has been thoroughly tested, and its workings are pronounced perfectly satisfactory, its simplicity commending itself alike to amateurs and experts. The regulator is absolutely trustworthy in its work; it is exceedingly sensitive, even more so than a thermometer. The motive power of the regulator is the thermostat unassisted by any other appliance. It is situated in the egg channels just above and close to the eggs, taking the heat from them and in such a manner that the newly hatched chicks will not interfere with the action of the thermostat. The valve when closed covers the top of the lamp flue and obstructs the current of hot air, pouring it into the radiator. Following the natural methods of the birds in the most available manner, the heat in the Pineland Incubator is radiated from above. There is no bottom heat in it or in the hen's nest. The position of the lamp is well shown in the accompanying illustration. It is of iron and securely fastened to the incubator by iron brackets. It is absolutely safe. A very noteworthy characteristic of the Pineland Incubator is the admirable movable chick or nursery tray which has a guard at the rear to confine the chicks upon it. This tray can be withdrawn to remove the hatchlings without the operator having to reach to the back of the incubator, where the chicks are so apt to crowd themselves. This appliance, originated by the Pineland Company some four years since, has been highly praised by all incubator experts who have seen it. It is shown in the illustration. Its summary of advantage is facility in removing chicks from incubator, convenience for

egg tray to remain upon whilst eggs are being aired and turned, readiness of removal to air and clean the drawer at end of hatch, bottom of incubator always perfectly clean by presence of this removable drawer. The Pineland method of ventilation, which will be found well described in the catalogue, insures *pure air in all parts of the egg chamber, without which*



THE CORNELL INCUBATOR.

it is impossible to secure a good hatch of healthy, large and vigorous chicks. In producing such the Pineland Incubator is famous.

The experts engaged in the manufacture of the Pineland Incubators have made it a matter of exhaustive study to investigate the methods of all their predecessors in their art. They have made themselves masters of the known laws of physics, keeping in the van of the knowledge which has so much increased in this direction during a decade or two past, and the principles which the Pineland Company have originated or revived are in full conformity therewith. For a detailed explanation of the Pineland plan of incubation see the excellent pamphlet issued from time to time by that company. They are concise, practical and to the point. No true fancier or progressive poultryman, whether for pleasure or profit, can afford to be without them. Of the world-renowned Pineland Brooders it is unnecessary here to more than refer. They are heated from above by a superb system of hot water circulation that is pronounced by every practical poultryman who has investigated it to be the most perfect and satisfactory arrangement for rearing chicks, etc., ever introduced.

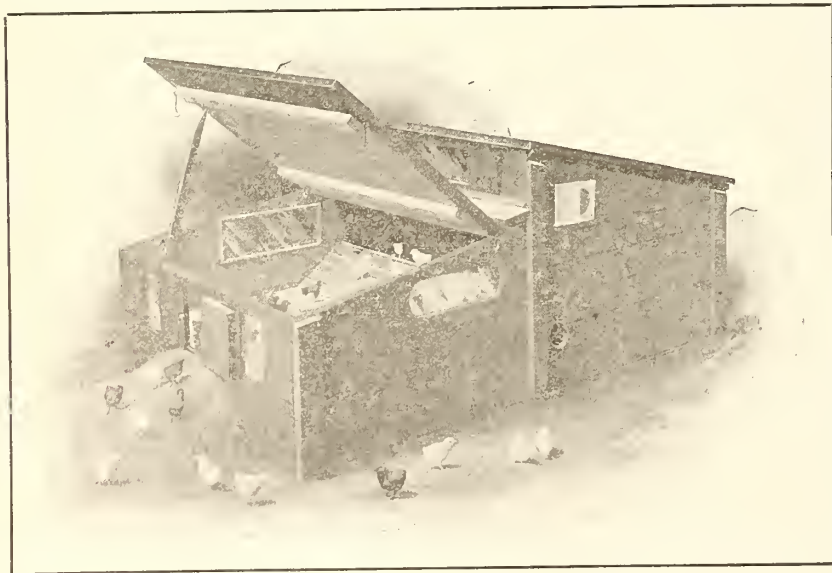
Mills' "Early Bird" Incubator.

Mills' "Early Bird" Incubator is, we believe, one of the best constructed machines ever introduced. In fact there is not an incubator manufactured that can give a better hatch. When placing eggs in these machines you can count on a chicken for every egg, providing they are fertile.

This machine is built of good seasoned lumber throughout. It is nicely finished in natural wood colors, and gives the appearance of a fine piece of furniture. It is supplied with a large nursery underneath the egg tray making an excellent place for the chicks to move and gain strength as soon as they are hatched.

This incubator is equipped with our improved radiator or heater which always insures an even heat. It is so constructed that no heat is wasted, which makes it one of the most economical incubators to operate, requiring not over 50 per cent the amount of oil that it takes to operate machines of many other makes.

The lamp and burner are made of good material; their construction being the re-



A CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO. BROODER.

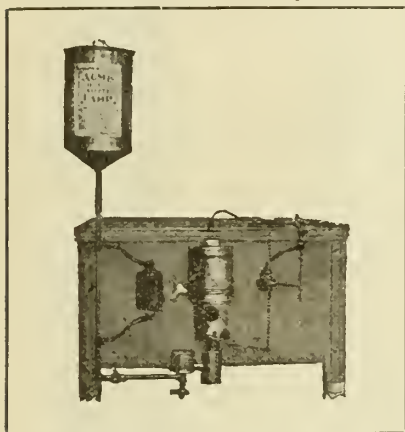
Eggs should be from good, hardy, vigorous stock; good, strong chicks can not be hatched from eggs from fowls lacking stamina, or suffering from roup, or being inbred.

Do not expect successful hatches from

cold brooders, but sloppy and musty food is responsible for its appearance very often. Keep the chicks warm and feed boiled milk. It will cure in most stages.

Droopy wings are due to rapid growth of feathers, or insufficient nourishment or

sult of our extensive experience in the incubator business. It is double walled throughout, insulated with mineral wool and asbestos paper, making it as durable in every particular as any high priced machine on the market, and strictly fire proof. The regulator is carefully tested and fitted, insuring an even temperature in



H. M. SHEER CO.'S ACME AUTOMATIC SAFETY LAMP.

the egg chamber; regardless of the temperature of the room in which the machine is operated.

Our system of ventilation is unsurpassed and this is a very important feature, as no incubator can do its work perfectly unless it is supplied with a practical system of ventilation. Each machine is furnished with an accurate thermometer, egg tester and instructions for operating, which are so simple that anyone can get the most satisfactory results, no matter whether they are experienced in operating incubators or not; therefore, we are offering a double walled, self regulating, self ventilating, a perfect operating and fully guaranteed incubator for \$5.50, F. O. B. cars here. We do not hesitate in saying that it would be impossible to secure a machine of equal quality for anywhere near this price from any incubator manufacturer in this country.

H. M. Sheer Co.'s Acme Automatic Safety Lamp.

It is quite natural that the man who devotes his every talent, every energy, every moment of his time to one thing, sticking to it tenaciously, will invariably make it a great success. The time was when a man could be jack-of-all-trades, but times have changed. This is an age of specialists and specialties. The old family physician used to treat the dozen and one diseases. Today we have the specialist for each disease—the eye specialist, the throat specialist, the stomach specialist, and so on.

What has brought about this great change? A demand for better service, for higher efficiency. No man can master all things, but most men can master one thing if they will apply themselves persistently and wisely.

As in the physicians profession, so it is in the incubator manufacturing business. No man who makes a specialty of making some special part of the machine, the regulator and lamp for instance, will naturally become more proficient in the manufacture of those parts than the man who undertakes the making of the whole machine. He concentrates his ability on one thing, his one purpose is toward one end—the highest efficiency, and his per-

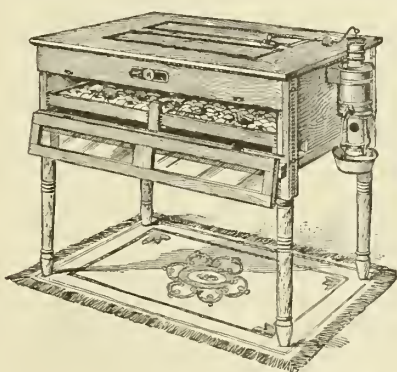
severance and continued effort are certain to bring his reward.

It is the result of this special devotion to one thing by Mr. H. M. Sheer, of the H. M. Sheer Company, of Quincy, Ill., that has produced the wonderful degree of efficiency of the Acme Regulator and the Acme Lamp for incubators, and it is the real secret of their thorough practical success. In view of this fact it is not so surprising that they are so far in advance of any other incubator regulator and lamp. They are the product of the only regulator and lamp specialist. They represent over fifteen years' continuous application, experimenting, developing to practical perfectness. They were good inventions when first brought out, ahead of anything then; they are fifteen years better today and far ahead of anything now.

There is not a condition, a need, a fault connected with the heating and regulating of an incubator that the Acme Regulator and Lamp will not meet and overcome. Every possible disadvantage has been mastered until it would seem that if perfection is possible, these fixtures possess it. They are a 20th Century success, the result of a specialist's untiring, determined effort to succeed. That's why they are so successful—why they give such perfect satisfaction.

A brief mention of the points of improvement of the Acme Regulator and Lamp over the old style is sufficient to show their superiority, and how well they are adapted to overcome every obstacle to successful incubation.

Mr. Sheer has succeeded in producing a regulator that really regulates, for it not only rises and falls with variations of temperature, but at the same time automatically controls the flame, raising it or lowering it as required, thus reducing the



THE G. H. STAHL EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.

amount of oil consumed at least 50 per cent. This combined damper and flame regulation is not only a great saving in oil, but also in labor. The tank holds over a gallon and thus saves frequent filling. In addition the lamp is equipped with an Automatic Feed which keeps the oil in burner bowl always the same depth on wick and secures a steady even flame.

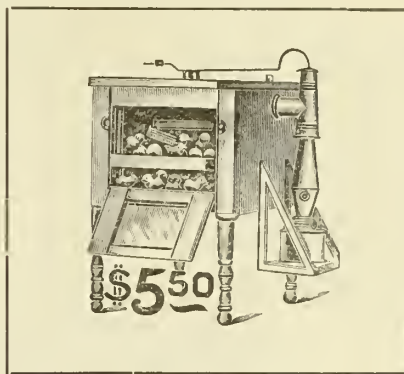
The wick will burn twenty-one days without trimming, and not even char, as it is impossible for this burner to become overheated. This makes it the safest burner for incubator use. There being no danger from fire, it can be operated with perfect safety anywhere in the house or barn. The flame never gets too high or too low, and the double air supply construction of the burner prevents any danger of an explosion.

We advise all our readers to send for the Sheer catalogue. It contains information both the beginner and experienced incubator operator will profit by knowing. Besides describing in detail the famous Acme Regulator and Lamp it contains illustrated plans for building your own

incubators and brooders. It shows by pictures every step in incubator and brooder construction and operation. Sent free if you mention this paper. Address, H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill.

The Cyphers Incubator Company.

"Incubators and Brooders as they are made and sold on the market today" is indeed an interesting subject for you to



THE F. B. MILLS INCUBATOR

select for your readers at this season, and we are gratified to place before them in accordance with your request, a few of the more important features of up-to-date machines from a practical point of view.

Artificial incubation is as old as the hills; so is electricity; but it is only in recent years that the latter has been brought into practical use for the benefit of the present generation. As it is with electricity so it is with artificial incubation—great advances have been made during the past year or two, so that now the down-to-date incubator and brooder are vastly superior to those of only a few years ago. Since September, 1903, for instance, more improvements have been made in the incubators and brooders manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., than during the entire previous history of the company, the endeavor being not only to improve the goods but to reduce their cost by the introduction of labor-saving devices. Less than two years ago the steel parts of the Standard Cyphers thermostat were bent by hand power, two men being required to perform the operation, and the holes were punched by use of a crude pattern and a foot-power machine; now these steel pieces are bent and the six holes punched at a single stroke, by the use of a specially designed, steam-power machine, and the work is done with mechanical and unvarying precision at less than one-tenth the former cost. Less than two years ago the heaters on the Standard Cyphers Incubators were made of galvanized iron and soldered; now these heaters are composed in large part of closely fitting iron castings, are built in a workmanlike manner, and guaranteed to be smoke proof. The illustration of this down-to-date fire proof and smoke proof heater which appears herewith will give an idea of the science and mechanical skill which has been combined to perfect it. It illustrates a heater that has been cut through the middle to show exactly how it is constructed, how perfect its working, and how impossible for it to communicate fire either to the incubator or its surroundings, composed as it is wholly of galvanized iron, asbestos (2 1/4 inches thick), and iron castings. In some incubators the heater and lamp are still located under the incubator. In the machine of which we are writing they are

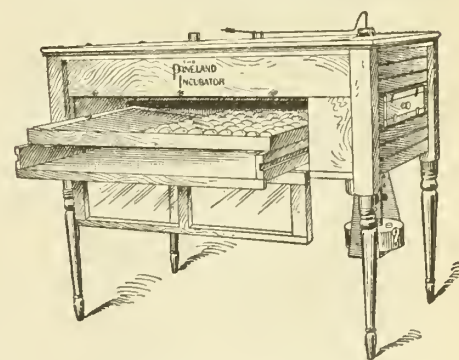
at the side and separated from the machine, as has been intimated, by iron castings and asbestos.

Let us refer to the Cyphers Company improved lamp. Most operators of incubators have noticed on setting a lamp down quickly that the flame spurts up to a considerable height. That is caused by the weakness of the lamp bowl. The new lamp furnished with the Cyphers Incubator is so strengthened interiorly that this "flash" is impossible, and thereby the utmost safety is secured. The illustration showing interior construction of this lamp gives an idea of the advancement of artificial incubation by this company even in the minutest detail.

We have referred to the improved thermostat or regulator, and it will be interesting to the reader to know that this important accessory of the Cyphers Incubator, which in its compactness appears to be composed of about half a dozen pieces, requires in reality sixty separate parts in its construction. The two parallel bars are strips of cold rolled sheet steel having the edges bent downward at right angles by machinery so that they will resist the bending strains of the curved bands of aluminum. It will be noticed that in the entire length of the edges of the steel there is not a break—evidence of its great strength and reliability under action. This is the basis, the foundation of the whole system of regulation as brought to the highest state of perfection and sensitiveness.

There have been so many notable improvements in the Cyphers Genuine Standard Incubators of 1905 that we would be encroaching too much upon your space to describe them. We may, however, mention one more important item—the split diaphragm which permits the interior of the incubator to be thoroughly cleaned after each hatch. This is made removable and separable. It is not surprising that the Cyphers Company have to thank their customers for this practical improvement. A short quotation from the 1905 catalogue of the company will explain this.

"Our customers who have been using the Cyphers year after year, hatching regularly large numbers of chicks and ducklings, were the first to suggest the wisdom of a change of this kind, so that they could more easily clean and purify the floor of the chick nursery at the end of each season, or after each hatch, if deemed necessary. The present double or 'split' lower diaphragm is the result of numerous experiments, and a patent has



A PINELAND INCUBATOR.

been applied covering the perfected device."

The illustration shows the diaphragm removed from the machine for cleaning.

We take pleasure in presenting to your readers a composite interior and exterior view of our 1905 Genuine Standard Cyphers Incubator, from which they may judge of the care to be exercised, the

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

GRANT M. CURTIS, President.

Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

Twenty-two Gold and Silver Medals

have been awarded the **Genuine, Patent-diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating and Self-regulating Cyphers Incubators** in twelve different countries, within the last fifty months. Our latest triumph was at the **World's Fair, St Louis, Mo.,** where the **International Jury of Awards** pronounced the 1905 pattern of the Standard Cyphers a "Practically Perfect Incubator."

Notice the Medals shown on this and the opposite page. Each one means a victory in the foremost civilized countries of the world and is evidence that our incubators are universally recognized as

The World's Standard Hatchers.

More Evidence of this, is that Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are used on the **Experiment Farms of Forty-six different Countries, States and Provinces** in all parts of the world. No other line of incubators or brooders manufactured can approach this record. These Government Experiment Farms are for the purpose of Public Instruction. **Can you doubt** that the Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are the best when they are used and **publicly endorsed** by these Government Institutions?

To Get the Best Results in their poultry work these Experiment Farms must use the best Incubators and Brooders. Our 1905 Catalogue contains the personally signed endorsements of the managers and poultrymen of these Government institutions. (See opposite page.)

Reduction in Prices. Although we have improved all our Standard Hatchers up to the highest point of perfection, yet we are offering them to the public at prices much lower than ever before. This great opportunity of getting improved machines at reduced prices is owing to a large saving we have accomplished in manufacture. We increased our capital, enlarged our plant and installed labor saving machinery. The saving made in this way we give to our customers in the shape of reduced prices. This is in keeping with our new policy which was announced in the January number of this paper. For the season of 1905 we offer regardless of consequences,

Our \$14.-60 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$12.00
Our \$29.-220 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$24.00.
Our \$58.-440 Egg Size Double Decker for - - - \$48.00.

Our \$20.-120 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$17.00.
Our \$37.-360 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$30.00.
Our \$74.-720 Egg Size Double Decker for - - - \$60.00.

In addition to the foregoing we are offering for 1905 two special, low-priced incubators at \$10.00 and \$6.50 each, the **Farm-Economy** (100-egg capacity) and "Boy's Choice" (50-egg capacity) respectively; also two styles of brooders, the **Storm King Outdoor Brooder**, two sizes, which sell at \$6.00 and \$8.00 each, holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively, and the **Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder**, a new departure in brooder construction that we believe will prove a great boon to poultrymen.

Send Today for Complete 1905 Catalogue and Guide. See Opposite Page.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.

KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome Street.



expert knowledge required and the expense involved in the construction of this up-to-date machine. All these illustrations and many others bearing upon the construction of incubators are to be found in the 228 page catalogue issued by the company this year.

We expect we have utilized about all the space you care to devote to the subject of down-to-date incubators, and trust that the few examples we have given will fill your requirement.

The Cornell Incubator.

The Cornell Incubator Manufacturing Co. find great satisfaction in offering to the poultry fraternity its 1905 Automatic Moisture Incubator, the culmination of a series of carefully conducted tests and experiments.

The new Cornell of one inch solid chestnut, is a machine built for business—one that will give perfect results to the market poultryman as well as the amateur breeder. It embodies all the progress achieved in the science of artificial incubation during the past decade, supplemented by the Cornell improvements and exclusive patented features. It is a handsome cabinet finished machine, and is as good as it looks.

No expense has been spared in making it thoroughly durable and attractive, and the inside construction is such that its makers will guarantee it will hatch every egg fit to be hatched. In order to meet the great demand for the new Cornell, the company has been obliged to increase its capital from \$100,000 to a quarter of a million of dollars. New machinery of the most improved type has been installed, and nothing has been stinted to make the new Cornell perfect, both inside and outside.

A great defect, which has hitherto appeared insurmountable, has been the very large percentage of "dead chicks in the shell," which an incubator operator found in his machine at the conclusion of each hatch, instead of the much desired healthy, lusty chicks. The new Cornell Patented Moisture Device, which pours pure, warm, moist air through the heater into the hatching chamber, successfully avoids this evil and rewards the operator with a healthy chick for every egg with

The new Cornell is provided with a removable egg chamber top, split removable bottom nursery trays, slatted bottom and patented safety banked air valve. These improvements not only permit the operator to thoroughly clean his machine after each hatch, but also insure to the growing embryo the necessary ventilation to insure a successful exclusion.

The new Cornell Thermostat of zinc and steel is as sensitive as a thermometer, and will follow it, rapidly and accurately, up and down. One of the very important points for a successful hatch is the uniformity of temperature in the egg chamber; to this end an accurate thermostat is an essential feature, and this is thoroughly provided for in the new Cornell.

The new Cornell is constructed with a two-inch dead air space packed with cotton, between the egg chamber and the outer wall, and the hot air box is insulated by alternating layers of laminated cotton and cardboard. It is also provided with a patented table top, protecting the finely adjusted regulator mechanism from all outside interference, and making it possible for the operator to place his trays on the machine when cooling and turning the eggs, without any danger of disturbing the regulator arm. This is a most important, valuable feature for the large poultry farm, as it obviates the necessity of providing tables on which to cool and turn the eggs. It saves a great deal of expensive and valuable space, and permits the operator to make his incubator cellar to suit his machines, only at a great saving in the item of space and construction.

The piano fitting legs are also a very important feature in the Cornell construction. Each leg is provided with a 7-16 screw hanger which securely fits into a nut, set into each corner of the machine, and into which the legs are screwed easily and securely without tools or trouble. Another valuable and exclusive feature is the lamp hanger of spring steel, which hold the lamp burner securely pressed up against the lamp chimney of the heater; it will bear a weight of at least 25 pounds exceeding that of the lamp. We really believe it is the only safe and reliable lamp hanger that has ever been placed on the market.

The Cornell heater is insulated by a 2-inch asbestos jacket, and capped with a

cast-iron crown, making it impossible for the heater to become dented or damaged as is invariably the case with heaters not fitted with this crown. The perfect insulation of the heater also works an important saving in the oil bill; we venture to say that the Cornell heater will save the operator at least 33 per cent of his oil.

The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. invites intending purchasers to inspect their factory and thoroughly look over the machines in process of construction; it is their aim to make a reliable, honest machine that will do the work thoroughly and to the satisfaction of every user.

The Patented Peep-O'-Day and New Homestead Brooders are also made by the Cornell Mfg. Co. The Peep-O'-Day is so well known that it hardly seems necessary to even say a good word in its favor. At some of the Government Agricultural Experiment Stations and on many of the large poultry farms, the Peep-O'-Day Brooder is rapidly displacing the old time hot air piping systems in the brooder houses; it is safe to say that the Peep-O'-Day is the only dependable machine that has ever been placed on the market. It is provided with a lamp that will not smoke under any weather conditions, and one that will keep the brooder at the temperature set by the operator, both indoors and outdoors.

The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. desires to call your especial attention to their 1905 Brooder and Colony House Combined on Runners. It is, so to speak, a complete poultry plant in itself, that will take care of the chicks from the moment they are taken from the incubator to the time they are ready to go into winter quarters.

The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. have recently established a feed mill where they prepare their own chick and poultry foods, and alfalfa and clover products. Their foods are made of sound wholesome grain, with the best improved machinery and skilled labor. The Cornell Chick Food contains not a particle of grit, oyster shells or charcoal, and they are proud of the claim: in being the first manufacturers to offer the poultry fraternity grain and grain only, at the price of grain.

The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. manufacture a full line of poultry houses, coops, poultry supplies and remedies, and will

be pleased to send their catalogues and supplement free to all those who will inquire for it.

The Incubator.

Importance must be attached to the incubator, as when handled properly it greatly facilitates the hatching of chicks.

We must learn to handle the incubator first as we would anything else. It is only a machine and can not run itself; no matter how good the machine is it must have an intelligent operator.

Above all things, proper ventilation there must be, or you will not be successful in having strong chicks.

There must be a regular motion of fresh heated air through the machine or good results can not follow.

It is natural to suppose that the new supply that continually flows into the machine is warmer than that which preceded it; this being true, the warm fresh air will continually occupy the upper portion of the egg chamber, and the impure air that is colder and heavier naturally settles into the lower part of the chamber. For this reason the ventilation should be so arranged as to carry off the impure air from all parts of the machine, and at the same time should be so constructed as to carry into the machine at all times a flow of properly tempered air whether the regulator is opened or closed.

As to the question of heat, we can not positively tell how much heat the egg will stand; we only know that the hen can not over-heat the eggs, and beyond this no positive proof can be presented; but we do know that the hen fully understands proper ventilation, and that she sees to it that the eggs placed in her care are looked after and cared for. We also know that she will, at times, remain away from her nest for so much as 30 or 40 minutes while at other times she will only stay away from the eggs for a short time. This is proof that she knows what the eggs need for the production of living chicks. If we might follow more closely her method we should have better results.

Now, these conditions constitute about all the information we have gained from the hen. We know about how warm she keeps the eggs, we are fully advised as to her habits of going from and returning to her eggs, but we do not know of the influences at the bottom of the nest as it comes in contact with the eggs as against the more even temperature of the egg chamber of the machine. All of these and

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

GRANT M. CURTIS, President.

Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Poultry Specialties

now manufactured by this company number **More than Sixty Useful Articles** needed by up-to-date poultrymen for their best success. These are articles it pays to use. They are not foolish trinkets, worthless by-products or harmful concoctions. **Everything we make is of practical value. Positively Every Article** we list is manufactured in our own factory, mills or laboratory. We can therefore guarantee their quality as to workmanship and their purity as to their ingredients.

We Make a Specialty of Complete Outfits

for poultry plants, including plans for buildings and yards, all necessary equipment and every article required for best results. You can buy from us everything you need at lowest prices and get prompt service. A trial order will demonstrate the profits to you in dealing with us. Among the exclusive articles we manufacture, that are of guaranteed quality—the best or as good as the best on the market, or your money back, are the following:

FIVE STYLES OF BROODERS:

Style A, Outdoor.....	\$12.00
Style B, Indoor.....	10.00
Storm King, No. 1, Outdoor...	6.00
Storm King, No. 2, Outdoor...	8.00
Harc-Curtis, Indoor.....	7.50

PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES:

Cyphers Colony, 3x6 ft.....	\$ 7.00
Apex, 5x6 ft.....	15.00
Shed Roof, 6x6.....	20.00
Harc-Curtis, 6x6 ft.....	20.00
Suburban, 6x10 ft.....	25.00

CLOVER AND ALFALFA PRODUCTS:

Short-cut Clover, Short-cut Alfalfa.	
Shredded Clover, Shredded Alfalfa.	
Mealed Clover, Alfalfa Meal.	

POULTRY FOODS:

Cyphers Chick Food.	
Cyphers Laying Food.	
Cyphers Forcing Food.	

Cyphers Scratching Food.

Full-Nest Egg Food.

POULTRY APPLIANCES:

Pedigree Egg Trays.	
Pedigree Trap Nests.	
Cyphers Chick Shelters.	
Cyphers Shipping Coops.	
Cyphers Egg Cases.	
New Model Brood Coops.	
Revolving Egg Cabinets.	
Imperial Egg Packages.	
Simplex Cramping Machines.	
Wire Egg Carriers.	
Safety Brooder Stoves.	
Drinking Fountains (3 sizes)	
Brooder Metals.	
Improved Leg Bands.	
Perfect Chick Markers.	
Dry Food Hoppers.	
Caponizing Instruments.	
Grit and Shell Boxes.	

Food and Water Holders (3 sizes).

X-Ray Egg Testers.

INSECTICIDES, REMEDIES, ETC.:

Ovinaphthol Nest Eggs.	
Cyphers Lice Palat.	
Cyphers Lice Powder.	
Cyphers Egg Stimulant.	
Cyphers Roup Cure.	
Complete Medline Case (10 remedies).	
Napereol, a disinfectant.	
Nodi-Charcoal (in cartons).	

CYPHERS POULTRY BOOKS:

No. 1, "Profitable Poultry Keeping in All Branches."	
No. 2, "Profitable Care and Management of Poultry."	
No. 3, "Profitable Poultry Houses and Appliances."	
No. 4, "Profitable Egg Farming."	
No. 5, "Profitable Market Poultry."	
No. 6, "Capons for Profit."	

Six Places of Business.

In order to handle our increasing business promptly and to save our customers time and money we maintain six places of business. Inquiries and orders sent to any of these offices will receive prompt attention. Your orders will be shipped from the branch house nearest you to save you freight.

Our 1905 Catalogue

is the largest and finest we have ever issued. 228 pages, 8x11 inches in size. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More than 450 illustrations, including latest portraits of 150 best known authors, judges, fanciers, owners and managers of the world's largest and most successful poultry plants. 120 pages devoted to illustrated description of Cyphers Incubators. Sent free postpaid, to every reader of this advertisement who will send their name and the names and addresses of two acquaintances who are raising poultry for profit. Please mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets. BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row. NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street. CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue. KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome Street.



much more can be considered with beneficial results.

The same may be said of the successful handling of the brooder. We must learn to care for it and keep it in that condition that most closely imitates the animal heat of the hen. Too much heat is the greatest danger, for the little chicks will dream silently away to destruction under too much heat; on the other hand, they will cry with pain from cold, the effects of which can quickly be noted. When too warm, they will lay about in a dazed manner and sleep as if contented. This overheating kills them, just as the hot sun wilts the grass and plants in summer; under its influence they act much the same as when they stand in the warm sun and sleep, or when lice suck their life blood.

By Artificial Means.

The advantage of an incubator is that it enables the poultry grower to hatch young chicks at a season of the year when they will bring the highest prices in the market. Hatching with an incubator is simply a wholesale method of raising poultry, and, in proportion to capital invested, is more profitable than any other means.

The poultry business has been by far the most profitable part of the farm industry, yet it can be truly said that the use of the incubator has increased the profit more than 100 per cent. In fact, the natural method of growing poultry can no more compete with the incubator than can hand work compete with machinery in our large manufacturing establishments. Besides being profitable, artificial incubation is an interesting study. Keen interest is manifested in the work from start to finish, and the development of the chick in the shell is calculated to prove instructive as well as interesting. The sitting hen has played her part in history, and the day is fast approaching when her duties as a mother will be no more. The time and trouble of raising two broods with a hen is more than that of caring for a hatch of 500 chicks with a brooder.

There is a large field for broilers in this section of the country, and the markets of Washington cater to a high class of trade. This should be an incentive to those interested in poultry raising to raise broilers for market, and help supply the demand for this palatable dish.

Protection and Feed for Chicks.

The first two weeks of a chick's existence is the most important period in life. A chick that is stunted, or fails to get a good send-off at the start seldom, if ever, attains standard weight or heavy laying qualities.

Many think that feeding of chicks during this stage is the all-important question, some breeders advocating the feeding of wet foods and some of dry, small, or cracked grains.

We are thoroughly convinced that more chicks are stunted, more cases of bowel trouble and leg weakness, etc., caused from chicks being chilled during the first two weeks, than there is from injudicious feeding. In using brooders this is largely overcome, but the heat must be kept up to a proper point during the day or the results will be the same as with the hen. We are speaking more especially of the hen and her broods, however, and will give our methods with them only.

The breeder generally removes the hen and chicks to a small outdoor coop, allowing the chicks to run in and out at will. The result is that the hen proceeds to walk the coop like a caged lion, and when the chicks become chilled and return to the coop to be warmed the hen is so intent on watching the outside world that she fails to hover them, and the chicks are chilled for the remainder of the day and ruined for life.

The more the mother hen broods her chicks for the first two weeks the stronger they will be. To obtain this, place the hen and her brood in a room (or closed coop) with a board floor covered with fine sand (making the coop rather dark). Leave them there for two weeks, feeding twice daily on fine cut alfalfa. After the second week remove to an outdoor coop when the chicks are given their freedom, the hen being kept in for two weeks longer, when both hen and chicks are allowed a free range during the warm part of the day.

Before placing the hen or chicks in the darkened coop or room dust both with some good insect powder, and give the head of each chick a treatment of ointment for head lice.

We have tried both the wet and dry method of feeding and have had good results from both when following the foregoing system, and bad results from both with chicks reared under the outdoor system. For the first two weeks chicks do well on a diet of bread and milk and baked corn bread, fed alternately. The grain diet, however, is much easier to

prepare and always ready to feed. There is nothing better to start chicks on than good millet seed, changed occasionally to cracked wheat and rolled oats. The advantage in dry food over wet is that it never sours and does not have to be fed quite as often, three or four times a day being sufficient. Fresh water and whole corn should be given the hen as soon as she is removed from the nest, but both food and water should be withheld from the chicks for at least twelve hours after they are put in the brood coop. After the third week a small quantity of ground green bone can be given, increasing the amount as the chicks mature. It is also beneficial after this age to give a night feed of whole wheat or cracked corn.

Keep your chicks growing, free from lice, get them on the roost as soon as possible after they are weaned, and above all don't crowd them and you will raise a large, healthy flock of fowls that will be a profit and pleasure to you.—Robert A. Condee.

The Australian Egg Contest.

Through the courtesy of Miller Purvis, Poultry, Freeport, Ill., we are able to furnish the following advance information as to the Australian Egg Contest.

REPORT FOR NINE MONTHS.

Third International Laying Competition
Hawkesbury Agricultural College,
Near Sydney, New South Wales.

Comparison First Nine Months of the Three Competitions.

	1902	1903	1904
No. of Pens.....	38	70	100
Most eggs from pen in Dec.	119	136	147
Highest aggregate 9 mo.....	818	1048	934
Average per pen, Dec.....	77.42	89.27	94.09
Average " " 9 mo.....	603.73	765.84	695.93

MONTHLY LAYING PRESENT COMPETITION.

April, 2,383; May, 3,388; June, 4,900; July, 7,782; August, 10,423; September, 10,216; October, 10,829; November, 10,268; December, 9,409. Grand total, 69,598.

During December the weather was very hot, going up to 115 degrees. No less than 14 died from heat stroke, and 2 from ovarian troubles. The pens have been filled from reserve stock.

The following pens have made a record of more than 800 eggs during the 9 months. The number of eggs laid in December being in parenthesis.

F. J. Brierly, White Leghorns (144).	934
G. Howell, Silver Wyandottes (110).	918
J. Lowe, White Leghorns (143)....	915

Mrs. E. Scaysbrook, Black Orpington (93)	908
Mrs. A. A. Hansel, America, R. C. B. Leghorns (96).....	891
W. H. Peters, Golden Wyandottes (83)	884
J. M. Anderson, America, R. C. W. Leghorns (118)	880
J. Potts, White Leghorns (128)....	870
A. J. Byrne, White Leghorns (120) .	860
Oceanside Farm, America, White Wyandottes (111).....	845
Royle Poultry Farm, Black Orpingtons (113).....	840
C. Bridekirk, Black Orpingtons (107)	827
S. Ellis, White Leghorns, (126).....	823
B. F. Forest, Black Orpingtons (90)	816
D. J. Stephens, Silver Wyandottes (107)	809
F. J. Powney, Brown Leghorns (121)	808
Dr. J. Martin, America, R. I. Reds (82)	801

Fifteen pens have failed to reach 600 eggs in the 9 months. Among these is Van Dreser's White Leghorns, 564. Other American pens are E. G. Wyckoff's Silver Penciled Wyandottes, 618 and D. T. Root's White Rocks, 632.

A pen of Partridge Wyandottes is low est with 433 eggs. Next Langshans, 533; next, Silver Wyandottes, 506.

Hen Jingle.

(Being the Spasmodic Efforts of an Incurable Chicken Crank.)

C. S. GORLINE, Salt Lake City.

There is music in the cackle
Of my pretty, pretty hen,
And there's money in that cackle
For an egg is in the pen.
There are many eggs to follow
From this high-bred, dainty hen,
So no chicken from the hollow
Shall be seen with her again.
In the shadows I shall keep her
When the sun is very hot,
And I promise you I'll feed her
Of the best that's in the pot.
For there's a profit in this biddie,
With her merry, merry song,
She, who once a pullet giddy,
Works so steady all day long.
Yes, I'm very proud to own her,
And to know that I've the best,
For she surely is a treasure
When she goes upon the nest.



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MARCH, 1905.

Editorial Gossip.

This issue of THE FEATHER is our first effort to carry out the plan set forth for monthly departments of interest to our readers. We have endeavored to place before you a large amount of information concerning incubators, brooders, and their uses. Next month we shall tell you how to grow the young chicks, how to hatch, feed and care for them. These two issues of the paper alone are well worth double the subscription price to any interested in poultry throughout the country. It has often been stated that there was a possibility of the cultivation of poultry being carried to such an extent as to overstock the market and reduce the value of same to an unprofitable basis.

If we will but stop to consider the speedy growth of the population of this country and the increased consumption of eggs and poultry, largely the result of the high price of other food products, we must realize that there must be almost double the amount of poultry and their products produced per capita of the entire population before there can be an over-production that will reduce the prices for same.

There is a cause for the present large consumption of eggs, especially in towns and cities. Three eggs being equal in food value to half a pound of meat, and they will make just as attractive and as substantial a breakfast for the man who must go early in the morning to his work, and the preparing of same can be so easily and so quickly done as to make them an attractive article of food to the housewife who must rise oftentimes before daylight to prepare breakfast for the father and other members of the family who must start early to their work. It is only necessary to notice the large number of people at the present time that carry with them to their work for their noonday meal egg sandwiches in place of the old-time meat or ham sandwich so universally made use of. In the large cities it is very noticeable to one who hunts for the information that there is a very large increase of the use of eggs and egg sandwiches among the laboring people for their noonday lunch that they bring from home.

In addition to this, poultry of all kinds, ducks and geese included, are quite as cheap as are meats of any kind, and for this reason the consumption of poultry

has largely increased, people naturally having a preference for same, and so long as it can be secured at prices even with or under that demanded for meats of other kind, poultry will be used by a largely increased number of people each year.

So long as this be the case there is no danger of a falling off in the sale of incubators, brooders, high class poultry of all kind, and utility stock as well. One has but to turn to the egg record of the Department of Agriculture and gaze upon the one and two-third billions of dozens of eggs reported by them to have been produced and consumed the past twelve months to fully realize that each person in the United States did consume last year many eggs each. The natural increase of popularity will demand an equal increase along these lines, until we are able to fully supply the demand for these products, it is more than foolish to even stop to consider the possibility of over-production.

There is, however, an over-production of the lower or cheap grade of poultry of all kind. This is not, in fact, the over-production, but the result of neglectful care and poor fitting of the stock, and in the handling, killing and sending to market poor, unattractive stuff that must be sold for just what it will bring among the poor or unfortunate classes of our large cities. It is a pleasure to state that some of the large packing concerns have taken in hand this proposition and have erected large plants for the purpose of handling, fattening and fitting for market thousands of these undesirable fowls that would otherwise become a drug upon the market. In the fattening, caring, finishing and dressing of these fowls, such care is taken as to send them to the market even higher grade than are many of the best that are simply grown in the usual way by many people.

The most desirable of all is better poultry. It can not possibly be of too high a quality. When you stop to consider that poultry sells in our large cities, chickens as low as nine and ten cents in price, and as high as twenty-eight, turkeys from fourteen to thirty-eight cents per pound, ducks and geese from twelve to forty cents per pound, one will readily see the advantage of growing the very best quality of all these and of sending them to market in the most finished condition.

When we stop to consider the vast space of value between the lower and the higher prices, we can readily understand how those who grow inferiority will lose by so doing, and those who produce the best must gain an immense profit. If it might be possible for everyone who has anything whatever to do with the producing of poultry of any and all kinds to have them of this very high quality, we would never hear a dissenting voice as to the advantages to be gained through the keeping and growing and selling of market poultry. This might also be said of every kind and character of thing produced and sold as an appliance attaching or belonging to the poultry interest.

There has been some considerable comment pro and con as to the resolution brought forward at the Minneapolis meeting as to whether poultry papers should be permitted to publish the proceedings of the meetings of the American Poultry Association or not, also whether they should be allowed to take shorthand notes at these meetings. It can not be possible that members of this organization should wish to suppress the doings of same and prevent the poultry press from telling the people at large the doings and sayings at these meetings. We believe that the largest possible publicity should be made of everything that transpires at this meeting, simply keeping from the columns of the papers any records that might destroy the validity of the standard of perfection. Outside of this everything should be made public for the benefit of the people and for the advancement of poultry culture.

Seldom, if ever, have we attempted to criticise the work of the Association, but we must express great surprise at the admission of the American Reds as such by name, and Buckeye Reds as such by name, when the largest meeting that has ever been held in the United States absolutely refused to consider the application of the latter, for good and sufficient reasons, it seems quite peculiar that a gathering of people unfamiliar to the past consideration and not thoroughly acquainted with the kind and character of fowl considered, should admit these two under separate names when they should belong to the Rhode Island Red class, if admitted at all, and be classed as the rose comb of that breed and not permit a duplicity of breeds and varieties, even though it may be the desire of those who bring them to the front. We believe that but one of these should have been admitted, and that classed with the Rhode Island Reds. But the work has been done and the future quality and true value of either or both of these must decide their fate. The troubles, if any, that come to the Association, usually have their birth in the outlying districts that of necessity must be unfamiliar to the subject at hand.

Another misfortune in connection with this, is the possibility of the adjourned meeting that goes to Hagerstown next October, taking up and reversing some of these decisions. Perchance this might be, and the result be that the work done was rejected, considerable disarrangement would be caused thereby from the fact that these new breeds may be placed in the new standard before the work of the year has been completed. We rejoice for the sake of Hagerstown and Brother Cost that the meeting was adjourned to that locality, but we believe that the habit of adjourning in January to continue the same meeting six or seven months later, by a new set of members in another lo-

cality, must sooner or later bring trouble and injury to the Association, as it has already made considerable expense from the fact that it provided for the expense of salaried officers of the Association who naturally must be on hand under the existing conditions. Why not turn over a new leaf in the Association and begin to manage the affairs of the organization as one would manage their own business affairs, with an eye to a betterment of same, and a saving of expense, and the paying of debts, and begin to accumulate a fund that is always most desirable in any organization?

In the February issue of THE FEATHER, over Mr. McGrew's signature, the advice was given to those who had not received their premium money at St. Louis to write to Mr. Skiff for same. We have the following from Mr. Henry Steinmesch:

"I note your letter mentioning THE FEATHER regarding premiums. In the face of the fact that the payment of the premiums has been going on for a month it would seem that the advice you give was unnecessary and discourteous to the World's Fair officials. If you will stop to think that nearly every official is doing his own work, that regular routine work must be kept up from day to day, and that the sending out of vouchers and checks is the work that is taken up when this is cleaned up, you will understand the situation. There has been no time in the last six weeks that anyone would call on or write to Mr. Fred Gabel, Auditor, Worlds Fair, St. Louis, who would not have gotten his money promptly. If there are any who have not received their money as yet, they can get it, as stated, by writing to the Auditor."

We are glad to receive this information and to publish same in the columns of THE FEATHER. We are not looking for controversy. We are simply lending our aid to the assistance of our friends to collect their awards from the World's Fair.

The illustration on our front page this month is of the "Pyle Leghorns," winners at the Crystal Palace Show, London, 1904. These were imported by Mr. E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y., and were shown at the New York show, attracting considerable attention. These are a most beautiful variety, and being entirely new in this country, must attract the greatest attention. Mr. Wyckoff imported at the same time some beautiful Silver Duckwing Leghorns, which were shown at the New York show. These new varieties will add great interest to the Mediterranean classes in this country.

The announcement that the American Poultry Association will be called into extraordinary convention comes like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, and in the face of the fact that the Association simply took a recess for a time to reconvene at a set time, a legally constituted body would scarcely consider the calling of a special meeting during the intervene of an adjournment of the body that had taken a recess to a certain time. This continually tossed about association has become a football to be kicked about at will, without regard to legal or moral obligation. The time may come when it must face a legal obligation. Will those who turn it into an individual beneficiary organization be as willing to stand the cost of a lawsuit as they seem to be to try to see how far they can go in utter disregard of all constitutional law?

A WEEK'S EXPERIENCE

Seven Days of the Busy Life of the Associate Editor of
The Feather.

The writer of this was asked a short time ago how he gained the experience and information contained in the articles that he furnished for the paper. Thinking that it might be of interest to some of the readers of THE FEATHER I record below my experience of one week during the cold February that has passed.

Saturday, the 4th day of February, I went to New Foundland, New Jersey, to keep an engagement made with Dr. Day of that locality, who had asked me to come and help in the organization of a poultry club. At the end of my journey I was welcomed at the home of the Doctor, which is a large health resort largely kept for the benefit and convenience of semi-invalids, who seek quiet and rest in the high altitude of this beautiful country, where they can have perfect quiet, pure air and bright sunshine.

There were gathered in the parlor of the Doctor's sanitarium twenty-one persons from the nearby country, who had come to learn what they might with reference to the more successful growing of poultry and eggs for market. Their principal purpose being to produce sufficient poultry and eggs to supply the large demand of the Doctor's household, as well as the homes of many wealthy gentlemen who have large country places thereabouts.

The afternoon was consumed in considering plans with reference to constructing poultry plants for the purpose intended. Several of those present had from one hundred to two hundred hens, some of them gaining at the present time 46 per cent egg yield from their hens. These eggs being sold to the Doctor, there could be made a ready calculation as to the egg yield. I made the acquaintance here of one who still keeps the old time American Dominique and Black Minorcas as well. The egg yield from the Dominique was surprisingly large, and the twenty-six Minorca hens were producing from six to nine eggs each day. The egg yield of the American Dominique was so remarkably large that I was surprised, and if I had not had the double assurance of the owner of the fowls and the Doctor himself, I might have doubted the capacity of the hens to do so well in the midst of winter.

My visit there resulted in the beginning of an organization which is to be of mutual benefit and to stimulate the keeping of more poultry and the growing of turkeys, ducks, geese, as well, in that locality, which seemed more than usually well suited for the purpose of the growing of all kinds of fowls. Here I gained much information in caring for and keeping poultry in an altitude where the thermometer had been as low as 32 degrees below zero the present winter. Of this information I shall communicate something of the style and plans of the poultry house in the issue of September next, which is to be devoted to poultry houses. Please note the schedule by months as outlined in the February issue of THE FEATHER.

IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

From here I journeyed into Northern New York to visit one of the oldest and best known poultry men of that locality, who has recently finished one of the most remarkable as well as unique poultry houses that it has ever been my privilege

to inspect. The building is about 200 feet long and 40 feet wide, set north and south with the compass, and side hill where there is perfect drainage. There is a driveway through the center of the building sufficiently large for a horse and cart to be driven through, which is done once a week when the houses are thoroughly cleaned. On either side of this driveway are twelve, large, well appointed pens, making twenty-four separate pens under one roof, all of which may be looked after and all the care and attention given to the fowls without the attendant going from beneath the roof to do any of the work. In the center of the building, running crosswise, is a large, open space, 20x40. In the center of this, to one side, is a steam boiler for the purpose of cooking food, heating water, and, perchance, to break the chill of the air within the building, which was 36 degrees the day that I was there, the outside temperature about 12 degrees below zero. Around the side walls, running three ways of this area, were rows of coops or small pens, those next to the ground set apart for the use of setting hens that were doing duty on nests of eggs. Three rows of coops above these are used for extra cockerels. Along the whole line of the building, next to the driveway, are set into the pens over the dropping boards, coops for the purpose of holding single cockerels, the floor of these coops forming the roof of a hooded roost over the dropping board, under which the fowls would roost at night and be shielded from the frigid temperature of this locality. I hope to furnish our readers in the number about buildings that is to come later in the season, a complete plan of this building, so that all may study and consider the propriety of using such a system for the winter care of exhibition poultry.

Connected with this building is a most carefully appointed series of yards, each pen having two separate yards, being allowed to run in one a short time, then shut off from this and turned into the other. In this way a perfect growth of grass is present in one or the other of the yards for the continual use of the fowls. These yards are over a hundred feet in length and, being separated at the extreme ends, each one of them is "V" shaped. At the extreme outer end each one is about twenty feet in width and a hundred feet long from the house to the extreme end. I gave up the better part of the day to a thorough examination of these buildings and yards and the fowls therein. Only a very few, if any of them, had been touched by the extreme cold of the weather. These were cockerels that had dipped their wattles into the water and the extreme cold had darkened the edges.

AT CORNELL.

From there I went to Ithaca to deliver a series of seven lectures to the poultry class that is being instructed by Mr. James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry in the Agricultural College at Ithaca. The series of lectures was delivered to the students, about 100 in number, about the growing of poultry, turkeys, and squabs, three lectures being a public demonstration of judging poultry by the score card. This lecture included

the explanation of the American standard of perfection and the use thereof under the methods of judging poultry. In these classes there are six women students. One of these showed her ability in selecting the best Plymouth Rock female to be passed upon, she using the comparison system of selecting the specimen. Her opinion was upheld by the final decision of the score card.

A daily routine of the work of these students in addition to the lectures and the study of books on the same subject, is the care and management of poultry for producing eggs for exhibition and market. The most careful system of hatching by incubators is carried out by the students. The eggs are weighed when placed in the machine, and are weighed regularly at intervals during the entire period of incubation. This is to learn the absolute weight of all the eggs, and whether they lose or gain in weight, and when the loss or gain is obtained or sustained. A record is kept of the separate hens that produce the eggs and the style and kind of hens that produce the best offspring. This is carried on for the instruction and for the benefit of the students. The information gained thereby will be of almost untold value to the whole poultry community of the world when it is published and distributed.

The poultry plant at Cornell is composed of colony poultry buildings of many kinds and character. Separate record of the egg production and the temperature, moisture of the air, and the health of the fowls in each building is carefully kept, so as to gain the information as to what kind and character of a poultry building will be the most profitable in which may be kept poultry for producing eggs for market during the winter months. Earth, board, and cement floors are used, as are single, double, and triple sidewalls. Even the open loft filled with straw is being tested here, and the canvas curtains as well. This extended manner of investigation shows to the people of the country the true value of the poultry course at Cornell, as well as the ability of the professor in charge.

A large, well-constructed incubator cellar has just been completed. Brooder houses and colony houses have been constructed under the most approved methods and of many kinds to fully test the superiority or inferiority of any of these. When the poultry course has been entirely finished, or established along the lines that are contemplated after all the buildings have been completed, undoubtedly this will be one of the most efficient sources for the gaining of information in poultry husbandry.

AT VALLEY FARM.

While here I visited Valley Farm, so long known as the home of America's best Leghorns. This was formerly the poultry plant of Mr. Ezra Cornell, now the property of Mr. Wyckoff. Here I saw the most superb lot of Leghorns of all kinds, and the new varieties of Wyandottes; but that which attracted my attention the most were the two new varieties of this locality, one the Silver Duckwing Leghorn, the other, Pyle Leghorns, recently imported from England. These are larger in size than any of the Leghorns that we have in this country except the very large-sized Brown Leghorns that have been so long bred at Riverside Farm in Owego. These new varieties of Leghorns promise to have a great run of popularity. While there has been a few Silver Duckwings brought to this country prior to this time, I have never met with any of such generous sized perfect Leghorn type as to color and markings. The Pyle

Leghorns are true Leghorns in shape, very large in size, and have the color and markings of the Pyle Game.

The Black Wyandottes and Black Leghorns recently added to the Valley Farm are of surprising quality, some of the latter having come from the other side, these to be added to the American stock to improve size and color, as well as to beautify and enrich the color of shank. All of these unusual kinds and varieties are kept here for the delight of the owner of the plant, and with the purpose in view of improving these almost neglected varieties with us, and to bring them back into the exhibition hall in such quantity and quality as to again attract the attention of the general public.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Wyckoff delivered a lecture to the poultry class at Cornell College upon the subject of new breeds. This lecture was most attractive and instructive from the fact that it was delivered by one thoroughly versed in the upbuilding of many of the new breeds of fowls, and who had the ability to present the subject in a most pleasing manner.

WHITE LEGHORNS FOR EGGS.

While in this neighborhood I took the opportunity to sweep across Tompkins County and take a nearby view of some of the large plants where thousands of Leghorns are kept for the sole purpose of producing fresh-laid eggs for the winter market. Some 12,000 of these white beauties and some browns as well, were viewed, and it may be of interest to state that I found them being very profitably kept in many styles and kinds of houses, and under different conditions of care and feeding, but I found that one rule was in absolute demand for success, and that was dry floors well littered with straw, and a dry interior to the buildings. Wherever dampness to any extent was present or prevalent in any of these houses the egg yield was very small. Where the conditions were reversed a good, profitable egg yield seemed to be assured. The temperature of the houses, just so they were not so cold as to freeze the combs, did not seem to make near the difference that did the presence of any amount of dampness in the interior of the buildings. I find that the overheated lofts laid with openings in the flooring and filled above with straw, are largely used and valued by many, this straw attracting and absorbing all the dampness that arose from the interior of the building up into the loft amongst the straw. The system of feeding is much welcomed throughout the whole locality, the larger per cent of all the feed being simply grains, no whole corn, some cracked corn, and considerable meat and vegetables.

Chicken Chatter.

Do not buy poor stock because it is cheap.

Don't feed cheap food or give cheap remedies.

Shelled corn is good food to make hens lay in cold weather.

Keep plenty of water with the chill taken off before the hens.

Hay in the nest boxes is more inviting to the hens in cold weather than sand.

Do not change the egg boxes or laying places from one place to another, as it retards the laying.

Cut fresh bone is one of the best animal foods, both to induce egg production and promote growth.

General Management

This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

Experience With Breeds.

In the early 80's, when the *Poultry World* and its weekly mate, the *Poultry Yard*, came regularly to my address, I became a breeder on a small scale of fancy fowls. The pleasure then tasted has never lost its power. For it has become an almost necessary part of life to have the recreation in the open air that the poultry raiser must take.

At one time or another I have owned nearly every breed of chickens and ducks, and I have found every breed, but one, profitable.

For eggs alone the White Leghorn among hens, and the Pekin among ducks, have led all others. The Minorca, though, is hard to beat. But their large eggs do not bring more than the smaller eggs.

The Sumatras, the Polish and the Hamburgs are nearly the peers of the Leghorns as layers, but the Polish are less hardy, and the eggs of the other two breeds are rather small. The Wyandottes, White and Partridge, have done better for me than the Plymouth Rocks. The Cochins used to be good, but now they are bred too much for feathers. The Brahma never did well in my yards. But the Leghorn has always done well. I have found them not only the best of the Asiatics, but also the best all-round breed. Still, they have lost favor with fanciers.

When prepared for the table the plump Sumatra and the lordly Leghorn are, to my taste, the best. But the Golden Polish cockerel, with his rounded breast, is a close second. The flesh of these breeds is more delicate than that of the more popular Wyandotte or Plymouth Rocks.

In ducks the Muscovy leads as a late roaster, with the Rouen second. The Pekin is too oily for me. The little East India duck is delicious, and it seems odd that they are so rare.

In beauty I rank the Polish, Hamburgs, and Games ahead. But the Partridge Wyandotte, with its glistening hues, and the great green-back Langsham, will always attract the stranger, for they, too, are beautiful.

When they have clear water to swim in the White Muscovy, with its snowy plumage, coral-red and pink beak and quiet ways, is very attractive and ornamental. The Black Muscovy, with its shadings of green, black, and purple, is also handsome, and by some preferred above all other ducks. When the Rouen is bred with the color-markings of the wild Mallard it, too, is ornamental as well as useful; but the dark Rouens so often seen, I do not care for. Some of them are more like the wild Black Duck than the Mallard.

So, after all, the breed you like best is the best for you, and all are good and profitable if treated right. But he who treats the Leghorn and the Brahma alike, or the Pekin as the Muscovy, will not succeed.—J. T. LITTLETON.

Since the eyes of the poultry world have turned from the sights at St. Louis, and come to look upon the practical side of the poultry business as it is, we find that a large number of people engaged in the business are actually losing money instead of making it. A few of the best poultrymen are making good money and have a very pleasant occupation, while much the larger part of the whole poultry fraternity are making a little money, and are studying and trying all the time to find better methods that in themselves are really valuable. There are any number of so-called new ideas and new inventions put upon the market every year, but very few of them ever prove to the satisfaction of expert poultrymen that they are valuable from a practical standpoint.

Among these may be mentioned the trap nest that has been so much talked of during the last few years. While it is a step in the right direction, it is certainly too crude and tedious a task for a man of limited means to think of breeding up a flock of layers with this method of selection, because it has been proven so many times that a hen with a high egg record has failed to reproduce that quality in her chicks. This is generally caused by her being mated with an inferior male bird. It is an established truth that the male bird has more influence upon the egg production of his progeny than the female has. This shows how important it is to select males that have the highest degree of excellence from an egg-production standpoint, and which have the right conformation, and are bred from birds that have good records as egg producers.

It has been repeatedly stated by the highest authorities that it is not possible to judge the merits of a laying hen except by the use of the trap nest, and that type has nothing to do with egg production. This version of the case is entirely false. There is just as much difference between a layer and a non-layer as there is between a Jersey cow and a Holstein, and they can be judged just as easily, taking nothing else into consideration except the capacity for egg production. When poultrymen come to know how to select their birds and mate them to readily produce the best layers, and do it as easily as it is now done to produce a haphazard lot, it will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to the poultry men of the United States every year. If anyone wishes further explanations or proof of the foregoing statements I will be glad to hear from them.—C. S. GREENE.

It Pays to Feed Well.

There are many inquiries constantly coming asking how much food should be given per day to poultry. The answer to this seems to be that it is generally acknowledged that the average grain ration per day for laying hens should be four ounces of good, solid grain, and in addition to this a reasonable quantity of green and animal foods. Some hens will consume more in a day than will others. All poultry should have a sufficient amount

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.

of food at all times to keep them in good, healthy condition, in full flesh and vigor, so as to enable them to do good service in whatever branch of the poultry business they may be engaged.

Some poultry would starve to death almost on four ounces of food per day, while others would grow to be too fat on the same ration. While the four-ounce-per-day ration is a good rule to follow, at the same time it is absolutely necessary that all the fowls should have sufficient food at all times to keep them in proper condition.

Cut green bone is undoubtedly the very best kind of animal food or meat diet for the laying hen during the winter months. Nothing in the way of meat that can be given them will equal the cut green bone. It is a live, animal food and the nearest of any of the meat foods to the natural, wild products that they get in the shape of bugs and worms while wandering through the fields. The fact that the cut green bone furnishes a living meat diet is one of the most, if not the most, logical reason for using it.

Whenever green bones can be had they should be made use of in this way: Grind them up in a bone mill; in fact, old dry bread and waste meat of all kinds can be most advantageously disposed of if they are passed through the bone mill and made use of as food for the poultry. The bone mill on the farm is like the soup pot in the restaurant, into which go every scrap of meat and bone from fish, flesh or fowl. All of these make good poultry food when passed through the mill and cut into small particles so they can be easily managed by the poultry.

No poultry farm is complete in its equipment without a bone mill, and a bone mill that is not kept constantly at work during the winter months is an idler about the place that is not being compelled to do full duty along the line of helping to produce more fresh-laid eggs.

How to feed the cut green bone to the best advantage may well be considered. We prefer to thoroughly mix it with dry bran and to place it in covered troughs, so that the poultry can help themselves and be debarred from scratching the product upon the floor and wasting it. When fed in this way, each one of the hens is more likely to get their individual portion than they will if the cut green bone is thrown to them. Under this condition the strongest and most active get the greatest portion of the supply, and the weaker and less active are usually deprived of that kind of food which they most need to build up their constitution and assist them in a profitable egg production.

During the winter months, when the hens are fed as they should be, all the grain is thrown into a litter, and they being compelled to scratch and dig for it, do a full day's work, which keeps them in good condition and enables them to produce the eggs that are the most profitable at this time. Hens fed in this way will consume more food, but at the same time produce more eggs. Hens that are permitted to loaf around all day, and simply go three times a day to the feed trough and eat in a few minutes all they need of food, seldom exercise enough during the

winter months to keep themselves healthy, let alone produce any eggs.

Proper food properly fed in proper amounts brings good results. No amount of food of an improper kind, improperly fed will bring profitable returns.

Discouraging a Hen.

The propensity of some hens to sit, in season or out, on eggs, stones, door knobs or anything that comes handy, is one of the most grievous afflictions of the poultry keeper. In his interest is reprinted the description of a "sure cure" discovered by a correspondent of the *Chicago Chronicle* in Lesueur, Minnesota. The cure consists of a cheap watch that ticks loudly and clearly, and is enclosed in a white

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egg shaped case. When a hen manifests a desire to sit at the wrong time, the poultryman gently places under her this bogus egg, and the egg does the rest. Cheerfully it ticks away. The hen soon begins to show signs of uneasiness. She stirs the noisy egg with her bill, thinking perhaps it is already time for it to hatch, and the chicken in it wants to get out. She grows more and more nervous as the noise keeps on, and finally she jumps off the nest and runs round awhile, to get cool. Generally, she returns to her self-imposed duty; but things get worse and worse for her. She wriggles about and cackles, ruffles her feathers and looks wild, until at last, with a frenzied squawk, she abandons the nest for good and all. The fever of incubation is broken up completely. The Lesueur poultryman declares that he never found a hen that could stand the strain of the conversation egg for more than three hours. In much less time than that, as a rule, the hen is ready to return to her legitimate business.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Why Green Bone Makes Hens Lay.

Enthusiasts claim so much for fresh-cut bone that the earnest desire of practical poultrymen to know the truth of the matter has led to a careful investigation. The results have been very satisfactory, and the reason so simple as to excite surprise that it was never thought of before.

It is a fact that is well known that all plant life needs food, and the highest development is attained when its own particular kind of food is furnished. A hen has to find the material to form an egg from the food she gets. A chemical analysis of green bone shows that it contains every element contained in the white, the yolk and the shell of the egg.

This accounts for the avidity with which green bone is devoured by the hen. Instinct implants in all animals a taste and desire for foods that are suitable to them. A hen will leave any other food at any time for a mess of green bone. In summer, when allowed free range, bugs and worms supply this craving for animal food, and that is one reason why hens lay better in summer than in winter. During winter or when confined, bugs and worms can not be had, and the hen has to wait days and sometimes even weeks to accumulate from the insufficient food supplied her (insufficient not in quantity but in egg-making elements) enough material to make an egg. But when given a daily allowance of green bone, rich in every constituent of the egg, the hen no longer has to wait, each organ receives its necessary nourishment, the egg is formed quickly, and the hen has got to lay.

Preservation of Eggs.

Considerable is being mentioned of late with reference to the preservation of eggs through the use of what is known as "water glass." Water glass is a silicate of sodium, which comes in a liquid form of about the consistency of thick milk. It may be purchased at the drug store, and this silicate of sodium is dissolved in hot water, using ten quarts of water to one quart of water glass. When this is thoroughly dissolved keep it in large stone crocks, and place the eggs therein immediately after being laid, or as soon as gathered from the nests. Keep in a cool place; a dark cool cellar is the best place for them. Eggs thus packed away have been known to keep for six or eight months and were perfectly good for food. Infertile eggs will keep much longer than fertilized ones.

When the eggs have been taken from

this solution, if they are immediately washed off with lukewarm water, it will remove the greater part of the solution. If this is not done, the solution will dry on the shell, and when the eggs are boiled it will fly from the shell when broken, like small particles of glass. For this reason, eggs so kept are not considered the best for boiling in the shell.

The Flavor of Eggs.

The flavor of hens' eggs depends largely upon their care and the food consumed. The food that goes to make the egg, perhaps within twenty-four hours, must carry with it to some extent its own qualities, good or bad. If we will feed a laying hen onions we can taste them strongly in the egg, the same as milk from a cow that is fed on cabbage or turnips will taste of them. The same may be said of eggs that are from stale, unhealthy and impure food; although fresh, they will be unhealthy to eat, while those from clean grain, fresh meat, pure water, and clover grass will be pure and healthy.

There is no use in saying that the idea of the quality of the eggs being influenced by the food of the hens is a mere whim, since it is a well-known fact that the eggs of the fowls kept in the neighborhood of the sea and fed almost entirely on fish, taken as they come, embracing the strong and oily as well as the more delicate sorts, have a fish-like taste, if not smell; and eggs coming from these regions sell for less in the market, in some instances, than those coming from districts further inland. Proper food must be given the hens to make the flavor of the eggs. The true feed for laying hens is corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk and scraps from the table. Give them as much green vegetable food as they will eat.

Caring for the Breeding Stock.

Too much care and attention can not be given the breeding stock from which the laying hens, market poultry, or exhibition stock are produced. The continual strain upon them must be supported through proper care and attention, so as to make their existence as near that, that they might have if permitted to range at large over the fields. When poultry is yarded or separated into pens for breeding purposes, they are largely deprived of the products that they naturally hunt for and select for themselves when running at large. Provide for all these necessities in the best manner possible, see that they have a plentiful supply of bugs and worms or meat scraps,—green cut bone is the best of all substitutes for live animal food, and in addition to this provide plenty of fresh, tender green stuff, so that they may be plentifully provided with all these necessary supplies of Nature. Do not neglect to furnish the much-needed grit and shell-forming material. Plenty of fresh water, some fine broken charcoal, and a deep, dry bath of clear, fine dust or dirt of some kind, into which they may wallow and roll and thoroughly cleanse their plumage and skin from all that might irritate or annoy them, are all absolutely necessary. In fact, when poultry is confined in yards or runways conditions as nearly like those they would enjoy in having the free range of a farm should be provided. While it is not possible to fully meet these requirements it seems probable to come so close to it as to meet the demands necessary for health and vigor. If this is done, it will insure a much better quality of young stock and more fertile

eggs than can be hoped for when they are but poorly supplied along the lines of Nature's demands.

Care of Poults.

Go to the nest when the little poults are hatching, remove them as fast as they dry, placing them in a flannel cloth in basket or box in the house until the mother has completed her hatch.

Never feed them until at least thirty-six hours old. Then give them hard-boiled eggs crumbled with black pepper. To them nothing seems more wholesome. Feed scantily and at least every two hours.

An ideal coop for little turkeys is a large box, four feet long and three feet wide and two and a half feet high. Remove the bottom of box and make a slanting roof, leaving no floor whatever but nature's carpet (soft green grass), and change coop to new location every three or four days. Slat the front of coop, that they may come and go as they please. Let the mother hen remain in the coop until the poults are about three weeks old. Give plenty of good fresh water and sunlight. Never use sour milk, except in form of cheese, of which they are very fond. The coop should be enclosed by a little yard of board boards for at least a week, as the little fellows will



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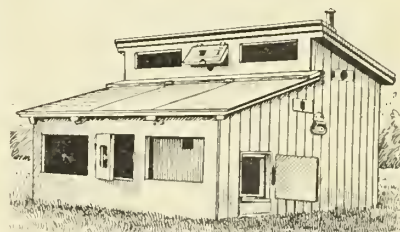
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Purdy Brooders.

Best on the Market.



(Post, Sept. 6, 1904.)

The Purdy Brooders are an out door or indoor brooder for raising chicks, and not for killing them. They will brood chicks out doors at all seasons of the year, regardless of the weather, and keep an even temperature through the winter. These brooders are made by skilled carpenters; all material used in their construction is the best, and will last for 10 years. They can be stored out doors in a snow bank without injuring them. If you have early chicks, shovel away the snow, start the lamp, put in your chicks, the brooder will keep them comfortable. A cheap brooder is a dear article in the end; the best is the cheapest. These brooders were awarded first premium at the Orange Co., N. Y. fair. If you are going to purchase a brooder, get my free circulars, and say Feather, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN PURDY,

40 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.

follow every chicken or fowl that passes the coop, often running so far away they can't get back, thus causing many a step that with a little trouble and precaution may be avoided. Keep plenty of fresh water constantly by them.

When the poults are a week old, grease the mother hen on vent, under wings and on her head, to prevent the lice infesting the little ones. When the poults are three weeks old grease them on wings and around navel. Be very careful and don't use too much. Never grease the head of a young poult. Repeat again in three weeks. To keep little poults free from lice is one of the most important essentials in turkey raising.

Never place them on board floors, as it causes leg weakness and disease. Close up the coop at night to prevent them from running out in the dew of early morning. As soon as the grass dries off in the morning turn out the hen and poults together. They will return to the coop whenever they get hungry. See that they have clean quarters, plenty of fresh blue grass, fresh water, boiled eggs, millet, cheese, beef meal, corn bread and sweet cream.

Gapes.

One of the greatest drawbacks in raising chicks is gapes. They get the gape worm or egg while running on wet or damp ground. I believe it has been proven beyond a doubt that the earth worm acts as a medium to keep alive and to convey to the chick the gape worm. Therefore we see any condition of the ground that will bring the worm to the top will endanger the chick if left to run on infected ground, for remember all earth worms do not have gape worm; only those where chicks have run that had the gapes.

The best plan is to keep the chicks off infected ground. That can be done by putting them on ground where chicks have not been for the last three years, for I find if chicks are kept off a plot of ground badly infested for three years there are but very few worms left. But after a few years all the ground near the buildings may become gapey and you must either take them away out in the fields or provide clean runs for them on the infested ground.

If taken to the fields crows and hawks take so many, unless they are shot off. I think the best plan, and one I have pursued, is to provide either brooder houses or pens without houses. I built six pens right on my worst ground. They were twelve feet square. In each I put one-half bushel of lime evenly over the ground. That is enough to thoroughly kill all grass and insects. In each pen I put fifty chicks with three hens or a brooder. I try to have them grow right on for eight weeks, when the pens can be opened and chicks will have free range to finish their growth.

I afterward built open sheds, facing the southeast, and divided them into pens eight feet wide, putting in from forty to fifty chicks. The sheds face a field now planted to peach trees, and beyond them alfalfa clover; but in the fall the chicks go on into the next beyond and on each side. I like the sheds, of course, much the best, for the chicks are protected from the cold winds and, above all, the rains, and you are also protected while feeding and cleaning.

The chicks in the pens where they can not get any worms never get gapes, while those put on the outside at the same time and fed the same feed, every one got them and while so small they were all worthless.

Editor of The Feather: Having read the experience of W. E. N. in regard to raising Homer pigeons, I wish to state my own experience. I am a greenhorn in the business, having started in the same month as W. E. N. Last August I purchased 50 pairs of Homers from the Plymouth Rock Squab Co., of Boston, Mass. Inside of three weeks after arriving at their new

home they started nesting, regardless of the moulting season. And now they are continually nesting. As fast as one pair is well feathered, eggs are again laid and incubated. I am well pleased with my pigeons. My first batch are now mating; some are mated and at work on their first nest. Cracked corn, wheat, peas, and buckwheat is their rations. Before long I shall have quite a number of mated pairs for sale.—Geo. D. MARTIN.

The cheapest method of killing lice in a henhouse is with boiling water.

Questions and Answers.


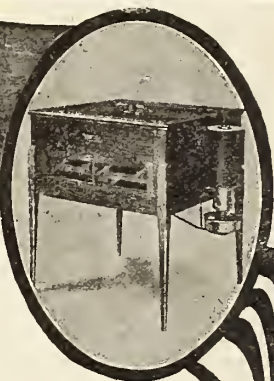
Editor of The Feather: Enclosed please find a United States money order for 50 cents to pay for a year's subscription to *The Feather*, commencing with the February issue. I was a steady subscriber three or four years ago, but somehow let my subscription run out, and occasionally get your paper when I stop in at the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., New York. I have read the January issue, and learned considerable from same.

At present I am searching for a little

information regarding poultry; perhaps you can give it to me, and if not, possibly you can refer me to someone who can.

I will first mention my condition to you, and then ask my questions.

I live in the so-called heart of the city, but fortunately possess a very large and agreeable yard, 900 square feet of which is a chicken park. Of these 900 square feet about 120 square feet is devoted to a good, warm house and scratching place for winter (combination); the balance, about 780 square feet, open yard. I have kept chickens for about fifteen to twenty years, at

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One of the latest to change over is the Lakewood Farm Company at Lakewood, N.J. This is one of the largest White Leghorn egg farms in this country, breeding a prolific strain of layers, and producing stock and eggs for breeding and hatching, as well as catering to a high class egg trade. Formerly the Cyphers was used exclusively, and Mr. Brown, the President of the Company, was loath to give the Model a trial. A fair trial, however, and nothing but the Model will answer for this money-making plant.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

different times having White and Brown Leghorns, and at present I have Black Minorcas. Feed my chickens mostly on scraps from the table.

What I want to know is, what is the best breed or breeds to keep under the above conditions so as to get winter eggs and a good supply of them; of course giving them proper food and care; and how many hens one would keep for the winter, the scratching pen covering 120 to 150 square feet?

From the little I know of chickens I know some breeds do best when given a

large range, more so than if confined to a small park; while other breeds do very well in a park such of my size, and what I am after is to find the breed of chickens that will do best in the size of my park and give a winter supply of eggs, of course I doing my share as to feed and care. Once I find the breed I will get the best layers of its kind to be had.

If you can give me any information on the above I should appreciate same very much.—Wm. O. W.

A. You say that you have kept White

and Brown Leghorns and at present you have Black Minorcas. Either of these three are classed among the very best egg producers, and we cannot think that you could select better for the purpose of producing fresh laid eggs in winter. Either Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes will do equally well if properly handled.

The rule for housing laying hens in winter is to allow from four to six square feet of floor space to each hen kept. Where the sanitary conditions and the surroundings are perfect they will do very well with the smaller space. They will always,

however, do better if there can be allotted to each hen the four square feet of floor space. Hens will lay better and do better if properly cared for and fed in smaller yards than they seem to do when they have a larger space to run over during the cold months. When the spring and summer is at hand the more outside ground space they can have to wander over the better will you succeed with them. We have known as many as a hundred hens to be kept in a park the size you mention, but this is rather too many unless you have full control of same and can keep it in the best of sanitary condition. We should think from fifty to sixty hens would be as many as you care for.

PURCHASE OF THE MANUFACTURE.

Q. Noticing an article in one of your last year's papers concerning fattening chickens by cramming, will ask you to advise me where I can obtain all particulars concerning this operation, where I can purchase the machine, and how fat chickens are best marketed?

A. The machine in question mentioned in the article referred to, we believe, is the property of Mr. Moss, who is connected with the Cyphers Incubator Company at Buffalo, N. Y. If you will write to him at this address he will gladly furnish you all the information you ask for.

EXPERIENCE NEEDED.

Q. How can I tell my old hens from the young ones? Is there any way to mark them so they can be told apart? I find carbolic acid in drinking water for poultry to be a preventative of cholera. Will it stop hens from laying? I think your paper is the best poultry paper I ever saw.—M. R., Orleans, Va.

A. It requires experience to be absolutely certain in telling the older hens from the young ones. Those who are familiar with a breed or variety have but little trouble in selecting or separating them. The old hens have an aged appearance, the same as has mankind, or stock of any kind as they grow older. The young stock has a brighter, fresher appearance. Poultry can be marked in many ways. Some use leg bands with the year or number marked on them; others use toe punches, and punch holes in the web of the foot.

YOU ARE DOING QUITE WELL.

Q. Kindly inform me in pounds and ounces how much of the following it will take to keep twenty-five hens in good condition? I give them a warm mash with vegetables in the morning, wheat at noon, corn on cob before dark. The wheat is thrown on the ground so they have to dig for it. They also have plenty of green cut bone. I have always fed my hens without a rule or guide, and when I kill any of them for table use they seem to be very fat indeed, and I do not get as many eggs as I think I should get from them.

A. The accepted rule seems to be that about four ounces of grain ration per day is enough for a laying hen. In addition to this they should have plenty of green or vegetable food, about half an ounce of cut green bone, grit, oyster shell, etc. Some hens will require a little more than this, others not quite so much. If your hens are too fat stop feeding them any corn, and give them at night half wheat and half oats in place of the corn. Throw all of the grain that is fed them into deep straw and make them scratch for it.



MODEL Brooders

GROW IN POPULARITY

Because They Rear Chicks Successfully

Perfected this season in point of detail, they have no equal at any price

To do the work successfully a brooder must be warmly constructed and heated in such a manner that there are no hot spots for the chicks to crowd against, such as a warm central dome or otherwise exposed heating surface. The air in the nursery as well as under the hover must be kept comfortably warm to keep the chicks from crowding.

The ventilation must be ample, and introduced in such a way that there is no draught on the chickens. A strong circulation of air is detrimental, in so much that it requires a much higher degree of heat to keep the chicks comfortable when the air is perceptibly moving. It must be well lighted, as nothing keeps a brooder so free from disease germs as light. In a dark, close, stuffy brooder chicks soon develop tuberculosis, familiarly known among poultrymen as "going light," one of the greatest causes of mortality among brooder chicks.

It must be roomy, as otherwise the chicks cannot properly exercise. It must be easy to clean and care for, as otherwise the attendant will neglect it. All these important features are found in the Model Colony Brooders as they are found in no other.

In this brooder the nursery is double-walled, insuring easy heating. The roof is covered with a layer of hair felt, making it sun proof; and tinned, making it water tight. It is ventilated by diffusion, the warm air passing gently downward through a burlap screen in the top of the hover. No perceptible air movement is felt by the chicks. The hover and nursery are amply large, and the exercising room is moderately warmed and very roomy, and the whole brooder is light and cheerful and easy to care for. This brooder has won more friends in one short season than any other brooder on the market, because it is easy to raise chicks in it.

The Following are Fair Average Reports on this Brooder

We used one of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and we found it very satisfactory in every respect. I think I would be safe in stating that it is the best brooder that we have ever used. It is not very often that we make a statement of this nature, but of the the brooders used so far, considering the health of the chickens and the amount of oil used, I think yours is superior to anything I have used to date.

Yours very truly,

W. R. GRAHAM.

Manager and Lecturer, Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

I am using 14 Model Colony Brooders, and they are simply perfection for outdoor work. I feel justified in saying that they will raise every chick committed to their care that can be made to live in any manner.

Yours truly,

W. H. HARDIN.

Supt. Valle Crucis Farm, Valle Crucis, N. C.

I wish to say that I used three of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and I have no hesitancy in saying that they are the best outdoor brooders that I ever put a chicken in. I take pleasure in recommending it, not to aid the manufacturer, but to aid and benefit those who want a practical brooder.

Very truly yours,

FRANK W. GAYLOR.

Manager Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

I must say the Model Colony Brooders are just simply immense. They are the best we have ever used, and we have been using brooders for 25 years.

Very truly yours,

J. C. FISHEL & SON.

Hope, Ind.

I think you have the right idea in a brooder. It does its work to my entire satisfaction. Have run one through three broods only losing one chick.

Orr's Mills, N. Y.

D. LINCOLN ORR.

Send for my new descriptive catalogue.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY STREET, BUFFALO, NEW YORK



Squab Growing.

Even though the weather is cold it is not best to have artificial heat in the pigeon house unless you intend to confine the squab growers the entire winter and to keep the house of the same degree of heat continually. If the pigeon house is artificially heated part of the time, and allowed to become extremely cold through neglect of keeping up the fires, the pigeons will take cold and the young squabs, if there are any in the nests, will certainly be destroyed by the chilly effects of the cold weather.

One of the best methods that we have ever met with for warming a squab house was in one that the loft was nine feet above the level of the ground. The room beneath was made use of for storing farm utensils, feed, and other necessities about the farm. In the center of the basement was a large cooking apparatus for cooking food for poultry, cows and pigs. The draught or smoke pipe from the stove ran both ways of the house beneath the floor of the pigeon loft into chimneys at either end. This basement room was the loafing place for the hands upon the farm, some of whom always slept during the winter nights in this basement room, and the fire was not permitted to go entirely out during the whole winter. The heat from this stove in the basement room kept the floor of the pigeon loft warm and the temperature of the loft was usually about fifty.

The pigeons did remarkably well in this loft throughout the entire winter, but when the warm days of spring came and they were turned out in the open air, many of them stopped entirely from squab raising for about sixty days. The change from the artificial heat of winter to the temperature of spring seemed to have an influence over them that ended the squab raising process for some time.

In connection with artificial heating of the houses, it might be stated that where the lofts are well built and the walls are tight, and all cracks and crevices closed to prevent draughts and cold air blowing through the house, the pigeons will be comfortable in their natural surroundings and so soon as the weather begins to soften they are willing and ready to go to work producing the squabs for market. We all know that the highest prices are paid for squabs during the winter months. This is not because there is any greater demands for them, but on account of the scarcity. Squab growers are always anxious to have a liberal supply to sell during the winter months. To obtain these to any extent, you must have some means of warming the houses where the pigeons stay, but as stated above, when this is done it must be kept up continually during the cold weather and when the warm days of spring arrive the pigeons are likely to take a rest. The usual period of rearing squabs covers that period from March to September. Some of the producers will continue on through to November. This is unusual however.

If the producing birds are well mated in January and February and allowed to

become familiar with their nesting places, they will likely begin the building of their nest about the first of March. Within two weeks of the beginning of nest building, the hen pigeon will usually lay a pair of eggs, upon which she and the male will sit alternately for eighteen or nineteen days, at which time the young should be hatched if the eggs are all right and have not been disturbed or injured in any way. The male usually goes upon the nest about ten o'clock in the morning where he stays upon the eggs until relieved by the hen at about three or four in the afternoon. Both the male and the female do active duty in the hatching, feeding, and rearing of the young.

Remember that the largest squabs bring the best prices, and the largest squabs are always grown from the eggs that are laid by the largest hen pigeons. An average of eight pounds to the dozen is a good weight for the dressed squabs, though some are grown that weigh a pound or two per dozen more than this. We have seen them that averaged fourteen ounces. This is very unusual, however, and such sizes can only be grown from Runt pigeons.

The oft-repeated statement that the Homer Pigeon is the very best for squab growing will not be amiss at this time. Remember, however, that there are some Homer Pigeons that are of but little value. A small, unhealthy Homer is no better than any other miserable specimen. Have Homers, but have good, large, healthy Homers that have the vigor and the constitution to do the work. It is often stated that cod liver oil is an excellent remedy for the curing of consumption or going light in pigeons. It may pay cure consumption or going light in high-class, very valuable specimens, but it will never pay to waste your time trying to cure squab growers of this ailment. Even though you may cure them for the time being, they will never be of any value in producing squabs for market. The young from unhealthy parents never mature into first-class squabs.

We notice in one of our exchanges the following statement: "The Runt Pigeons are the largest, but they are such slow breeders that they are seldom used for squab growing." While this is partially true, there are several of the most expert squab growers who have a large number of Runts and half-bred Runts for squab producers. These have been bred and selected on account of their ancestors and they themselves being active, prolific producers. It is quite as necessary to understand the habits of the Runt Pigeons to obtain the best results from them, as it is to be thoroughly conversant with the habits of the Asiatics to get the best results from them.

In mating or pairing your birds for the breeding season, it is a very good plan to place bands on all of them and keep your records of the pairs that are mated in this way by number. Thus you will avoid much of the trouble experienced with odd or unmated birds in the pigeon loft. When the pigeons are properly mated and marked, clean all the odd birds out of the loft and do not permit any unmated birds to be where they can bother

the well mated busy specimens. Never permit unmated pigeons in the breeding loft. One unmated specimen is liable to destroy all the eggs and pigeons in the loft by flying about into the different nests and fighting and quarreling with those to whom the nests belong. Well mated pairs usually attend strictly to their own business and pay but little attention to what others are doing.

Never make use of any whole corn during the breeding season, as grains of whole corn are entirely too large to be fed to the young squabs. Wheat, cracked corn, kaffir corn, a little hulled oats, if you have it, and good, dry Canada peas are much the best food for the pigeons. Some people make use of a little hemp seed, but while a little of this may be of benefit, too much of it is detrimental and may do injury. Never feed any rye to your pigeons during the hatching season. In fact, it is best never to feed any rye at all, either to poultry or any kinds of pigeons. The injuries that often come from its use are far greater than all the benefits that may be derived. The old birds are certain to quit feeding a well matured pair of young so soon as another pair of squabs is hatched. Watch out for this, if you intend to market the squabs, and get rid of them if possible by sending to market two or three days prior to the hatching of the next pair. If the old birds are called upon to feed the young close up to the time of hatching another pair, considerable harm may be done both the old and all the young.

There is considerable movement toward the growing of white squabs or rather the growing of pure white squabs from white plumaged birds. White Homers are the best for this. Some make use of the largest white, common Hen Pigeons they can get hold of, and mate them either to White Homers or White Dragons. These make splendid crosses for the producing of the white plumaged squabs. If care is used in selecting and mating, a strain of white squab producing pigeons may be built up that will produce young that will range from eight to nine pounds per dozen when dressed.

Begin the season properly by paying strict attention to the simple methods indicated above. Useless extravagance in lofts or nest boxes is of but little advantage. Comfortable, fairly well equipped lofts that are kept reasonably clean and the birds cared for as mentioned above will insure good results. While the lofts and nesting places should be kept reason-

Cheap eggs
are as good as
cheap lamp-
chimneys.

MACBETH.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

ably clean, it is well to remember that pigeons and birds all have a tendency not to be over particular about their nests. One of the most prosperous squab growers in the country only cleans out his lofts and nest boxes twice a year. The floor of the lofts has five or six inches of the soil from the land spread over it and the nest boxes are not disturbed from the time the breeding season commences until its close. Neither are the floors of the loft disturbed in any way during this same period of time. As the pigeons fly about the motion of their wings raises more or less dust, which settles about and removes all opportunity or chance for lice to prosper.

The Pigeon Industry.

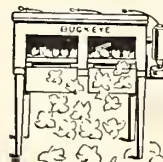
Since embarking in the pigeon business I have been personally interviewed, the recipient of a great many letters, have had numerous and sundry questions asked me, so for the benefit of those who are, or who may become interested in the pigeon industry, I will, through the medium of THE FEATHER, give them the advantage

SQUABS



sells for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to \$1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in ONE MONTH; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our FREE book, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,
289 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.



From Eggs to Eagles

This is easy when you know how, and you don't know how until you operate a

Self-regulating BUCKEYE Incubator

Why? Because, with others you have too much invested in machinery. \$4.50 to \$6.50 should buy a 50-Egg size, \$8.50 to \$12.00 a 100-Egg size, and \$13.75 to \$20.00 a 200-Egg size. The above are our prices for Incubators. As substantially and durably built, and of as good material as any Incubators on earth. They are self-regulating, automatic moisture and ventilation, hot water style, and all are sold on

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Or write these, who among others hatch every egg put in our incubators: Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kan., Mrs. W. T. Graham, R. R. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia., G. F. Mankin, L. Box 54, Luther, Mich., Bert S. Robinson, R. 3, Urbana, O., Paul Clyde, Hooper Station, O., Geo. Luce, Edington Lane, Wheeling, W. Va., M. C. Matthews, Upola, Kan., Paul Wolf, Menno, Wis., M. E. Welisch, Cary Station, Ills.

They hatch every good egg. We have 50,000 in use, and thousands hatch every egg put in them, and the chicks are stronger, and will more surely live, than those hatched in any other Incubator or in any other way. If you are loosing chicks soon after hatching, send for FREE catalog, and learn how to save them, you can loose nothing by trying it; yet for further proof of its efficiency and value write any of our patrons of whom catalogues hundreds; not forgetting stamp for reply.

Brooders must not be carelessly selected if you would make money raising poultry. Not the largest size for the least money is the cheapest, but the one that raises the most chicks—Ours are central heat. Loss from crowding impossible. Prices, \$3.00 up—think of a 50-capacity Incubator and Brooder complete and on 30 Days' Trial for \$7.50

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 108, Springfield, O.

of knowledge I have gained from personal experience and observation.

There is a great deal of literature afloat on squab raising and pigeons, much of which is excellent and some of which is very misleading; as for instance, one of pigeons gives an account of one man's experience which fairly glitters with golden brilliancy; when asked for the dark side, replied, "there isn't any." Wish from actual experience I had found this to be true.

Again, "pairs once mated remain so for life unless separated by death or man." Theoretically this is true, but not practically so. Some cock or hen is through moulting before its mate, in which case he or she chooses another mate that is through moulting, and ready for work again. This has happened in several instances in my loft. When this occurs I keep track of the hen and continue her record with the new mate. I keep a record of my birds on cards 4 by 6 inches, and erasing the description of the old, replace it with that of the new mate.

These companies that do such extensive advertising give such glowing descriptions of the pigeon industry that one gets exceedingly erroneous ideas from the reading thereof. Now, I am not running down the pigeon business because I am in it, and have pigeons to sell, but I do think it lamentable for people to be so deceived by the reading of this get-rich-quick literature, as to invest, perhaps their all, or worse yet, borrowed capital, only to be disappointed in the end, which is detrimental not only to themselves but the business as well.

Two young ladies who are self supporting came to me with the idea that they could rent a place, build a loft, buy pigeons, and defray all expenses from the start. Ultimately they might be able to do so, but my experience, which covers a little over a year's time, is, it is slow getting started.

If one has plenty of money it is, perhaps, all right to launch into the business, but even then my advice would be to go more slowly and carefully. Get the building ready; it may be small to start with, then search out some reliable party of whom you can buy not more than fifty pairs of thorough-bred homers. Do not search for cheap, but first class birds. Then study them, learn their habits, how to care for and manage them by degrees. It will not be long before you will learn for yourself that a profitable pigeon plant can not be "automatic," that you can not put enough feed in the hoppers and water in the drinking-fountain to last a week, then go off and leave them without most disastrous results.

To attain the best of results you must match your birds and know what each pair is doing. There is a great deal of work connected with a pigeon-loft, but it is not hard work. If you care for and manage your birds right it is a pleasant and profitable business.

I believe in self-feeders where the birds can go in and help themselves at all times. I believe, also, in going in once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon and throwing feed on the floor, but not more than they will pick up clean. This encourages the old birds to feed their young oftener which makes fatter and larger squabs. Never feed the pigeons in the flying pens; if you do, some kernels of grain will lodge where the pigeons will find it after it has soured, and it is sure to make them sick.

It is not my intention to go into detail in regard to care and management of pigeons, but will refer to Bulletin No. 177 on

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.

"Squab Raising." It can be obtained from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.; also to "The Feather's Practical Squab Book," the body of which is the Bulletin, and the very best treatise on the subject published. This can be obtained from Geo. E. Howard, Washington, D. C.

Suggestions contained therein, in regard to care and management of pigeons, can not be too strongly emphasized or carried out too much in detail.

For convenience in cleaning, make nest boxes with movable floors.

Use a great deal of precaution against insects. It is much easier to keep them out (the book tells you how), than to get them out after they get in. Squabs will weigh from two to four ounces more, if not troubled with these insects. If there is a pair of birds which have set on eggs their full time without hatching give them a little one out of another nest to feed for a week or ten days, then return it to its former nest. This prevents the pigeon milk making the old birds sick, and they will, as a rule, lay the next pair of eggs sooner.

In writing this article, I have endeavored to give a fair and accurate account of the pigeon industry as far as I have gone. It can not be learned in a month or in a year; there is something new coming up all the time. The most valuable instruction is gotten from actual experience, the very best teacher in the world. It is not an industry for lazy people, but one which will pay your debts if you are willing to devote a portion of your time each day to it; if not, for the sake of the business as well as yourself, keep out of it, for it will end only in failure and disappointment. I do not want anybody to purchase pigeons of me with the idea that it is a money-making business without any work connected with it, but if the work is done in a methodical manner and at the proper time, one will have a great many leisure hours. The work is light, the pigeons beautiful and interesting.—CLARA DOLE.

Questions and Answers.

Editor of The Feather: Q. I started in the squab growing business with forty-eight breeders, mixed stock. I wished to gain all experience with cheap stock. They would lay and hatch as often they could. When two or three weeks old I found the young dead in the nest, so my heart aches for this failure. I asked the advice of a friend who is a high-up pigeon man, and he placed ignorance of the care as the cause. The old birds are beauties, and he told me he never saw a finer lot of birds or healthier. I feed them wheat, clean water, salt, and they have a warm nest in comfortable quarters. No grass in the fly-away. Now, if there is any light for me on this line, I want to receive it. I can sell all the four-week-old squabs I can

raise in Seattle at twenty-five cents each. Oh! so many of my birds die young. Won't you help me if possible?—H. D.

A. It may be that the cold weather is to blame for the loss of the young squabs. Often when the squabs are about three or four weeks old the birds cease to cover them, and begin building another nest. When they do this and the weather is cold or chilly, and the squabs are thus neglected, they will often die in the nest. Then the birds may neglect and not feed them as they should after they reach this age. We think that you will do better as the warmer days of spring are at hand. We would advise that you feed a mixture of grain, such as wheat, cracked corn, a few Canada peas, and a little Kaffir corn if you can obtain it. This with grit, a little oyster shell and plenty of fresh water to drink and bathe in should help your pigeons to prosper. Sometimes pigeons get too much salt, and that is injurious. The only salt-cat that we use for our pigeons is a piece of salt codfish that we tack against the wall and let the birds help themselves. Green food is not absolutely necessary for pigeons. A few lettuce or cabbage leaves occasionally may be given them. We think you will do better as spring approaches.

Editor of The Feather: My experience may be of interest to you and may benefit others, as this question may be asked of you. I herewith give you my experience of what the vibration of heavy blasting has done to pigeon eggs. A new railroad is being constructed along the Susquehanna River hills from one to two miles from my pigeon ranch, where I have about 1,500 pairs of birds. Before the blasting I had been shipping weekly 70 to 90 pairs of squabs, and for the last three months my shipments averaged 15 pair weekly. Should there be a heavy blast or vibration from the fifteenth day until time of egg maturity it kills them. A short time ago they made a blast after dark, and the next morning I carried out over fifty pairs from one to six days old as it was a cold night, and their not being brooded, as the old birds were frightened off of the nests and could not find the way back.—JOHN H. TRAGGESSER.

Editor of The Feather: I noticed the request made in your last issue that you would like to hear from breeders and of their experience. I am a breeder of Homer pigeons and Carriers. I started breeding Homers February, 1902, beginning with six pairs of the best I could get, and have had very good luck. I have raised up to the present time 202 pairs of good birds. My way of feeding them is very simple. I have a corn mill and crack my own corn with hard dry bread, and sift it through a flour sieve

to get the dust out of it. Once a week I feed hemp seed or Canada peas. I also give them salt, gravel and oyster shell, and keep sand on the floor. I use orange boxes for nests, putting sawdust, tobacco dust, and a little hay in them. Once a week I carefully go over them and see that they are clean. At the same time I rake the floor and throw out all the coarse stuff. I use large bottles for drinking fountains. These will not burst in freezing weather if not filled up. Give the birds just enough water to last them during the day. That is all my experience as a breeder of Homers. I have plenty of them for sale at reasonable prices.—JOHN C. FREY.

Editor of The Feather: The owl pigeon is a high-class toy bird for pleasure, but when extra good brings a good price. I believe the reason for naming this class Owl is due to the very prominent eye and down-faceness, which means the bill keeps up a continuous curve from the back of the head to the end of the beak, making the head globular in shape. If you look at an Owl pigeon you will find that the eyes are very large and prominent in comparison with the size of the bird. Look at an owl bird, you will see they are all eyes; compare the beaks, both have very short ones. There are three species of Owl pigeons, the English, the largest of the three; the Chinese comes second, and the African comes third, the daintiest of the three. They make splendid pets.—J. L. M.

Hens lay eggs

when fed with the things eggs are made of. Eggs are mostly albumen, produced by the hens from the protein they absorb from their food.

Bowker's Animal Meal gives a hen the maximum of protein and other egg making material. Always sold in yellow bags and packages.

The Bowker Co.,
43 Chatham St., Boston.



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THE SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO. (Incorporated)

"The Model" Incubators and Brooders, Manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers.

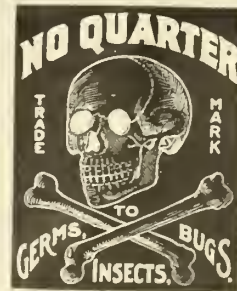
The Star Incubators and Brooders.

Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."—The greatest and surest of all vermin exterminators, germicides and disinfectants. S. P. S. Chick Food.—A mixture of several different kinds of grains, seed, bone animal matter, etc., in such proportions as to meet all need of the Chicks and keep them healthy. S. P. S. Morning Mash—The great egg food. S. P. S. Hen Food is a combination of grains, just suited to keep hens healthy, full of vigor and vitality, and a full egg basket of hatchable eggs.

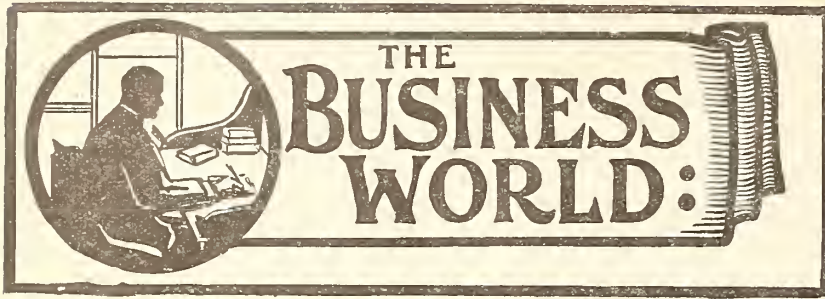
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, ETC., ADDRESS

SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

910 and 912 E Street N. W.



Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."



Adequate protection from the weather—warmth in winter when eggs are high—is one of the first principles of poultry success; but, at the same time, the poultryman builds the best house for the money, and is looking for the best roofing for the money. In poultry raising, as in every thing else, it is just as important to keep down expenses as it is to increase the profit. Profit comes from both directions.

A large number of leading poultrymen have solved this problem completely to their own satisfaction by the use of Paroid Roofing, made by F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. It must not be confused with tar or cheap imitation roofings. It contains no tar. It can be laid by anyone, in any kind of weather. It does not "buckle" nor run" (Presents an extremely neat appearance, and costs comparatively little.

Our illustration shows the well-known Meadow Brook Farm, at Dallas, Pa., where Paroid Roofing is used for all poultry buildings with gratifying success. Other prominent users of Paroid are D. J. Lambert and Weber Bros., who own the largest duck farms in the world. We believe that this is a proposition that every one of our readers should investigate. F. W. Bird & Son are one of the oldest firms in the country, having been established in 1817. They manufacture the roofing throughout in their own mills, and have an enviable reputation for living up to every promise they make to their customers. Send for their booklet, "Building Economy." You will be interested in it. It will save you money.

We believe it pays to investigate everything. If you have a building that needs roofing write to F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Mass., and see what they have to say about Paroid. It won't cost you anything, and in justice to yourself you ought to hear every side of the story.

Mr. A. R. Whitney, of Triangle, N. Y., writes: "Bowker's Animal Meal fully meets my expectations. I prefer it to green meat, for it makes hens lay and chickens grow, and I had rather pay the price for it than to grind green meat in a bone cutter." Bowker's Animal Meal is a pure, sweet combination of thoroughly cooked, hence easily digested, fresh meat and fresh bone, very finely ground, and is fed to fowls and chicks once a day by mixing a small portion of it with the warm mash. Twenty-five pounds, which is enough for ten hens three months, costs \$1.00, and a 100-pound bag (four times as much) can be had for only \$2.25. If your dealer does not keep it all orders and remittances should be made to the Bowker Company, 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass. If you mention THE FEATHER the company will send you a booklet and a handsome Egg Record card free.

We present below a very happy family group—two little folks, a lot of chicks, a

Gem Incubator, and Mr. and Mrs. Sweich, of Cannon Falls, Mich.

Mrs. Sweich didn't believe in incubators. She preferred the motherly hen—when she was motherly—but that is sometimes uncertain. But Mr. Sweich believed in incubators, for he had seen his neighbor's Gem Incubator steadily turn out strong, healthy chicks in large numbers, free from lice, and with little trouble to the operator. The removable chick tray, the quick-acting regulator, and the ease with which the temperature and ventilation could be controlled satisfied him that he could do as well as his neighbor. He did. Here's his experience in his own words: "When I first got my incubator my wife said: 'No incubator for me.' When I filled the incubator with 240 eggs she set three clucks. The incubator hatched 76 per cent of the eggs, while her clucks hatched one chick apiece. Then she said: 'No more clucks for me.' From the second hatch with the incubator I got 94 per cent, and the chicks are strong and healthy. I think the Gem is the best, for I know it hatches all right. I will send you a photograph of the incubator showing chicks and my family."



A HAPPY FAMILY AND THE GEM INCUBATOR.

If you have not received a copy of their catalogue for 1905 send at once to the Gem Incubator Co., Box 431, Dayton, Ohio, mentioning THE FEATHER, and you will receive one by return mail. It's FREE. Write a postal today.

At the big poultry show held at Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 1-4, 1905, East View Poultry Yards, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., won on their noted Light Brahmas, of which they had five entries, the following prizes: First on cock, first on hen, first on pen (young), third and fourth on cockerels.

See their adv. in this issue.

MODEL INCUBATORS.

The question, "Which is the most practical hatcher?" must be of interest to every user of an incubator. To a man who is running two or more hatches each spring the addition of a small percentage in the

results secured—five or ten chicks or ducklings more for each hundred eggs set—adds dollars to the profit side of the investment. A machine that is economical with oil, and requires little of the attendant's time to operate, is, in addition, a money saver. Both these claims are made by the manufacturer for the Model Incubator.

To make a claim, and prove it to the discriminating poultryman, is quite a different matter. Mr. Cyphers seems to be proving his claim very effectively by the verdict given by the large market poultry breeders who have tried the Model and passed on its merits. When these men discard other makes for the Model, it seems to be proof positive that it is the best hatcher, the greatest labor saver. That the large breeders are discarding other makes for the Model must become evident to anyone who is following Mr. Cyphers' advertising this season.

Last season when Mr. Cyphers put his new machine, the Model, on the market, with the new system of air circulation giving more perfect ventilation than in his older designs, the public were at once interested, and since that time poultrymen the country over have been watching the progress made with it. Early the past fall a new patented thermostat was added to the Model equipment, which gives a much larger movement, and in consequence a much more equable temperature with less care than any other regulator in existence. After this thermostat appeared other manufacturers began to make loud claims of improvements to deceive the public, but months have gone by and their claims have not been made good. There is no regulator on the market today other than the Model

of this season's catalogues of the Model Incubators will do well to address Mr. Charles A. Cyphers, 316 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y., who will be glad to furnish it free of charge. It tells something of the profit side of the different branches of the poultry business, and Mr. Cyphers is preparing a comprehensive lesson on each branch for the benefit of his customers. This will undoubtedly prove of great value to those who secure it, coming as it does from one of our greatest authorities on artificial poultry raising.

We take some pleasure in presenting herewith a cut of "The \$500.00 Sir Donald Smith Silver Cup."



Unlike most cups this one is of solid sterling silver, gold lined, and rests on a base of ebony. The cut will give a fair idea of the elaborate workmanship on it. Indeed, the assertion that it is the most beautiful cup of its kind in all America, stands undisputed.

For an exhibitor to win more than one blue ribbon in the larger of our American shows is fortunate indeed. However, we learn that when the above cup was won at the Montreal, Quebec, show in 1902, the "Triumph Strain," originated, bred and exhibited as it was by William E. Mack, of West Woodstock, Vermont, won at that show 1st and 2d cockerels, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets, 1st and 2d pens, and a host of specials, including silver cup for best trio, gold medal for best exhibit in American class, in addition to winning the above cup.

At the time this cup was won William E. Mack associated with himself Harry W. Britton, of Moorestown, N. J. Hence the ownership of this cup passed into their hands, where it now rests.

For further information concerning the show room supremacy of "The Triumph Strain" we would refer our readers to the announcement of Harry W. Britton on outside cover page of this issue, or write him concerning any questions you would ask.

Pigeon and Poultry Feed.

Wheat, Kafir Corn, Eng. Maize, Flint Corn, Broken Rice, Buckwheat, Peas, Millet, Rape Seed, Hemp, Tiek Beans, Canary Seed, Lentils, Vetches, Hulled Oats.

Special.

Ariston Chick Feed, 100 lbs \$3.00
Ariston Pigeon Grains, 100 " 2.50
Ariston Squab Mixture, 100 " 2.00

Shipment Prompt and Quality Guaranteed
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Successors to

John H. Boschen & Bro.,

246 Fulton St., New York

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Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1 1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 93 1-2 points; Drevenstedt, Judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonls, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively—Ringlet strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. My birds can win in any competition. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.

For Sale or Exchange. Fifty Buff Rocks, Burdick strain, for Buff Leghorns or Light Brahms. EAST SIDE POULTRY YARDS, La Grange, Ind.

If in Need of Something Choice in White Rocks, just drop a line for prices to CHAS. W. MAIZE, Glencoe Mills, Col. Co., N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes (A. C. Hawkins' strain). Cockerels, pullets, and one-year-old birds for sale at low prices. JOHN ARFMAN, Middletown, N. Y.

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson Strains Fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up. Dark, medium and light. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARRBURGER, Denver, Pa.

For Sale.—Barred Rock Cockerels (Thompson strain). Eggs from same strain, \$1 per setting of 13. HOWARD P. WHITE, Doylestown, Pa.

Noyes' Buff Rocks, State Cup Winners 1904. Color, shape, awards. Stamford Dec., 1904, cup best color, championship, 1903, best male. Stock prices reasonable. Write P. W. NOYES, Quaker Hill, Conn.

Buff Rocks Exclusively. World's Fair and New York State Fair winners. Exhibition cocka, cockerels, pullets and pens for sale; breeding cockerels, from \$3 up. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—J. D. Wilson, Worcester, N. Y. Originated by him in '88; continuously line bred since. Record world wide. Solid exhibition and breeding birds for sale from \$2; no culls. Eggs from solid matings.

Two Dollars Will Bring You a Barred, White, or Buff Rock or Wyandotte that will please you or your money back. Eggs, \$2 per 15. J. C. McADAMS, Burlington, N. C.

High-class Barred Plymouth Rocks Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes for 8 years. Choice stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write for prices. R. J. CADLE, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

My Buff Rocks Have Been Honored for Years at the leading shows, including Madison Square and Herald Square. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. NELSON BRUSIE, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

Oak Hill Poultry Farm Barred Rocks Are Second to none. The leading strains in America. Hawkins and Thompsons. Farm range issue. Fluffy barred. Great layers of large, brown eggs. \$1.50 per setting. TERESA DAVIES, Susquehanna, Pa.

Buff Plymouth Rocks Exclusively. Eggs from finest utility stock. Heavy layers. 15 for \$1.00. R. L. HARMOUNT, Hampton, Va.

Buff Rocks Exclusively. 11 years. Golden Buff, correct shape, full weight, great layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. JNO. F. WINTER, Wooster, Ohio.

Plymouth Rocks.—White Plymouth Rock Eggs. Buy eggs and breed prize winners. Large white birds with excellent shape. Eggs, three dollars a sitting. 2 sittings \$5.00. SPY POULTRY YARDS, Hanover, Pa.

White Rocks.—"White Cloud Strain." and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Farm raised. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport, N. Y.

Buff Rocks.—Madison Square Winners. 1st pen, 2d and 4th cockerel, 2d and 4th pullet. Best display. I bred all these winners. Bred sires and dams. Cockerels and pullets same breeding for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. E. PHELPS, Box 11, Laurel, Md.

Prize Winning Barred Rocks, Pure Ringlet Strain, direct from Thompson, and extra fine. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting, from best yards; satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. CIECK, Henderson, N. C.

Barred Rocks Better Than Ever. Eggs from a New York winner and her daughters, \$2.00 per setting. E. B. LEEK, Amagasset, N. Y.

Millville Farm Birds Won as Many Firsts as any three other exhibitors of their varieties, at great World's Fair Show St. Louis. A grand total of 55 regular and special prizes were won by our Barred, Buff, and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes. All breeding and show birds of both sexes that will please you, and do you good. Eggs from our winners will breed winning chicks. Our catalogue and mating list describes birds and winnings. Is yours for the asking. Our birds and methods will please you. Try them. MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO., M. F. Delano President, Box H, Millville, N. J.

Eggs From Choice Pen Barred Rocks, 15, \$3.00. Two pens W. Rocks, 15, \$2.00. Utility stock W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. BROOKHURST POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 2, York, Pa.

R. C. Hinkle, Millersburg, Pa., Breeders of Modern up-to-date, typical White Plymouth Rocks that have the size, shape, color and egg laying capacity you want. The best blood in America. Fishel, Hawkins, Pollard, Fishers Island, Hazelwood and Elm poultry yards strains. Eggs by the setting or hundred. Write for my special prices before placing your order. I can save you money. Can also furnish choice Buff Rock eggs from my mother's yards.

Look Here! Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs \$3.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular telling more about them. E. F. BRUBAKER, Mount Joy, Pa.

Standard-Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively for eleven years. America's best. They have clear, even, narrow harring. Large symmetrical size. Vigorous constitution and are prolific layers of large brown eggs. The kind that will pay and please you in every way. Hatching eggs \$1.00 per 13. D. D. MARVELL, Box A, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

High Grade Barred Rocks (Thompson direct). White Wyandottes (Keller). 15 eggs \$1.50; 30 for \$2.75. Circulars free. Good hatch guaranteed. E. R. FREELAND, Route 2, Fairmont, W. Va.

Buff Rocks, Pure Nuggets, 500 Birds on 50 Acre farm; 40 yards of choice birds for hatching a specialty. ALLEN S. SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa.

Barred P. Rocks—Eggs for Hatching from Vigorous heavy laying stock, clear and evenly barred. \$1.00 per 13; \$6.00 per 100. Hatch and good quality guaranteed. COYSTAL, POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exclusively. Thompson's & Miles' strains. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15. RANSOM J. KISE, Stroudsburg, Pa.

White and Buff Rock Eggs from Stock farm. Cleveland and Pittsburgh first prize winners. \$2.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. C. L. HUNTER, Greenburg, Ind.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes exclusively. Quality not quantity our motto. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Circular free. WINDSOR POULTRY FARM, Box 723, Norfolk, Va.

White Rocks. Elm Laying and Fishel Strains, pure Won first on cockerel, Novice class Herald Square Show. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Stock for sale. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y.

75c. for 13 White Rock Eggs. Free-range Stock. Flocks headed by extra large and vigorous males. L. S. MASON, Boothwyn, Pa.

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LEGHORNS.

50c. per dozen, \$3.50 per Hundred. Wyckoff Strains White Leghorns. Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn.

If You Want Fine Thoroughbred S. C. Brown Leghorn stock and eggs. Witman strain at reasonable prices, and also Barred Plymouth Rocks (Bradley Bros. strain). Guarantee as represented or money refunded. Write to JOHN SEIPLE, Proprietor Heilam Hillside Poultry Farm, Wrightsville, Pa., R. R. No. 2.

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y. Stock and Eggs, \$1 up; Buff Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. We lead; others follow.

Babcock Rose Comb White Leghorns. My Yards contain 8 firsts 8 seconds, and 7 third prize winners at New York. Eggs and stock for sale. Write, W. W. BABCOCK, Barn, N. Y.

The Greatest Layers on Earth are My Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Have won over 300 prizes in leading shows. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn.

First Prize Buff Leghorn Cock at Hagerstown, 1904, heads our yard of solid Buffs. Hagerstown and Pittsburgh winners. 20 handsome Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 up. Large, well shaped and nicely colored Barred Rock, White Wyandotte, and Partridge Wyandotte cockerels from \$3.00 up. See our advertisement of Giant Bronze Turkeys on last cover page. Circular free. BIRD BROS., Box B, Meyersdale, Pa.

For Sale—Standard Bred Single Comb Brown Leghorns. 50 choice cockerels, also females. Have won hundreds of prizes. Eggs, 10c. each. Write your wants. E. S. SCHALLER, Clerk, Mercer Co., Pa.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively (Frankenheiser's heavy laying strain). 15 eggs, \$1.00; \$4 per 100. Trio, \$5.00. Pekin ducks, extra large; Eggs, \$1.00 for 11. JOHN A. KENNEL, Christiansburg, Pa.

Single Comb White Leghorns (Blanchard and Collins strains). White Wyandottes (Fishel strain). Two paying and popular breeds. They are great layers of large sized eggs. No stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction is our motto. Write for free circular. PURITY POULTRY YARDS, Berkeley, Va.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, special mating, and \$4.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. McCOMB, Somerset, Va.

Eggs for Hatching from First Prize Stock S. C. White Leghorns, White and Buff Rocks, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15. W. L. HOWARD, Elizabethtown, Pa.

R. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp's Strain). Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Will sell 3 incubators, nearly new, cheap, or trade one for a small one, Cyphers preferred. One good cock bird \$3.00. W. A. GAFNEY, Charlottesville, N. Y.

Eggs from Fine Two-Year Old Single Comb Brown Leghorn hens, mated with Kulp's famous heavy laying strain. Well shaped and packed. \$1.00 per 13. A. T. HOPE, Hopeton, Va.

Rose Comb White Leghorns \$1.50 to \$5.00. Bred from winners at Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis World's Fair. Eggs, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 15. Stock as represented. J. A. LELAND, Springfield, Ill.

Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns, as good as any in America. Prize winners Madison Square Garden, Hagerstown, Johnstown. Great layers, large, healthy, pure white, the kind to improve your birds. 18 years breeding. Yards of grass insures strong chicks. Fertile eggs guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa.

Buff Leghorns. At Hagerstown, 1904: We Won 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet, and bred the 1st cock and 1st pen. 5 firsts at Saratoga, 2 firsts at renton. Eggs, \$2.00. A. J. FELL, West Point, Pa.

Bred to Lay and Win. S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Choice stock for sale. CHAS. BOSTION, New Midway, Md.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Bright's and Forsyth's strain. Cockerel and pullet mated pens. 15 eggs, \$2.00. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, GEO. E. HOLLY, Prop., Lebanon, Pa.

Single Comb Leghorns.—White, Buff, Black, Pyle, Silver Duckwing. Eggs for hatching from best pens. Stock for sale. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Standard Bred, Prize Winning Single Comb White Leghorns and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. A. J. REINEA, Oneonta, N. Y.

Lakewood Farm Layers are Great Profit Payers. Bred for business. Single Comb White Leghorns. Inclose stamp for our book, "Eggs, Broilers, and Money." LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY, Incorporated, Burrsville, New Jersey.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Hatching eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. Special fine breeding cockerels, hens; lowest prices. WILLIAM SCHLUER, Jamesport, N. Y.

Get Eggs From My Heavy Laying Exhibition. Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Brights strain. 15 eggs 75c.; 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.50. JESSE FORNEX, Birds Run, O.

S. C. White Leghorns Exclusively. Eggs from best exhibition matings. \$2.00 per 15. S. T. WHITEBECK, Jr., New Baltimore, New York.

S. C. White Leghorns. Knapp strain; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Thompson strain. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. CHAS. G. ERLMEYER, Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Witty's S. C. B. Leghorns are Winners as Well as Layers. At Auburn, 1905; 1st, 2d cock; 1st hen, 2d and 3d cockerel; 1st pullet. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. CHAS. E. WITTY, Marathon, New York.

\$4.00 per 100 Eggs. S. C. White Leghorns. Van Dresser strain. 400 breeders. C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 1, Wilson, N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs from Prize Pens. \$1.50 per setting. Utility stock, \$5.00 per hundred. Pullet selfed 96% in competition. C. W. WENBORNE, Brocton, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Vigorous stock, farm raised, great winter layers. Correct color and marking. Eggs, \$1.00 a setting; \$5.00 a 100. LEON L. HOGUE, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WYANDOTTES.

High-Class White Wyandottes. Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 30. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—"Duston's Strain" exclusively." Eggs for hatching a specialty. Any quantity wanted from now on. LESLIE C. POULTRY FARM, J. E. HAYNES, Prop., Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, Route 2.

White Wyandottes.—Winners of Second-Best Display in a large class at Sanatoga Show. A few settings of eggs at \$2 per 15. Address FRONHEISER & HOFFMAN, Sanatoga, Pa.

Stay-White Wyandottes. Satisfaction Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa.

Duston White Wyandottes.—I Guarantee 13 Chicks to hatch or duplicate order at half price. 15 eggs \$2. Circular free. ARTHUR F. HARTMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

Mapleside White Wyandottes.—The Harvest Is ripe; engage your seed for '05. Birds of either sex that will breed, lay, and win. First and special, Newark. If it's a cockerel and pullet or 100 females, say so. Prices moderate. CHAS. NIXON, Washington, New Jersey.

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y.

White Wyandottes; Buff Rocks. High-Grade cockerels, \$1.50 and upward. Eggs in season—15, \$1.50. PROSPECT POULTRY YARDS, Westfield, N. J.

Thoroughbred White and Buff Wyandotte Cocks and cockerels, \$1, \$1.25; 15 eggs, 75c., from fine stock, bred for practical purposes. GEO. A. MEAD, Spring Creek, Pa.

Golden Wyandottes Exclusively.—Keller Strain. Excellent layers. Eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$2.00 per 30, \$3.00 per 50. No further reduction. LEMUEL GRETH, Wernersville, Pa.

For Quick Sale.—100 White Wyandottes, now laying, at \$1.25 each. Finest strains in America. W. H. CLEMENS, Saginaw, Pa.

White Wyandotte Eggs.—(Hawkins, Duston, and Knapp strains). From pen as fine pullets and cockerels as brains and money can produce, \$2.00 a setting. E. S. HASSLER, Box 15, Wernersville, Pa.

Spring Garden White Wyandotte Winnings at Hagerstown, Md. 1st and 2d cocks, 2d and 3d hens, 3d pullet, 5 out of six single eutrics. At York, Pa., 1st cock, 2d hen, 2d pullet and 2d pen. Will mate 50 other hens, winners of many prizes. Will give \$5.00 for best pullet out of my mating, to be decided at Hagerstown, 1905, and \$5.00 for best cockerel, at Harrisburg, 1906. Two matings of exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 45. Send orders early. CHAS. K. DARONE, R. F. D. No. 6, York, Pa.

White Wyandottes.—"Duston's Direct." Stock and eggs. Have your egg orders booked now and shipped when wanted. \$1.00 per 15 eggs. CARROLL ALBERT, Westminster, Md.

White Wyandottes Exclusively.—(Duston Strain). Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$3.00 per 60, \$5.00 per 100. Circular free. HARRY A. AULENBACH, Wernersville, Pa.

White Wyandottes.—Won 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen in a class of 433 at Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1905. My yards are headed by my prize winners. Stock sold on approval. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Seven chicks guaranteed from each setting. ROSS C. H. HALLOCK, 6307 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Wyandottes.—Silver Penciled Wyandottes (America's Best). First prize winners at New York, Hagerstown, etc. Fine in shape and excellent color. Eggs, \$5.00 per setting. SPY POULTRY YARDS, Hanover, Pa.

White Wyandottes.—High Grade, Heavy Layers. Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Circular free. LESLIE W. BAKER, Perry Hall, Md.

Golden and Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write for prices. FERNDALE POULTRY YARDS, T. A. Mercer, New Waterford, Ohio.

Duston White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Hatch guaranteed. Order refilled at half price if hatch is not satisfactory. F. M. ARTHUR, Logan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Staggs Range Farm White Wyandottes Are Bred right. Beauty and utility combined—those quick growing, early maturing kind. Great laying strain. Eggs reduced. Circular free. HENRY W. KRAMER, Specialist Breeder, Linchboro, Md.

White Wyandottes. Silver Medal Winners at the great Madison Square Garden Show. Birds with ability to lay as well. Eggs, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30; \$6 for 45. Book your orders now. D. LINCOLN ORR, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

White, Buff and Partridge Wyandotte Eggs from standard stock, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Booklet tells the rest. It's free. White and Partridge cockerels, \$2 each. WELLSBORO POULTRY YARDS, Wellsboro, Pa.

Eggs for Hatching.—White Wyandottes. \$1 per setting; Mammoth Bronze Turkey, finest stock, \$3 per setting. FRANK B. REID, Cumberland, Md.

Golden Wyandottes Exclusively. Breeders and Exhibition birds. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Eggs, \$2. Per hatchers duplicated free. A. H. CURRIER, Meriden, Conn.

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. Eggs, \$2 per 15, from stock scoring from 92 to 95 by Keller. "Quality, not quantity." ED. LARSON, Newark, Ohio.

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only. Eggs, \$1 per 15. A few good cockerels left. T. K. McDOWELL, Route 2, Rising Sun, Md.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes Exclusively. Farm raised; direct descendants of Madison Square and Hagerstown winners. Have free access to harnyard and meadows. Eggs, \$3. Orders hooked. EDW. OYSTER, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

White Wyandottes Exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 set; \$5.00 per 100. Duston and Delan strain. Cockerels, pullets and hens for disposal. A. W. HUNSBERGER, F. R. D. 2, Hatfield, Pa.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Won at Hartford; 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 and 4 cockerels, 1 pullet, 1 pen in good competition and blue ribbons at other shows. Eggs hooked at \$2.00 per setting from my best birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. T. ANDREWS, Glastonburg, Conn.

White Wyandotte and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Great winter layers. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. HILL-CROFT POULTRY YARDS, John H. Bubbs, York, Pa.

For Sale.—Pure White Wyandotte Eggs for Hatching at \$1.50 per 15. If care and attention brings success you get a good hatch by placing your order with E. M. MELLOR, Rugby Poultry Yards, Sykesville, Md.

Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs from choice thoroughbred stock. \$3.00 per setting, 2 settings \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. MORSE, 12 Linden St., Taunton, Mass.

White Wyandotte Eggs for Hatching from Prize winners. \$1.50 per 15; incubator eggs, \$5.00 per hundred. H. L. and H. W. PEASLEE, Bedford, N. H.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Eggs from This Popular breed at \$4.00 per 15. L. H. DAVIS, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

Choice Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandottes. S. C. Buff and S. C. Jubilee Orpingtons exhibition and breeding stock. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. All stock sold on approval. ELM-LAWN POULTRY FARM, J. W. Morse, Prop., Route 2, Raymond, N. H.

Snow White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale. Kulp's strain. Few as good. Eggs from choice mating, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$6.00 per 100. W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J.

White Wyandottes. Duston strain. First class, pure white stock. Eggs, \$1.00 for 13. GEO. A. MOHLER, Holmes, Delaware Co., Pa.

Columbian Poultry Farm, Dayton, N. Y.—Columbian Wyandottes exclusively. 1 cockerel, 1 pullet, Salamanca, N. Y., 1905. The popular breed. Address as above.

For Sale.—Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. J. F. HOWLAND, 21 Linden St., Taunton, Mass.

Buff Wyandottes. Silver Cup Winners. Plenty of ribbons at Sanatoga, Reading and Blandon, Pa. shows. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. F. H. YARNALL, Pottstown, Pa.

Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, N. Y. Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandottes. Finest strains. Eggs for hatching. Send at once for circular.

WYANDOTTES.—Duston White Wyandotte Eggs. The world famous stay white strain. Bred for size, color and laying. A few 15 egg settings, \$1.50, if ordered promptly. R. H. JIMESON, Clefield, Pa.

Partridge Wyandottes.—First Prize Hen, First cockerel, second pullet, Madison Square, New York, 1905. Eggs. Stock. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes.—Every First and special prize at World's Fair Show. Also silver cup for best exhibit. Eggs. Stock. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Eggs for Hatching from vigorous, heavy laying stock with pure white plumage and yellow legs. \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100. Don't buy eggs from brassy stock. Ours are pure white and we guarantee good quality. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

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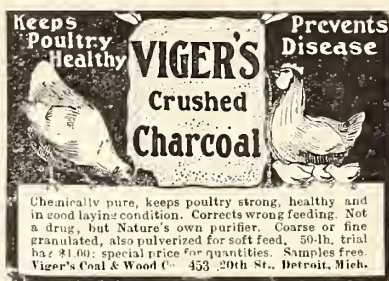
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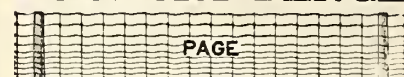
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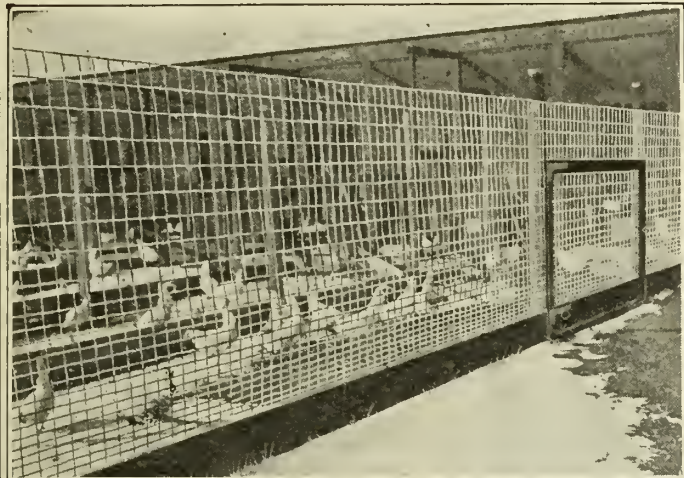
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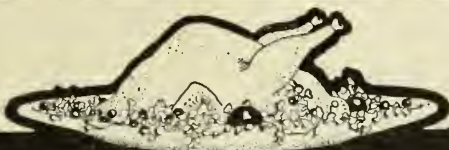
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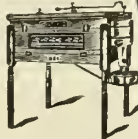
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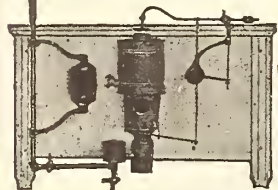
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My winnings at this show are 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th cockerel; 3d cock; 1st and 2d hen; 3d, 4th and 5th pullet. The 1st cockerel, 3d cock and 3d, 4th and 5th pullet were hatched out of eggs you sent me. The 1st cockerel has been pronounced by three leading judges as the best they ever saw. The other cockerels were sired by 3d cock (Note, he, sired by Bradley Bros.' "Cut 1, male") mated to pullets hatched of you. I am perfectly willing for you to use this or any part of it in any way.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan., 1905.

W. W. BYEWATERS.

BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, Lee, Mass.

To win at New York Show one year, even with the help of some purchased birds, is A GREAT HONOR, but to **BREED AND RAISE IN ONE'S OWN YARDS**, not for one year, but for **SIXTEEN YEARS**, birds winning over 25 per cent more **FIRST PRIZES** at New York Shows than any other exhibitor has been able to win with **ANY STOCK** during that time, proves Our Strain to be

THE FOREMOST IN AMERICA.

We have also **Bred and Raised** the last 16 years, birds winning nearly **DOUBLE** the number of **FIRST PRIZES** on **EXHIBITION PENS**, also on **COCKERELS**, at New York Shows, than any other exhibitor has won, and **THREE TIMES** the number of **FIRST PRIZES** on **MALES** than any other exhibitor, has won on stock not our breeding.

IF YOU WOULD BREED WINNERS, BUY FROM THE WINNING LINES.

No less than Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows, have been bred by us the last sixteen years. Our stock has been Winners at the Largest Shows held in this Country This Season. Our shipments have extended to Canada, Mexico, West Indies and Africa.

\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two CUSTOMERS from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

OUR LAST EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK SHOW, in 1902, in a class of 223 of the Best America Could Furnish, we won three-fifths of all the Regular Prizes and All the Special Prizes except one, including All Silver Cups, Gold Special and Silver Medal. **THREE OF THE FOUR HIGHEST PRIZES ON COCKS AND COCKERELS** were won by birds from our "Grandson's Brother" lines and our 1st and 2d prize pullets, Judge Scudder, who has placed the awards on Rocks at nearly every New York Show for 16 years, stated, were the highest scoring of any he ever judged in the Garden.

We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes; Four of the Five Pullet Prizes; Four Prizes on Fowls; and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. **ALL OUR WINNERS** Were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Carefully mated breeding yards of 5 birds, mated for either light, medium or dark progeny as desired, \$20 to \$40 per pen, according to quality. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of "America's Best—Illustrated," giving 22 pictures of recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of "What Our Hatching Eggs Produced for Our Customers Last Season," both sent free. Eggs from best pens only \$6 per 13; \$10 per 26; \$14 per 39; \$18 per 52; \$35 per 100.

A TREMENDOUS RECORD—BRADLEY STOCK.

I have noticed in my show experience in the last ten years that in 9 out of 10 shows I have attended that if there were any of your stock there that First Cockerel always went to a Bradley bird.

Ohio, Ill., May, 1904.

W. N. SMITH.

A \$70.00 COCKEREL—2 SETTINGS.

Eggs hatched extra well—18 chicks from 26 eggs, and not a cull in the bunch. I showed some of them at Vigo County Fair and won First and Second Cockerels, and refused \$35.00 for First Prize bird, but I would not take twice that for him now.

Rosedale, Ill., Sept., 1904.

H. K. STUTHARD.

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Banner Roup Cure is guaranteed to cure Roup, Colds, and Canker in Poultry or Pigeons, or money refunded. Given in the drinking water and they take their own medicine. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Postpaid. Our immense Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for one.

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Hens lay best when they have a clean, dry, well-ventilated house, with nests sheltered from light and the flock. Our special laying house is all this and more too. A stamp with request will bring our catalogue with styles, sizes, prices and special inducements for season 1905.

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Columbian Wyandottes

Are destined to be the most popular of American varieties. Lay large eggs and lots of them, breed true and are an ideal table fowl.

At St. Louis we won 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens; 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerels; and 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets.

Our Rose and Single Comb Reds are second to none. At New York, 1904, 3 firsts and 1 third on four entries. Eggs and stock for sale. Send for circulars.

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Breeders of high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes.

Our Birds are bred from carefully selected matings, are well marked and second to none. Eggs \$3.00 for 15, two sittings, \$5.00. We have a small lot of fine cockerels for sale.

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200-EGG CAPACITY.

\$10 with Thermometer and Egg-Tester.

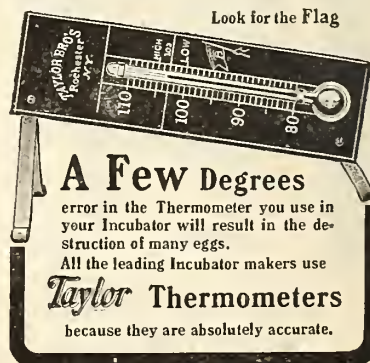
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Makes the eggs come, starts pullets laying, makes males more vigorous and eggs more fertile. Outranks strength. Most highly concentrated poultry powder in the world, therefore cheapest. Teaspoonful in mash to forty hens. Price 25c., by mail 32c.

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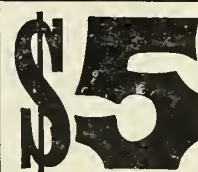
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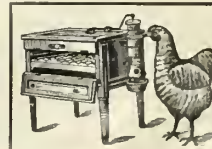
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placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure. We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages. Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

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are made of metal and asbestos throughout; will not warp, shrink or crack. The Cycle Hatcher has no egg tray doors to open—eggs are cooled without removing from the machine. Will hatch hen, duck, goose or turkey eggs equally well and at the same time. Regulation is entirely automatic and scientifically exact—we obtain results impossible to get in wooden machines. Write for free catalogue and learn all about these Metal Mothers "the Wonder of the 20th Century." A 50-egg hatching machine complete for only \$5.00.

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Ease of operation combined with satisfactory results are the essential points of a good incubator. The

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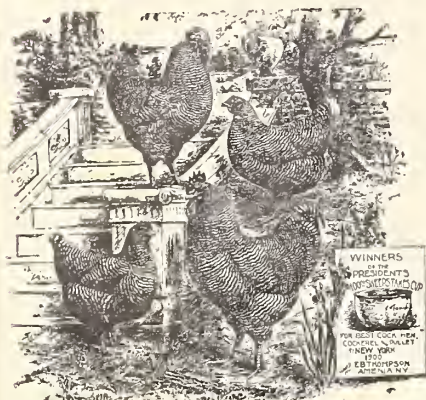
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"RINGLETS" Soar Still Higher.



Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstake Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York.

At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Jan. 5-10, 1903. E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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On Pullets has never been approached at Madison Square Garden and stands alone and unequalled. The "Ringlets" have won at New York (Exhibited by me personally) a grand total of 87 prizes—36 of these are 1st and Specials being more than double the number 1st and special prizes won by any competitor in the history of the show. SHOW BIRDS fit to win in any competition. Elegant Breeders for sale in any numbers. 600 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. New Richly Illustrated 36-page Catalogue on application. It is full of original illustrations of New York Winners from life.

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Catalogue free, printed in colors true to life, photographs of buildings and how to construct them. How we feed and care for our fowls and chicks. We solicit your kind inquiries and take great pleasure in answering them.

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My Rose C. Browns Won Silver Cup for best display. First Pen. 4th cockerel, 1st, 2d, and 3d hens, 1st, 4th, and 5th pullets. At Herald Square, N. Y., four firsts, including first pens, five pens competing. 242 egg strain. Best winners, best layers.

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Triumph Strain White WYANDOTTES
Bred to Lay
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The two qualifications for which this strain stands supreme.

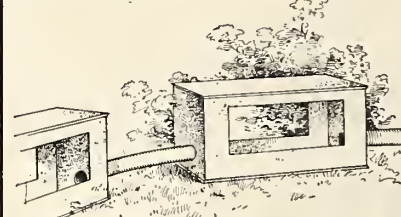
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we won 35 prizes, 11 firsts, 10 seconds, 7 thirds and 7 fourths.

Giant cockerels, 22 to 28 pounds, from \$7 up.

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VOLUME TEN
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APRIL,
1905

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1st cock, 1st pen, 2d cockerel, etc. As I do not intend to exhibit again this year, parties who desire high-grade Cochins for exhibition at Chicago, New York, Boston, or minor shows, can secure them at moderate prices by writing to the

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The kind that cannot fail. The World's Best. We manufacture the largest and most extensive list of first-class Business Incubators and Brooders in the world. Large handsome illustrated catalogue and poultry guide with poultry house, brooder house and incubator cellar plans, etc., etc. Free. Send for a copy at once. Address,

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300 Awards

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A guaranteed cure for Cholera and Roup, and the Greatest Egg Producer on Earth.

BIGLER'S LICE KILLER

the Greatest Insect Destroyer Known.

Price 50 cents a package, postpaid, and your money back if they fail to give satisfaction. We want a reliable man with horse and rig in each locality to act as agent either on salary or commission. Send for terms and contract.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From high scoring Barred Rocks \$1.50 for 15. As good as others ask \$3.00 for.

Stock at reasonable prices.

Illustrated circular free. Address

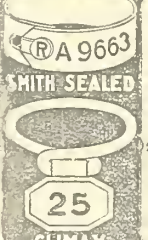
**G. R. BIGLER CO.,
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"America's Best Buff Wyandottes."

Our Buff Wyandottes have won more first prizes at Boston, New York, Cambridge, Syracuse, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Hagerstown and other important shows during 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905 than any of our competitors. At the recent Boston show we won the \$100 Challenge Championship Cup for Best Male on the best chl. ever bred; also many other prizes, including Gold Special for best chl. and four pullets. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs from regular matings \$3.50 per 13, 47 per 30, \$10 per 45, \$20 per 100. Special matings \$10 per 13 straight. We breed our winners. We are the largest breeders of Buff Wyandottes in the world.

PISER & RIDDELL,

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SMITH SEALED

25 CLIMAX

Scored Birds

prevented from fraud and substitution by the

Smith Sealed Leg Band.

Not large numbers. No duplicate. Prices, 12, 30c; 25, 40c; 50c; 100, \$1.50.

For sale, always popular because light, secure and easy to fasten. Prices, 12, 30c; 25, 40c; 50c; 100, \$1.50. Send for samples & booklet.

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New Green Bone, Shell and Vegetable Cutter for the Poultryman.

Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

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"999 Questions and Answers." By Frank Beck, is a new book of 150 pages, which tells all you wish to know on the important questions and answers of the poultry business. The regular price is \$1.00. But by sending us 75 Cents we will send you the book and The Feather a whole year.

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LATHROP CHICK SERVERS

insure this condition at all times. No polluting, no wetting of feet, no drowning, no wasting of food. Write for free circular. Lathrop Mfg. Co., 46 Central Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

KEEPS CHICKS HEALTHY

Health comes largely from pure food and water.

BUFFINTON will sell eggs at \$3.50 for 100 from fairly good stock of Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, and R. I. Reds. Take as many kinds in one order as you wish. Send for circular.

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WANTED

10 men in each state to travel, take signs, & distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary \$75 per month, \$3 per day for expenses. **KUHLMAN CO.,** Dept. M, Atlas Block, Chicago.

Riverdale Poultry Yards

14 years a breeder of
B. P. ROCKS,
White Wyandottes
S. C. W. Leghorns

No man's fowls are better than mine. 15

Eggs, \$1.50, from stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

**J. R. RISON,
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Agent for Cornell Incubators and Peep O'Day Brooders.

ONE HATCH FREE.

ROYAL Incubators.

30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send it back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 year free.

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HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.
WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

SHOW BIRDS

THAT CAN WIN IN ANY COMPETITION.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows than all other. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D. C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My **BUFF ROCKS**, at BOSTON 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.

Keeps Poultry Healthy **VIGER'S** **Crushed Charcoal** **Prevents Disease**

Chemically pure. Keeps poultry strong, healthy and in good laying condition. Corrects wrong feeding. Not a drug, but Nature's own purifier. Coarse or fine granulated, also pulverized for soft feed. 50-lb. trial box \$1.00; special price for quantities. Samples free. Viger's Coal & Wood Co., 43 9th St., Detroit, Mich.

INCUBATOR IS BEATEN

Better hatch. Stronger chicks. Much less expense. No failures. The Perfect Hatchling System is Safe, Sure and Very Easily Managed. Interesting book free.

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Send 10 cents, stamps or silver, for sample copy White's Class Advertising. Tells how to advertise to reach rural people.

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Lately imported from England. (Good enough for the King.) This wonderful new breed excels all others in egg production, beauty, meat and profit.

Get into line and make lots of \$\$\$ next year selling eggs for hatching before others get them. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. No stock for sale. Send for circular.

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VALLEY FARM.

S. C. B. Leghorn Specialty.

(Forsyth Strain.)

BARRED ROCKS. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 from several matings.

CHAS. C. WINE,
Route 1, Mt. Sidney, Va.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

300 selected high-scoring females, Wyckoff strain, mated to prize winning males, Blanchard strain, in free range, colony-houses. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.25; 30 for \$2.50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4; 200 for \$7; 400 for \$12. Circular.

CLOVER NOOK FRUIT FARM,
Route 11 F, Chambersburg, Pa.

FAIR WARNING TO ALL

The Following Affidavits should be read twice at least by such persons as are Making, Using or Selling the articles referred to therein:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Erie,
CITY OF BUFFALO. } ss

Affidavit of Charles E. Adair.

Charles E. Adair, being duly sworn, states as follows:
(1) That I am the original and first inventor of the thermostat, an illustration of which is attached hereto.



(2) That I invented this device prior to December 31st, 1903, and during the year 1903 I manufactured and sold incubators containing it.

(3) That I have sold the said thermostat and all my rights in it to the Cyphers Incubator Company.

(4) That to the best of my knowledge and belief the thermostat now being manufactured and sold by Charles A. Cyphers is an infringement of my invention, and proceedings are being taken to protect the rights of the Cyphers Incubator Company therein.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Erie,
CITY OF BUFFALO. } ss

Affidavit of Clarence Zane Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.

Clarence Zane Davis, being duly sworn, states as follows:

(1) That during the year 1903 I was in the employ of the Cyphers Incubator Company as expert mechanic; that I left said employ for a period of several months, and that I am now again employed by said company.

(2) That during the year 1904 I conceived, designed and constructed the thermostat it now being manufactured and sold by Charles A. Cyphers, as shown in the accompanying cut.



(3) That I believe the said thermostat is legally and rightfully the property of the Cyphers Incubator Company by reason of priority over my invention, and in the face of the information I now possess I make no further claim to being the first inventor thereof.

Chas. E. Adair

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1905.



Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1905.



Notary Public.

To Whom It May Concern.

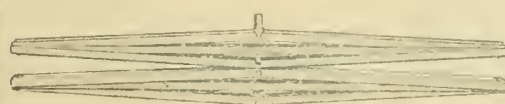
THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, having had its attention drawn to the fact that Charles A. Cyphers (among others) is manufacturing and selling to innocent persons an incubator that he calls the "Model," and a thermostat, the patent rights of which are owned by this company,

This is to notify all interested persons as follows:

(1) That the Model Incubator is claimed by us to be an infringement of patent No. 539,163, owned by this company.

(2) That the Cyphers Incubator Company has begun an action in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of New York against Charles A. Cyphers to restrain him from selling the Model Incubator, which suit for infringement is being vigorously prosecuted.

(3) That the Cyphers Incubator Company hereby announces their intention of prosecuting all those who infringe their patents either by selling or using Model Incubators like that in suit, and that this is to be considered notice of the fact.



(4) That the thermostat illustrated hereon is the sole property of this company.

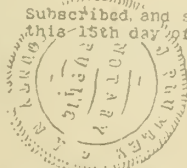
(5) That the Cyphers Incubator Company has begun proceedings relating to its patent rights in the thermostat illustrated herewith, and that said company will demand redress and damages for the manufacture and use of the said thermostat without its permission.

(6) That suit against other persons or companies infringing the rights of this company by making or by using or by selling articles patented by it will be instituted as evidence is collected.

That the following is an exact quotation from the opinion of a foreign patent expert recently given to the Cyphers Incubator Company.

"I have carefully considered the question submitted to me as to whether or not the Model Incubator, as illustrated in prior submitted to me and described in Charles A. Cyphers' pamphlet, is an infringement of the Cyphers Patent, No. 539,163, issued April 4, 1904. In my judgment there is no question but that the Cyphers Model Incubator is an infringement of the Cyphers patent."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1905.



CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Lice Can't Live

where there's Death to Lice. Its effect is almost instantaneous because it goes direct through hair or feathers to the skin and immediately stops the ravages of all insect pests.

Lambert's Death to Lice

has proven itself a boon to poultrymen for more than twenty years. That's why it is so universally known and used. Its results are certain—action harmless. It keeps sitting hens free from these pests and makes them contented. Good for hens, horses, hogs, dogs, cattle, sheep, swine or plants. It is cheapest because best. Sample 10 cents; 100 oz., by express \$1.00.

O. K. Stock Food Co.,

D. J. Lambert, V. Pres.

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If you want an interesting paper, giving general information and all about THE ORPINGTONS, do not fail to send for the above paper, single copy 5c., yearly 60c. Once seen, always taken. Send at once for a copy before you forget.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 17, Scotch Plain, N. J.



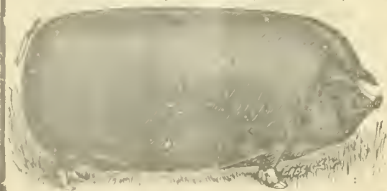
Many Claim Jerseys Superior

to every other milking and butter-making breed. Why? It will be thoroughly argued and questions answered in Blooded Stock for April. Mr. S. E. Nyin, Landenburg, Pa., and C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass., are of international reputation and head the list of contributors.

Blooded Stock

will devote nearly every column in April to this fascinating subject. It will teach its readers how to handle Jerseys to get highest percentages of cream and milk. You must subscribe! See a year.

May Blooded Stock will begin over to Poland-Litha Swine. Send for free sample copy and handsome booklet. Do it now. BLOODED STOCK, BOX 223, OXFORD, PA.



J. A. Gamewell

GAMEWELL & PETTY,

C. W. Petty

Black Minorcas**White Plymouth Rocks**

OUR STRAINS HAVE WON

the past season at MADISON SQUARE, HERALD SQUARE, BOSTON and HACKENSACK.

EGGS. We will sell a limited number of settings for this season only at \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 39, and guarantee seven fertile eggs out of every thirteen purchased. We want to convince you that we have the stock that can WIN, as we did several years ago. We scooped the prizes then and as we have not lost the knack shall do so again. Keep your eyes on us and give us a trial. N. B.—Barred Rocks Eggs, in incubator lots only, \$6.00 per 100.

Poplar Grove Farm, Hackensack, N. J.

SURE ROUP CURE.

Guaranteed to cure Roup, Colds, Canker and Pip by simply putting in the drinking water. It's different from others. Better, never fails. Prices 25c., 50c. and \$1 postpaid. Sample and book on poultry diseases and remedies free. Agents wanted. Liberal inducements.

HUGO FREESE,

Box H-608

Rochester, N. Y.

Farm Poultry Yards.

15 Eggs,	-	\$1.00
30 "	-	1.75
60 "	-	3.00

Two med. nest eggs with each order. Golden, White, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, Rose and S. C. Brown and Rose and S. C. White and S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, Red Caps, Anconas, W. F. B. Spanish, Golden and W. C. B. Polish, S. C. Black and White Minorcas, C. I. Games, Rose C. Black and Rose C. White Minorcas, Rose C. R. I. Reds and G. S. Hamburgs, \$1 for 13, \$2 for 30. Pekin Ducks, 75 cents for 9.

Mos' of our poultry is kept on separate farms, therefore the eggs are fertile, and the chicks strong and vigorous when first hatched. A fair hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half-price. Circular free; 25 years as breeders.

WHITNEY BROS., Triangle, N. Y.

THE PATENTED PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

CORNELL INCUBATOR M'FG CO.

ARE CONCEDED TO BE THE ONLY EFFICIENT BROODERS IN EXISTENCE

BECAUSE:

They Have Stood The Test During the Past 14 Years

AND MAKE THE SUCCESSFUL BROODING OF CHICKS A CERTAINTY

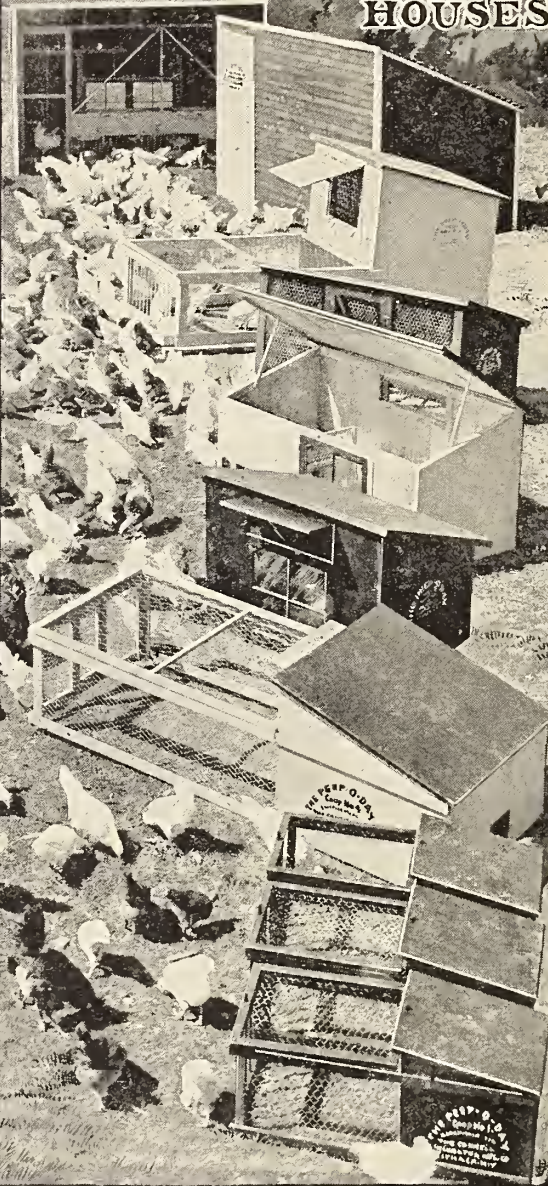
Note recent Orders from Successful Poultrymen:

Prof. G. M. Gowell,	Orono, Maine,	60 No. 4 Brooders
Maine Agric. Exper. Station,	Orono, Maine,	12 No. 4 Brooders
Lakewood Farm Co.,	Burnsville, N. J.,	35 No. 5 Brooders
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Big Elm Poultry Farm,	Barnards, N. Y.,	12 No. 2 Brooders
F. O. Groesbeck,	Hartford, Conn.,	12 No. 1 Brooders
C. W. Kendall,	Wheeling, W. Va.,	20 Combinations
D. Lincoln Orr,	Orr's Mills, N. Y.,	12 No. 4 Coops

OUR MARCH SALES EXCEED 2400 BROODERS!

ORDER EARLY TO INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE FOR THE ASKING

PEEP-O-DAY COOPS
 and
PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES


CHARCOAL. Invaluable for Chicks. Should always be accessible for fowl. Prevents disease, regulates appetite and bowels. Fine for chicks or mash coarse for fowl. 100-lb. bag \$2.00.

"Everything for the Poultrykeeper."

W. P. POTTER, 157 Plainfield St., Providence, R. I.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Incubator chickens, just hatched, \$10 per 100, 50 \$5.50. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Send \$3 and I will book your order, other \$7 C. O. D. on 100 chicks if you prefer.

EGGS from 1st cockerel at Syracuse, 1903, \$2 per 15. Have shipped chicks for seven years.

EUGENE LA MUNION, Box 6, Solsville, N. Y.

Pigeon and Poultry Feed.

Wheat, Kafir Corn, Eng. Maize, Flint Corn, Broken Rice, Buckwheat, Peas, Millet, Rape Seed, Hemp, Tick Beans, Canary Seed, Lentils, Vetches, Hulled Oats.

Special.

Aristo Chick Feed. Choice XXX small peas, crop of 1903. These peas are in prime condition for feeding. Order now. Shipment Prompt and Quality Guaranteed.

Send for prices.

Donovan & Burns,

Successors to

John H. Boschen & Bro.,

246 Fulton St., New York

HENS WILL LAY EGGS if fed with **Bowker's ANIMAL MEAL**; it gives them the materials.

For sale by almost every grain and feed dealer, in yellow bags.

Send for FREE BOOK,

The BOWKER Co.,

Boston

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1905 MODEL CORNELL AUTOMATIC MOISTURE INCUBATOR

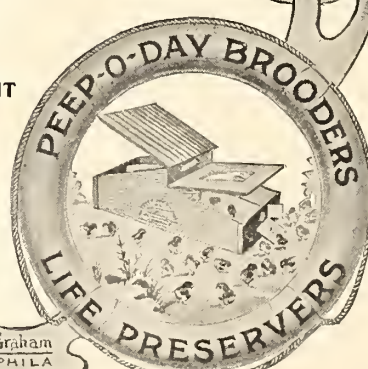
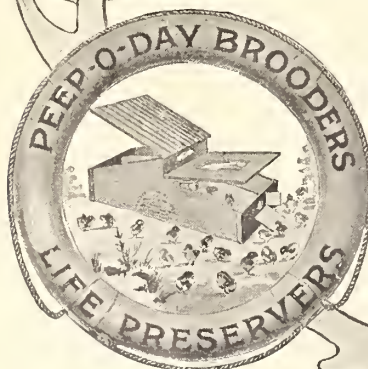
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Graham PHILA

The Feather

POULTRY AND PIGEONS 50¢ THE YEAR

GEORGE E. HOWARD PUBLISHER 3

Washington, D. C.

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Volume X.

Washington, D. C., April, 1905.

No. 7.

GROWING CHICKS.

The winter season has gone. In the southern districts it has been almost forgotten midst the beauties of springtime and the warmer days. As we write these words we are surrounded by ice and snow on all sides, and close at hand is word from friends who tell us they are basking in the warm sunshine of the South and watching the bathers in the sea. This is living evidence of the diversity of climate within our own country, not considering our South Sea possessions, where there is no ice nor snow nor cold to claim the attention of those who build houses for fowls. Within our domain, directly North and South, is both continued snow on the one hand and blossoms on the other.

A letter from Georgia, dated March 9th, 1904, states as follows: "If you can not send me the eggs asked for prior to March 20th, do not send them at all, for after that date should not care to use them for hatching. Never have any luck with chicks hatched after April 15th." This will sound queer to many who live north of the Mason and Dixon's Line, who scarcely begin to hatch chicks before April 1st. In some localities icicles will be found on the eaves of early April mornings.

These climatic conditions might well be considered by those who contemplate emigrating in the business for winter eggs and early broiler growing. There is an opportunity open for all who have some capital, push, ability and knowledge of the business and who desire for any reason to live in a warmer climate. Well selected localities furnish the opportunity for growing fruits, bees, vegetables, poultry and squabs. To succeed, however, with these, one must possess all four of the requirements above mentioned. They are quite necessary for success in all climates; the conditions of the South make them doubly necessary.

In the warmer climates one must contend with conditions that do not prevail in the colder climates. Throughout the North the pesky louse lies dormant at least for four months of the year. This so diminishes the number and reduces his vitality as to make him an intruder for but two more months of the year. For six months only is his presence disastrous in the North in places where war is not waged against his existence. In the warmer climate, when his presence is un-

challenged, he is able and willing to drive all but himself from the hen house for ten-months of the year. The slight rest of a few weeks merely adds strength for a renewal of the fight. One who keeps poultry in the South must guard them continually from lice, ticks, jiggers (chegres) and marauders, both quadruped and biped, all of whom long to have the lion's share if permitted so to do.

For these and other reasons one must

both lice and chicks on the same ground. It is out of the question to do it. You must either give up the chicks or be rid of the lice. There is no middle ground upon which they can meet and prosper. One or the other must rule supreme. If permitted to do so the lice will win every time. More young chicks and poults are destroyed each year by lice, than by all other causes combined, and yet we cultivate the lice.

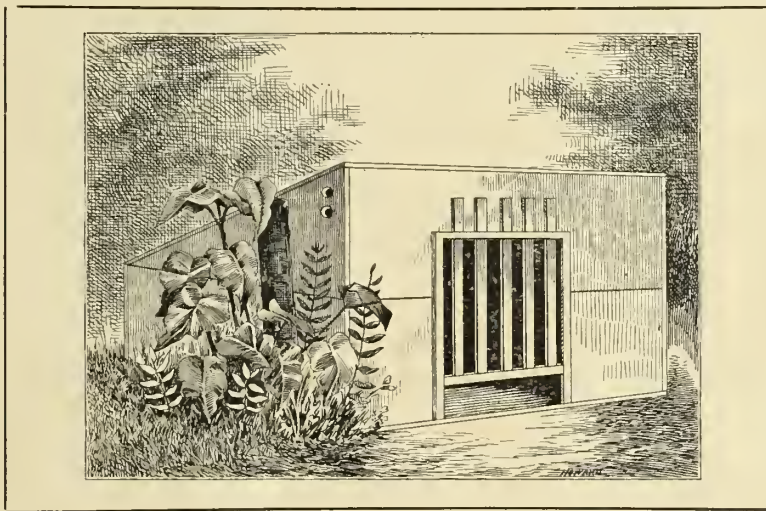
Lice attack the young chicks as soon as hatched. These are head lice that cluster about the head and throat and suck the very existence out of them. This may be done away with quickly and easily

themselves with the blood of their victims. When daylight comes they go back to their hiding places and sleep all day, to be ready for another night feast. All of these pester the life out of the chicks and cause their death.

Their influence brings death in many ways. The head lice suck from the head into the brain; the body lice exhaust them. These with the mites bring the loss of vitality, which weakens and destroys and creates bowel trouble. They also prevent them from growing as they should, all the result of the constant irritating and weakening influence of these little pests that should not be allowed to live.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," in this, as in other things, and to be rid of them altogether it is necessary to be clear of them in advance of spring weather. Begin early to paint the nests and roosts with "Lice Paint." Do not delay this for a single day. Too much attention can not be given to this. The lice powder and paint makers have done wonders, but their work has only begun. So long as there is a bit of insect vermin in or about where poultry stay it should be applied good and plenty, and no delay about it. Drive them out and keep them away is the only sure plan to follow. When the broody hens are given a clutch of eggs to hatch, first of all paint the inside of her nest box with Liquid Lice Killer of some kind. Dose it well into the cracks and corners, so that all lurking vermin will be destroyed. Make a fresh nest of broken straw for the hen, and dust her feathers full of insect powder clear to the skin. Repeat this dusting once a week up to three or four days prior to hatching of the chicks. If this is well attended to both the hen and the chicks should be free from insect vermin. Do not, however, trust to this, but examine closely for head lice, as mentioned above.

For body lice on hen and chicks, nothing is better than insect powder of some kind. Never use sulphur nor lime for this. Persian Insect Powder, sold by the pound in the drug store, is good for the chicks. Powdered anise seed, if fine and dry, is the safest and best, but rather expensive. It is of no value whatever unless ground very fine, and it must be perfectly dry or it will not do the work. Cleanliness is quite important; in fact, it is an absolute necessity that the coops and surroundings be kept in good sanitary condition.



MODEL COOP.

have a full knowledge of poultry keeping to succeed with it to any extent in the South. To make a profit from poultry keeping in the South, one must keep a goodly number, so that it will pay to send the entire product to a paying market, like the large cities of the North, or the winter resorts of the South. Local consumption is fully supplied by near-by small growers, who sell at lower prices than we are ever compelled to take in the North and West. We know of no locality where eggs and poultry may be purchased so low as they can be in the rural districts of the South. No one could exist and pay expenses from a poultry plant in the South, if they depended upon the disposition of their products amongst the local trade.

No one can or will succeed in the rearing of chicks, North, South, East or West, who attempt the impossible feat of rearing

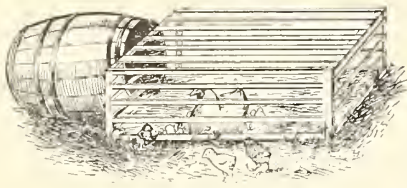
if taken in time. Examine every chick as it comes from the nest; if any lice of this kind are present, dip the end of the fore or index finger into sweet oil and rub it upon the head and under the throat of the chick. Do this thoroughly and the lice will be killed. Some are of the opinion that this head louse is the cause of gapes. Of this we shall say more under that heading. Of all things, get rid of the head lice as soon as the chick is hatched. If neglected they are almost certain to kill the chicks.

The body lice will get into the feather or down of the neck, under the wings, and about the vent. If present, they must be gotten rid of, and they must be kept away. The mites that hide in the cracks and crevices of nest box and coop come forth at night to feast upon both hen and chick. These midnight or all night marauders come by the thousands to fill

SHIELD THEM FROM DAMP.

The coop for the hen and chicks may be ever so plain; in fact, construction matters but little if it provides shelter and protection from dampness. As dampness comes second to lice as a destroyer of chicks, it is best to guard against it. An inverted V-shaped coop may be safely used after this fashion: During the day use a dry spot of ground for the floor, at night place a board floor under the hen and chicks. This floor should have slats across under the boards to keep the floor from the ground. This can be used at night and during wet days. When the weather is fine remove the board floor during the day and place it in the sun to dry. Always scatter some dry earth over the board floor when in use.

Always place the coop for the hen and chicks upon a spot of ground from which the rain will drain away and not to it. This assures a dry spot for them at all



BARREL COOP WITH LATTICE RUN.

times. If the chicks can have a dry place to go into out of the wet, and a dry spot for their feet, they can withstand a lot of wet and damp. To provide the dry spot for the feet, nothing is better than coarse sand or fine gravel. Loads of this dumped about will serve a good purpose when the ground is low and damp. So little good can be gained from keeping poultry where the ground is damp that we feel disposed to advise against the attempt, but when needed, the sand or gravel does well for the purpose.

When young or growing chicks are exposed to the damp they are absolutely certain to be more or less affected with cold and diarrhoea; nothing can be done to avoid or overcome this except to provide a dry place for them. Medicine nor food will neither prevent or cure these troubles that come from continued exposure to the influence of damp surroundings. It is quite as easy to house the hen and chicks upon the higher land that has good drainage as it is to keep them upon the low lands where it is always wet or damp. Upon lands that are naturally well drained the hen and chicks will do well, even though it should rain considerably. Such grounds are not as cold and damp at any time, nor under any conditions, as are the low lands at all times.

COOPS FOR HENS AND CHICKS.

Whether you use cheaply constructed or more expensive coops for the hens and chicks matters but little, if they are large enough for comfort, and substantial enough to keep out the cold and wet, and vermin. One of the most important demands is to have liceproof coops. This can only be assured by getting new coops each year, or thorough cleansing of the old ones. When the same coops are used year after year, they must be well painted within and without with some kind of lice killing paint. This can be purchased at any supply or feed store at a reasonable cost, or be made by dissolving a pound of naphtholene balls or flakes in a gallon of crude petroleum. The coops should be gone over with this two or three days prior to being used, so that the fumes of the paint may be gone before the chicks are put into the coop. The fumes of these mixtures are not healthful for either the hen or the chicks. Have the coops all in shape in advance, so as to avoid delay and

to assure perfect safety from injury and lice. Dry, clean coops are an absolute necessity for the welfare of the chicks.

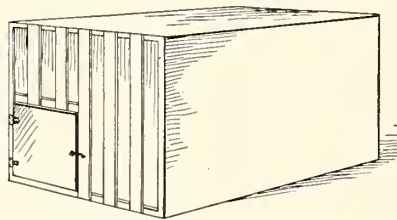
It is not a bad notion to have the coops sufficiently large to be used for a colony coop for the chicks when weaned. After the hen leaves the chicks they may continue to stay in the same coop, if large enough, until they are sold or removed to winter quarters. The floor of the coop may be covered with dry earth or sand and the chicks permitted to rest on same during the night, or, if preferred, a roost may be put within for their use. This is not desirable at all times, especially if the chicks are grown for exhibition purposes. Breast bones are often made crooked through roosting too early in life, before the bone is set. It is best to consider all these facts and to act as seems best under all circumstances.

In cooping the hens and chicks, so they will prosper and grow, consider first of all shelter from cold, wet, windy and inclement weather. Not that they must be sheltered in hothouses or expensive coops, but the hen must have plenty of space for comfort, so that she can move about without injury to the chicks. This prevents her becoming restless or being annoyed for want of space to move about within the coop. Coops that have openings all about permit both wind and rain to come in. Have them air and rainproof everywhere only in front where the slats should be, and "shield them from damp."

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

Too much importance can not be attached to the proper feeding of the chicks. We emphasize the words "proper feeding," for this is most important. Anyone can throw feed upon the ground for the chicks to pick up as they may. This is a wasteful, improper plan. If the ground is in a wet or unsanitary condition the chicks may pick up with the food that which will do them injury. Often the gape-worm is so contracted. We read continually that chicks kept upon board floors do not have gapes. Most certainly not, for the gape-worm comes from infested ground, not from boards.

The proper feeding of chicks means that they should have sufficient food of good quality fed to them, so that it may all be consumed and none wasted, this food to be fed either upon clean ground, boards, or feed troughs, none of which



BOX COOP.

are in the least contaminated by unsanitary conditions. There are thousands of kinds of food that are most healthful for the chicks. Amongst these are many kinds of prepared chick foods that can be bought. These are prepared with care, and are composed of a mixture of grains, seeds, peas and beans, that provide both grain and vegetable diet in well balanced proportions. Also animal food and grit. These are intended to be a full and sufficient ration for the growing chick.

Any kind of small broken grain, such as wheat, hulled oats, millet seed and rice, all broken into small pieces, will do, so will bread crumbs, corn bread or "Johnny Cake," or any kind of cooked food that they will eat, but do not feed wet or sloppy foods of any kind; nothing is more injurious than this. The chicks naturally should be fed upon a grain or seed diet.

When mixed or mash food of any kind is fed to them it should be prepared as dry as possible, so that it will be almost a dry food. It is also best to have all mixed foods partially or entirely cooked. If mixed with scalding hot milk or water and permitted to swell and cool before it is fed, you will have a partially cooked food that is almost the equal of cooked foods. Always provide plenty of clean, fresh water for the chicks to drink. See that they have grit, green food, and plenty of exercise at all times, as these are a part of their life.

THE GAPES.

The gapes is the great destroyer in many localities. Where they have once established themselves in the soil, it is quite difficult to get rid of them. The gape worm infects the ground. Where they exist even the angle or earth worms may become infected with them and contaminate the fowls that eat the worms. Some hold the opinion that the earth worm is the cause of gapes, but this is not the fact. When the earth worms become infected with the gape germs they will, if eaten, convey the ailment to the chick just the same as will the germ themselves if eaten direct by the chick.

When the earth is so affected, it is best, if possible, to remove your poultry plant to another spot of ground and to thoroughly cultivate the infected land for one or two years. In this way all trace of the germs may be obliterated. If the infected ground is thoroughly well sprinkled with water that has some sulphuric acid in it, then covered with air-slaked lime, the lime allowed to remain until the earth had become dry, then all be scraped up, and with the lime, half an inch of the soil, it is possible to get rid of the germs.

Polluted water may become infected with the germs and transmit them. The small Y-shaped worms fasten themselves to the side of the windpipe in such number as to cause strangling and coughing as if to be relieved of them. To remove these, a wing or tail feather stripped of its web to within an inch of the tip may be dipped into oil and inserted into the windpipe. This gives relief providing it removes or destroys the worms. Sweet oil may be used, or turpentine and sweet oil mixed. Some use kerosene oil, but this blisters or burns so badly as to be almost as bad as the ailment. Hairs from the tail of a horse, twisted into a roll, may be used in the same fashion as the feather.

At times the young, ailing chicks are placed in a box, this covered with cheese cloth or thin muslin that is quite open, and air-slaked lime is sifted down on them through the cloth. This causes them to cough and sneeze and rid themselves of the worms. This may cure them, but we doubt its ever doing any good. A teaspoonful of naphtha mixed into some mash food and fed to ten or a dozen small chick has cured some and killed as many more. The fumes of the naphtha passes into the windpipe and kills the worms.

We met Mr. A. M. Halstead at the last New York Show and asked him about his remedy for gapes. "Why," said he, "it is a sure preventative, and no mistake." He claims that the gapes come from the head louse, and that if it is done away with entirely the chick will not have the gapes. This remedy is to make an ointment of mercurial ointment, one ounce, sulphur, one-half ounce, crude petroleum, one-half ounce, lard, two ounces. Mix all thoroughly well together, and with this anoint the heads and throats of all the chicks as soon as hatched. Avoid using more than is necessary, for it may injure the chick if too freely used. Chicks thus treated, said Mr. Halstead, will never have gapes. This is well worth trying. We can cite one

party who uses it each season with good results.

DIARRHOEA.

This ailment has been rather on the increase the past few years. It may come from many causes known, or from many more unknown. If the chicks are kept too hot or too cold, or if their quarters are damp, or if badly fed, diarrhoea is apt to be caused. This seems difficult to prevent, and more difficult to cure. Proper care and feeding is the best remedy, for this prevents its coming. All kinds of remedies are mentioned as a cure, none, however, are better than a powder made of equal parts of ground cinnamon, ginger and capsicum, or red pepper. A little of this in their mash food, according to age, may give relief. Small broken charcoal may be used with benefit.

COLONIZATION.

As the chicks grow older divide them into colonies. Place them away from each other in flocks of from thirty to fifty, in separate coops made for the purpose. This separation gives more room for development and lends its aid to better health. There can not be any better way than this to gain quick growth, providing they are well fed on good wholesome food that will develop bone, meat and muscle. If the cockerels are all separated from the pullets, so much the better for both, but this can not be successfully done unless there are separate runs for each.

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LAKENVELDERS AND FAVEROLLES

BY DR. A. H. PHELPS.

Among the varieties recently taken up by English and American fanciers there are none that have received more favorable attention than Lakenvelders and Faverolles, and in England where both are popular it is not uncommon for fine specimens to command the highest prices in the selling classes. Within the last two years scores of Lakenvelders and Faverolles have been sold at prices ranging from fifteen to thirty pounds each, and the supply of first-class specimens is insufficient to meet the demand.

Lakenvelders, "a shadow on a sheet" as the name implies, are of Dutch origin. In Holland and adjacent territory they have been favorites for a half century or more, so long in fact that the origin of the breed is conjectural.

Lakenvelders were first introduced into England about 1900, and at once attracted attention. Three years ago a veritable "boom" started which has continued up to the present. The reason for this is at once apparent to everyone who has seen them, for Lakenvelders are strikingly beautiful and are quite different in color-scheme from any other known variety of fowls; they are living pictures in black and white, having the bold contrasts of the impressionist and are beyond question the most effective paricolored bird in existence.

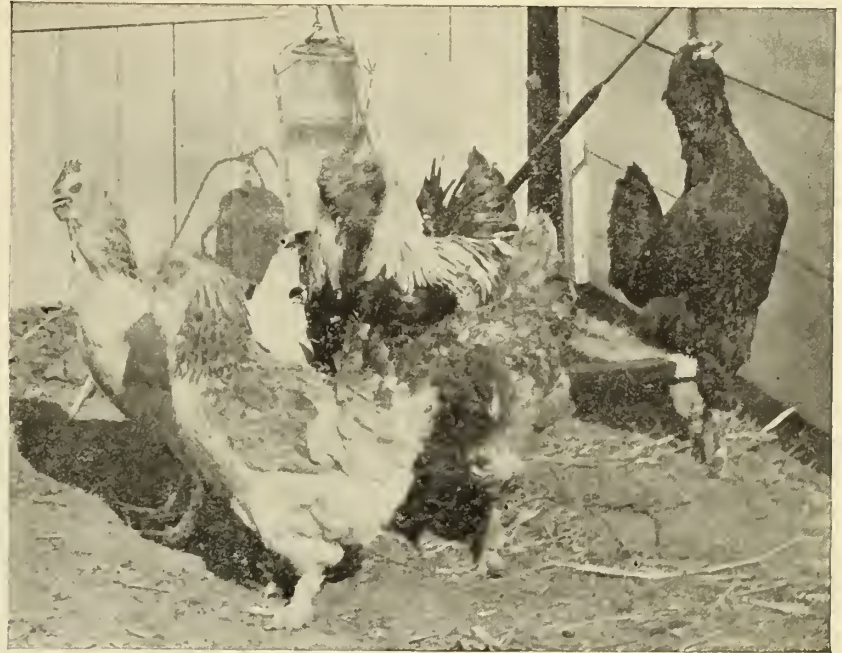
Lakenvelders possess all the grace and sprightliness of Leghorns, which breed they very much resemble in form, size, habits and laying abilities. Like Leghorns, they are semi-non-setters and prolific lay-

ing black, these are known in Germany as Lakenvelders. The writer owns and has bred both types, but considers the English standard bird the most beautiful and in every way superior; it is also the larger bird.

The Lakenvelder hen like her mate possesses the trim graceful form and carriage characteristic of all Mediterranean fowls. Her head and neck are dark, but not the solid black of the male. Usually each feather is more or less penciled with white, giving a dark-gray effect when viewed from a distance. The tail of the hen is full, fan-shaped and black, the body and wings being white. There is a tendency, however, for a considerable proportion of the females to show more or less ticking of black feathers upon the back, but these are usually the mothers of the best marked male chicks.

Most paricolored fowls though beautiful when viewed near at hand are not effective when seen from a distance. This is because their delicate bearing, spangling or penciling appears blurred and indistinct like a printed page viewed from the opposite side of a room. This is not the case with Lakenvelders; their bold markings like those of belted cattle (which the Dutch also call Lakenvelders) are distinct and effective wherever they are visible.

Lakenvelders are the most active fowls. They are constantly in motion and are not inclined to become a nuisance when given the liberty of the premises by con-



SALMON, ERMINE, BLACK AND BLUE FAVEROLLES AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

ular of all are the Salmon Faverolles. The male of the Salmon variety is so unlike the female that the casual observer would never suspect them of belonging to the same variety, although they both possess the salient characteristics of the family, such as abundant muffling and whiskers about the face and throat, and dense warm feathering. Faverolles are the most warmly clothed fowls in the world, feathered feet and five toes are common to all. The male Salmon in color closely resembles the Dark Brahma, having black breast whiskers and tail while the neck hackles, back and saddle are pale straw colored with very light penciling of black upon the margin of the hackles. The Salmon hen has a delicate cream colored breast, muffling and whiskers, while the back is a salmon or wheat-en color growing lighter over the wings and sides until it blends harmoniously with the creamy tint of the breast and under parts. The neck hackles of the hen are several shades darker than the back, often approaching a rich chestnut brown, each feather being edged with a narrow line of creamy white; the tail of the hen is wheat-en brown with more or less black.

The whole general appearance of the Faverolles is suggestive of a preparedness for cold weather. They are the Esquimaux of the feathered tribe, and, as they moult in July, they are reliable winter layers, although not prolific in summer. Faverolles are little inclined to set before May or June, and many do not set at all. They are prolific layers of large-sized, slightly-tinted eggs, and as a table fowl they are unsurpassed by any fowl in existence, being easily put in the pink of condition and carrying a large amount of meat of the finest flavor with very little waste. Faverolles, like Dorkings and Orpingtons, have white legs and skin; the males weigh from eight to nine pounds when fully grown, while the hens average from six and one-half to eight pounds. The most valuable property of Faverolles and wherein they are very much superior to any and every other breed of fowls is the phenomenal rapidity of growth of the chicks during the first three months of their existence. No

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FIRST COCK LAKENVELDER AT HERALD SQUARE.

ers of good-sized eggs of porcelain whiteness.

The male bird is of striking appearance, owing to the unusual arrangement of intense lustrous black and snowy white of its plumage. The head, neck hackles, saddle hackles and tail are black, while the remainder of the body and wings are white. This is the type adopted by the Lakenvelder Club, of England, and the only type in favor among British and Dutch fanciers. German fanciers seem to prefer a male bird having white saddle hackles; the head, neck and tail only be-known. They are indefatigable foragers and when given free run require little care or feeding during the warm months.

gregating about doors and walks, as in the case with less active varieties, and upon a lawn they are as beautiful as Pheasants.

Faverolles are as unlike Lakenvelders as it is possible to imagine. Grace and beauty are not the "long suit" of "the king of utility fowls," although it cannot be denied that selected specimens of well-bred Faverolles are really beautiful. Faverolles are the favorite utility breed of fowls in France, where they have practically superseded all other varieties for egg and meat production. Faverolles are bred in many varieties — Black, Ermine (resembling Light Brahmas in color and marking), Blue, Red and Spangled, but the most pop-

variety of fowls known will grow chicks to the broiler size so rapidly and wish so little trouble as Faverolles. At eight weeks they will average over a pound and a half each and selected specimens frequently weigh two pounds at that age; at three months Faverolle cockerels usually weigh four pounds and are in good flesh. Faverolles are docile and can be confined by a wire fence three feet in height; their chicks, like the parents, are hardy and easily raised. The writer has had experience with all varieties of Faverolles, and compared them under identical conditions with Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Dorkings, and has proven the superior rapidity of growth of the Faverolles over the varieties named, and persons who have had experience in England and America predict that as Faverolles have done in France, they will ultimately do in other countries, i. e., supplant all other varieties of poultry for broiler and meat production.

Conditions for Securing Fertile Eggs.

BY R. B. SANDO.

To the poultryman, be he fancier or market man, the most important problem is that of securing fertile eggs. There are four things that control fertility, viz.: first, the stock; second, the houses; third, the feed; fourth, the care given. Each one of the above subjects will be considered separately in the order named.

Careful selection of the breeding stock is the first step toward procuring a good egg yield, as well as getting a large percentage of fertile eggs. It is of paramount importance that the breeders are of strong, healthy, vigorous stock; stock that has been well cared for during the winter and has not been forced for an egg record. Hens that have been forced during the winter for heavy egg-production nearly always produce infertile or weak-germed eggs. Forcing always reduces vitality and consequently fertility. No matter how valuable the hen, if she has been sick during the winter do not put her into the breeding pen; she will produce weak, scrubby stock.

Hens are preferable to pullets, but if it is necessary to breed the pullets mate them with a vigorous cock bird rather than a cockerel. It has been said that the male is half the flock, and certainly there can be no fertility without a good male. As a general rule it is best to mate not more than fifteen females with a male, but instances have been known where as high as twenty-five females were allowed with each male with apparently good success. The condition of the male bird during the breeding season must be watched closely. Often he will be so gallant that he will refuse to eat when the females are with him and will go on the roost night after night with an empty crop. It won't take long for him to run down in this way, so that he is practically useless as a breeder. It is well to remove him to a separate pen for about an hour each day, where he can eat all he wants.


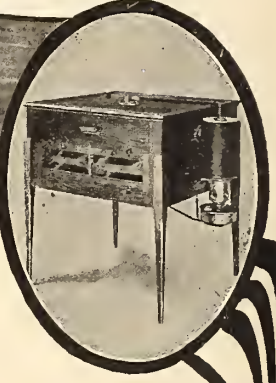
Much of the success of poultry keeping depends upon the proper housing of the flock. Hens that have to roost out on the trees, or fences, or in a shabby hen house, will not lay many eggs during the winter months, and not twenty-five per cent of them will be fertile. A poor hen house is really worse than no hen house at all. Any building, where the wind can blow through or which gets so cold that the combs on the chickens will freeze, will in either case require but a very small basket to carry the eggs that the hens will lay during the entire winter season. It does not matter how the house looks if it is built so that the nipping air of winter cannot freeze the chickens' combs or give

them a chill during the cold nights. The important points about a poultry house are warmth, sunshine and pure air, and it is our opinion that warmth is the most essential one of the trio. A flock of hens will do very well in the coldest weather if they have a warm sleeping place and a comfortable place to sit on the nest, even if they are compelled to hustle to keep warm during the day. If, however, they must sleep where they are cold they cannot eat enough to keep up their vital heat and produce eggs at the same time.

We now come to the most important part of poultry keeping, the very corner-

stone of success, which, if not well laid, brings all our other work to naught. Many a poultry house has been built with great care only to fail because the owner did not understand how to properly feed his hens. In feeding the breeders the nearer we can approximate nature's way the better the results. It will be noticed that our domestic fowls that receive the least care and attention, or, in other words, whose conditions approach more nearly the natural conditions lay most of their eggs in the spring or summer. The eggs also have a higher degree of fertility at this season of the year. It is our duty, then,

as feeders, to note the conditions surrounding these fowls at that time. The weather is warm, they have an abundance of green food, more or less grain, many insects and worms, and plenty of exercise and fresh air. Then, if fertile eggs are desired in early spring we must endeavor to supply these conditions at that time. Chickens must have a variety of food to do well. We know of several instances where nice flocks of chickens receive nothing but corn during the winter. Their owners say, "I don't see why my hens do not lay in the winter; they lay splendidly in the summer." Of course they lay in the

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Yours very truly, **C. A. STOUFFER.**

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

summer when they can get the variety of food which is provided for them by nature. We wonder how some of our friends who feed their fowls on nothing but corn would relish cornbread for their exclusive diet for even one month. Do you expect to reap where you have not sown? If not, then do not expect your hens to lay if the material of which eggs are composed is not furnished in surplus over the quantity used in supporting life. A hen is just like every other being in the respect that she cannot produce something from nothing.

If you want to get a large per cent of fertile eggs do not feed your hens mash-

es. Although you may get more eggs by feeding mash, the eggs will not be nearly as fertile as if dry feed was given them. The importance of exercise is well understood by all poultry keepers and every possible inducement should be offered the fowls to keep them in motion during the greater part of the day. Feeding mash presents this, because it, to a large extent, frees the fowls from the spur of hunger in a shorter time than would follow if they were compelled to scratch all their food from a deep little. The mash-fed chicken gets up in the morning, waits around an hour or two until the pleasure of the feeder brings

around a pail of hot or cold mash, which is placed on boards, troughs or other devices, and a wild scramble begins. Each one gulps what he can reach, the weaker get a little and the stronger the bulk of the feed. If the mash is hot, it rises the temperature of the birds above normal, and sweat is started, which is anything but what it should be, laying the foundations for colds and roup. While a large number of poultrymen are using the moist or wet mash as a foundation for their feeding system, it is very probable that many of the troubles and ailments which most perplex them are due either directly or indirectly to

feeding wet and cooked mash. Fowls fed exclusively on dry food are less liable to disease, particularly to disorders of the digestive system. Where soft, easily-digested food is used, there is a tendency on the part of the chickens' digestive organs to slight their natural function, and in many cases the walls of the gizzard will become soft and flabby. When hard, properly-balanced, dry grain food is fed (which is nature's way of feeding) the digestive organs come into full play and the muscles of the gizzard are given good exercise. Using dry feed also means quite a saving in both time and labor to the person who must care for several hundred fowls.

We have our houses well bedded with chaff and straw, and into this, the first thing in the morning, we throw equal parts of oats, wheat and buckwheat. About an hour later we feed them this; we give them either beets, mangel wurzels, or cabbages cut in halves and hung up off the floor high enough so that the fowls will have to jump the least bit to get them. This will usually keep the fowls busy until nearly noon, and, as they have been obliged to work for about all they have eaten, they are hungry by the time their dinner is ready, which is usually about four o'clock in the afternoon. This is composed of three parts corn and one part oats.

Ground beef scraps should be kept before the fowls constantly, both winter and summer. This can be varied if desired by feeding green cut bone occasionally.

Another form of food that is essential to laying hens, and the others hens as well, is grit. All food consumed by the fowls must pass through the crop into the gizzard. If the fowls are well supplied with good, sharp grit, the digestion will be good; but if this is lacking they will suffer all the inconvenience of a person who has the dyspepsia. During the summer months, when the fowls have free access to the yards or runs, it will not be necessary to provide grit if the soil is at all gravelly. If, on the other hand, the soil is fine sand or clay, it will be necessary to provide grit, not only during the winter, but throughout the entire year.

Crushed oyster shells will, to a large extent, supply the necessary material for grinding the food and at the same time furnish lime for the egg shells. Chemical analysis and experiments together with the reports from many practical poultrymen, show conclusively that the ordinary grain and green food supplied to laying hens do not contain enough lime for the formation of the egg shells. It will require several times as much lime as is ordinarily fed if good, strong egg-shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this necessary lime if kept constantly before the fowls, trusting to them to eat the amount needed rather than mixing the shells with food.

Pure, fresh drinking water is as necessary to the health and comfort of fowls as it is to the health and comfort of human beings, and it should be kept constantly before them. It is best to slightly warm the water during cold weather. The water dishes should be scalded out about once a week, and if a few drops of carbolic acid are added to the water with which they are scalded, so much the better.

Some English authorities to the contrary, the Cayuga and Black East Indian ducks are distinct varieties. The former is a native American duck of superior excellence as a table fowl; the latter virtually a bantam duck of wonderful greenish iridescent plumage and rarely, if ever, seen in our show-rooms today.



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Because They Rear Chicks Successfully

Perfected this season in point of detail, they have no equal at any price

To do the work successfully a brooder must be warmly constructed and heated in such a manner that there are no hot spots for the chicks to crowd against, such as a warm central dome or otherwise exposed heating surface. The air in the nursery as well as under the hover must be kept comfortably warm to keep the chicks from crowding.

The ventilation must be ample, and introduced in such a way that there is no draught on the chickens. A strong circulation of air is detrimental, in so much that it requires a much higher degree of heat to keep the chicks comfortable when the air is perceptibly moving. It must be well lighted, as nothing keeps a brooder so free from disease germs as light. In a dark, close, stuffy brooder chicks soon develop tuberculosis, familiarly known among poultrymen as "going light," one of the greatest causes of mortality among brooder chicks.

It must be roomy, as otherwise the chicks cannot properly exercise. It must be easy to clean and care for, as otherwise the attendant will neglect it. All these important features are found in the Model Colony Brooders as they are found in no other.

In this brooder the nursery is double-walled, insuring easy heating. The roof is covered with a layer of hair felt, making it sun proof; and tinned, making it water tight. It is ventilated by diffusion, the warm air passing gently downward through a burlap screen in the top of the hover. No perceptible air movement is felt by the chicks. The hover and nursery are amply large, and the exercising room is moderately warmed and very roomy, and the whole brooder is light and cheerful and easy to care for. This brooder has won more friends in one short season than any other brooder on the market, because it is easy to raise chicks in it.

The Following are Fair Average Reports on this Brooder

We used one of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and we found it very satisfactory in every respect. I think I would be safe in stating that it is the best brooder that we have ever used. It is not very often that we make a statement of this nature, but of the the brooders used so far, considering the health of the chickens and the amount of oil used, I think yours is superior to anything I have used to date.

Yours very truly,

W. R. GRAHAM.

Manager and Lecturer, Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

I am using 14 Model Colony Brooders, and they are simply perfection for outdoor work. I feel justified in saying that they will raise every chick committed to their care that can be made to live in any manner.

Yours truly,

W. H. HARDIN.

Supt. Valle Crucis Farm, Valle Crucis, N. C.

I wish to say that I used three of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and I have no hesitancy in saying that they are the best outdoor brooders that I ever put a chicken in. I take pleasure in recommending it, not to aid the manufacturer, but to aid and benefit those who want a practical brooder.

Very truly yours,

FRANK W. GAYLOR.

Manager Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

I must say the Model Colony Brooders are just simply immense. They are the best we have ever used, and we have been using brooders for 25 years.

Very truly yours,

J. C. FISHEL & SON.

Hope, Ind.

I think you have the right idea in a brooder. It does its work to my entire satisfaction. Have run one through three broods only losing one chick.

Orr's Mills, N. Y.

D. LINCOLN ORR.

Send for my new descriptive catalogue.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY STREET, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Grant M. Curtis,
President.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

BUFFALO,
N. Y.
U. S. A.

Buy A Certainty When you buy an Incubator! Why take chances when you can buy a hatching machine made by the largest manufacturers of incubators in the world, that is **Positively Guaranteed** to do satisfactory work in your hands, on 90 days trial, you to be the judge? Following is our Guarantee.

CYPHERS COMPANY'S 1905 GUARANTY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We, the Cyphers Incubator Company, legally incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and each member thereof, hereby agree, as a company and as individuals, that if in any case Cyphers Incubators, Brooders or other Manufactures are found not to be as represented by us, or will not do the work claimed for them, they can be returned at any time within ninety (90) days of the date of purchase, and if in good condition, less reasonable wear, we will immediately refund the price paid for same.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY.

Grant M. Curtis, President.

Henry E. Moss, Vice-President.

Geo. E. Littlefield, Secretary.



Jan. 3-7, 1905.
Madison Square
Garden.
NEW YORK.

World's Fair, 1904.

All our Buff Orpingtons that won at the World's Fair, St. Louis, were hatched in Cyphers Incubators. J.M. Williams & Co., Box D, North Adams, Mich. Dec. 6, 1904.

World's Fair, 1904.

Every bird I exhibited at St. Louis was hatched in a Cyphers Incubator. I won about 20 valuable prizes in all. U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind. Dec. 10, 1904.

Boston, 1905.

Every bird I exhibited in Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass., Jan. 17-21, on which I won a prize, was hatched in Cyphers Incubators.

D.W. Young, Highland, N.Y. Feb. 1, 1905.

READ THE EVIDENCE

New York, 1905.

We won four firsts besides other prizes at Madison Square and all these birds were hatched in Cyphers Incubators. Wm. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, N. J. Jan. 21, 1905.

New York, 1905.

All our first prize winners at the Madison Square Show were hatched in Cyphers Incubators, raised in Cyphers Brooders and fed Cyphers Chick Food. John H. Santee, Greystone Poultry Farm, Yonkers, N. Y. Jan. 24, 1905.

Chicago, 1905.

A large percentage of our prize-winners at Chicago, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, were Cyphers hatched chicks. B.F. Hislop, Milford, Ill. Jan. 31, 1905.

Chicago, 1905.

My first prize breeding pen, first cockerel and second pullet at the last Chicago show, were hatched in a Cyphers Incubator, and raised in a Cyphers Brooder. S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, O. Jan. 30, 1905.

Boston, 1905.

A majority of my prize winners at Boston, Jan. 1905, including several winners of first prizes were hatched in my Cyphers Incubator.

Geo. H. Northup, Raceville, N.Y. Jan. 20, 1905.



Oct. 24. Nov. 5, 1904.
World's Fair, 1904.
ST. LOUIS.

BOYER'S TALK

Calendar for April.

April is the month for development of "hen fever"—not a dangerous nor a contagious disease of the hens, but often fatal to the pocketbooks of enthusiasts.

"Air castles" planned during the winter are very apt to show themselves on the advent of spring.

But April brings other attractions. The delightful weather gives one a new lease of life, and the merry song and hearty cackle of the laying hen adds joys to a poultryman's heart.

April brings eggs.

If there is no lay in a hen now it is poor business to keep her any longer—she is either too fat or something more serious ails her. Even the neglected hen should lay this month, which fact makes it imperative that an investigation should at once be made of the case of the unproductive female.

This is the greatest incubation month of the year. Both artificial and natural methods are employed. Pullets hatched during April, if given proper food and care, will make the fall and early winter layers, and in stock of that kind lie the profits.

The query is often received, Will pullets hatched and reared by artificial methods be as strong and vigorous and productive as those produced in the old-fashioned way by hens?

For fully twenty years the writer has used both methods of incubation and rearing, and in all that time has never been able to find a particle of difference between a hen-hatched or an incubator-hatched chick or fowl. It matters not by what method the chick is born, so long as in its birth it grew and developed by the natural order of things. In other words, if the germ started life and gradually grew and developed, was not forced or delayed by irregularity of the heat of the incubator,

we believe the chick will come from the shell as "bright and fair" as if developed by the mother hen.

But that the majority of incubator-hatched chickens in the hands of the amateur do not result in satisfactory stock is a fact. Why? Not because the incubator brought them to life, but for reason that the sins against nature were practiced by the man in the operation of the brooder. Herein lies the clue. No matter how well hatched the chick, if it is not properly nursed the weak nature of babyhood will sooner or later fall victim to neglect.

Too high temperature or too low, too dry or too moist an atmosphere, insufficient ventilation or drafts—all tell on the condition of the tender life—if extremes, existence is nipped in the bud; if less severe, the chick may be able to fight through, but only to become an unprofitable fowl. Lay the charge to the brooder rather than to the incubator. But better still, call yourself to account, for in the majority of cases the blame belongs to the inexperience or carelessness of the operator.

On many farms the incubator is not used for several reasons, chief among which might be mentioned limited accommodations and stock, lack of time to give the machine proper attention, or scarcity of desired eggs at the time wanted. In that event the hen must be resorted to to bring out the next generation.

Early in the season it is often difficult to secure many broody hens, especially to have them all start at the same time; so one must be content to take them as they come. Our advice would be, set all the hens during this month that can be secured. We make it a rule to use every broody hen we have during the months of April and May, even when we are running incubators.

There is no trouble to sell April or May-hatched pullets in fall or winter, and the

cockerels, if desired, can be profitably marketed either as broilers or as roosters later on in the season.

For success in hatching and brooding, and for vigor and strength in the stock produced, it is necessary to have good, strong fertility. Where male birds are with a flock the entire year, we cannot guarantee the results that we can where changes of males are regularly made.

As an example, we set a hen with eleven eggs in February, right through all sorts of weather, and when the hatch was produced we got eight strong chicks, and the other three eggs were fertile but the chicks died before due. This fertility would have been creditable to April.

What is the theory?

It is a fact that there is considerable favoritism in a flock. Certain hens will be preferred by the male, and the remainder will be neglected. On the other hand, certain hens will encourage the attentions of the male, while others will fight him whenever he comes near. All this means poor fertility, excepting from the eggs of the favored few.

The rule the writer adopts on his poultry farm is to select each year his line of male birds from pens of heavy layers. All the males are brothers, and all marked as nearly alike as possible. Seven or eight males are selected for every six breeding pens. While six males are with the six flocks of females, two males are kept separate in cages. Each week changes are made—the rotation being in regular order, as, for instance, Pens Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 contain cockerels Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively. When the change is made, cockerels Nos. 1 and 2 are brought to the cages after cockerels Nos. 7 and 8 are placed in pens 5 and 6, and cockerels 5 and 6 are advanced to pens 3 and 4, and cockerels 3 and 4 go into pens 1 and 2. In that way the birds in turn have a week's rest each month alone.

It is surprising how vigorous they remain, and also how fertile the eggs are. There being continual life and energy in the parent stock, the chicks hatched are strong and vigorous.

April is a good month for the annual spring cleaning. Of course we do not believe in allowing the manure to accumulate an entire year in a henhouse. Such a condition would soon clean out the best of stock.

Each day we gather the droppings, and scatter sifted coal ashes, road dust, or

sand, on the dropping platforms, and generally about the house. This keeps down vermin and prevents bad odors. The annual spring cleaning is of a different nature. It means taking out the nest boxes and giving them a good saturation of coal oil. It means the same treatment to the roosts. It means taking out several inches of the top dirt of the house and replacing with fresh. It means cleaning down the cob webs, brushing the dust and dirt from the walls, and giving each pen a good coat of whitewash. At the same time little repairs are made, roof examined, and small matters generally looked after. Once a week the roosts and nest boxes are kerosened.

This is a good time to examine the legs of the fowls. If scale is starting nip it in the bud. Equal parts of kerosene and lard make a good ointment for this purpose. So does an ointment made of vaseline and sulphur, enough of the latter is used to work into a paste. First, wash off the dirt of the leg with warm water, and then anoint with the ointment or paste. Repeat the treatment daily until cured.

This is a good time to introduce new blood in your stock by getting fifty to one hundred eggs from a reliable breeder, and setting them under the most reliable broodies you have. A separate yard can be made of the pullets of the hatch and the best of your own male birds mated to these pullets. The best cockerels of the hatch can likewise be mated to your own females. This would be giving you new blood in the strongest form. But care must be taken that the eggs are purchased from a reliable source. If you want guaranteed good layers, buy from such breeders as are using trap nests, for in no other way can a man tell how good hens he has. His flocks may average well in laying, and in that case it is quite likely that he may have a number of phenomenal layers in the flock, and more likely that he may have a large number which are doing very poor laying. The good layers help out the poor layers in making a good average record. This man, however, cannot pick out his good layers to breed from—neither can he tell which hens are practically worthless. The chances are that you will get eggs from the good, bad and indifferent layers of the flock.

If you are catering more to the meat trade, then it may be different. You will be comparatively safe in picking out birds that show the qualifications desired: deep

Grant M. Curtis,
President.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

BUFFALO,
N. Y.
U. S. A.

Many Such Reports

have been received and they appear in our free printed matter. Send for some. If Standard Cyphers Incubators will hatch the first prize winners at America's Greatest Poultry Shows they certainly will hatch market poultry equally well for the farmer and the villager. Send for Testimonials from farmers and farmers' wives.

Prices Reduced.

Besides having added new and valuable patterns and greatly improving all old styles of Standard Cyphers Incubators, we are offering them at prices much lower than ever before. We have made this possible by increasing our capital, introducing labor saving machinery and enlarging our output. The saving made in this way we will give to our customers, and For the Season of 1905 regardless of consequences, we will sell

Our \$14.—60 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$12.00
Our \$29.—220 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$24.00.
Our \$58.—440 Egg Size Double Decker for - - - \$48.00.

Our \$20.—120 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$17.00.
Our \$37.—360 Egg Size Incubator for - - - \$30.00.
Our \$78.—720 Egg Size Double Decker for - - - \$60.00.

Two special Low Priced Incubators. Farm Economy, 100 egg size, \$10.00, Boy's Choice, 50 egg size, \$6.50. Two New Styles of Outdoor Brooders. Storm King in two sizes, at \$6.00 and \$8.00 holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively. The Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder, a new departure in brooder construction that is proving a great boon to the practical poultry raiser.

PEA-GREEN ALFALFA: The Early Green Food! Richest in Protein!!

Our poultry food, clover and alfalfa mill at Kansas City, Mo., is the largest of the kind in the world, and from here are shipped car loads of pea-green alfalfa in three forms, short-cut, shredded and meal, to our six places of business, fresh and ready for prompt shipment. Sold in sealed bags. Look for the trade mark.

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD A Complete Ready-Mixed, Balanced Food for Little Chicks.

furnishing every element needed to properly nourish and rapidly develop bone, flesh and feathers. Our motto "Quality first; price as low as we can make it." The unusually high price of wheat and other grains the present season positively will not affect either the quality or the price of our trade mark brand of chick food. It makes chicks healthful—it makes chicks grow—it makes chicks feather right—because it is compounded by experienced poultrymen, men who know what the chicks need. Free Samples sent, post paid, to any address. Write nearest office to avoid delay.

Cyphers Ready-Mixed Poultry Foods

Chick Food, Laying Food, Scratching Food and Forcing Food are put up in sealed bags, bearing our registered trade mark. See that the seal is not broken. Send order to nearest branch office and get prompt service.

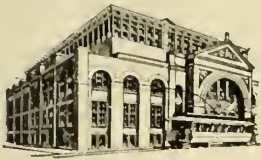
Our 1905 Catalogue

is the largest and finest we have ever issued. 228 pages, 8x11 inches in size. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More than 450 illustrations, including latest portraits of 150 best known authors, judges, fanciers, owners and managers of the world's largest and most successful poultry plants. 120 pages devoted to illustrated description of Cyphers Incubators. Sent free, postpaid, to every reader of this advertisement who will send their name and the names and addresses of two acquaintances who are raising poultry for profit. Please mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 325 Broadway.

BOSTON, MASS., 26-30 Union Street.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome Street.



Jan. 17-21, 1905.
Mechanics Building, Boston.



Jan. 23-28, 1905.
Coliseum Building, Chicago.

full breasts, broad backs, strong thighs, etc.

Another fact must not be lost sight of. If you want to make a success of a commercial poultry farm, you must not inbreed. New blood is what gives stamina to the flocks, while inbreeding deteriorates the stock.

In receiving eggs for hatching, especially if they have been shipped a distance, be careful in handling them. They generally come wrapped in paper and excelsior, and are standing on end in baskets. Take the covering off the eggs and lay them on their sides. If possible, do not allow them to touch each other. Place the basket in a cool room or dry cellar, and allow to remain there for twenty-four hours. This will relieve the yolk from the cramped condition it got into by shipment, and the results will be better.

Place the eggs under the hen at night, having had her previously sitting for a few days on a china nest egg. This will make the hen feel at ease, and she will gladly welcome the eggs. Put about eleven eggs under her. This is better than as many as the hen can crowd under her, as she will be more comfortable and can huddle them better under her where they will receive a more uniform heat. Be sure to set the hens in isolated places, where they will not be molested by other hens, and where they will have quiet.

It is a mistake to pen a setting hen on the nest. Such treatment is cruel, to say the least, and in the majority of cases results in poor hatches. The hen should be free to get off and on the nest at will. We set our hens in barrels laid on their sides, and in front of them have runs made of four-foot laths. In this way the hen cannot wander away, and after she has drank and filled her crop with food, besides taking a dust bath and cleaning herself, she will return to the nest refreshed. As a rule, a hen knows how long it is safe for her to remain off her eggs. We allow no tampering with her.

Beginners are apt to hurt the newly-hatched by handling them before they are perfectly dry. When the hatch is in progress do not molest the hen and her young. Darken the nest and leave her alone for about twelve to twenty-four hours. This will strengthen the little one, and they will be more active when they are removed. Unless a hen is unruly, never remove the chicks from the nest until the hatch is completed. By doing

so you reduce the temperature of the nest which will jeopardize the hatch of the late comers. Besides the chicks taken from under the hen are apt to become more or less chilled.

The selection of eggs for hatching is worth considering. An egg should be egg-shaped. That is stating a fact in a rather crude manner, we admit, but it tells in simple words what it really means. An egg should be oval, not round nor long and pointed. Such eggs as a general thing do not hatch well; neither do eggs with ridges in them, nor rough-shelled eggs, nor eggs too large nor too small. The former are apt to be double yolked. Eggs that are not of the regulation size and shape are often the product of birds that are to a certain extent burdened with overfat.

The markets at this time of the year pay good broiler rates, and for prime roasting stock (birds generally hatched last fall, and weighing from six to eight pounds, dressed) a good price is given. Capons are in demand at prices about five cents per pound in advance of those given for prime roasters.

As the days lengthen—the sun being up earlier than last month—the poultryman should begin work accordingly. When fowls come from the roost they are at once in search of food, and will worry and quarrel among themselves until their appetites are appeased.

Those poultrymen using scratching sheds, and who during the winter lowered the muslin curtains at night over the front of the pens, to keep out the cold winds, can now safely leave the fronts open. Although the nights are still a little chilly, the animal heat from the fowls will be sufficient to keep them comfortable while on the roost.

The same plan can be adopted where curtains were hung in front of cages containing surplus male birds. During the winter we hang burlap in front of each cage to keep the bird comfortable, by retaining the animal heat in the cages, and keeping out the cold air, but after the first of April these burlap curtains are removed.

Rake up the yards of all rubbish, and plow or spade them, thus encouraging the fowls to scratch and hunt for worms. The writer has a double run for each house. While the flock is occupying one part, the vacant part is planted, early in the season, with some vegetable crop like lettuce, radishes, onions, peas, beans, etc.

No manure is used excepting the droppings from the fowls which is broadcasted and plowed into the soil. It is surprising the amount of vegetables that can be grown in this way. After the crop has been gathered, the fowls are turned on the lot, and they quickly gather the weeds and waste. It affords them the best of green food. While they are enjoying this treat, the run just vacated is sown with a vegetable crop. Later on in the season, when vegetable growing is about at an end, the vacant yards are sown to oats, and later on to rye. The latter crop is allowed to winter, furnishing a treat for the fowls in early spring.

By methods like the above we do not find the green food question such a serious matter.

There are so many little details to look after this month, all of which daily come up in one's experience, besides the extra work of cleaning up, planting, hatching, etc., that the poultryman is having more work than he can conveniently handle. But the budding of the glorious spring gives one such life and energy that the trials and hardships are more easily handled.

We do not favor doctoring fowls, but at this time of the year it is well to give them a tonic, and for this purpose we know of nothing better than a piece of rusty iron in the drinking vessels. By enforcing the rule of cleanliness, not overcrowding the pens, proper feeding, and avoiding close housing at night, fowls will remain in good health. The longer we keep poultry the more we become convinced that sickness in our flocks, in nine cases out of ten, is due to some neglect or mismanagement on our part. Birds naturally are of a hardy nature, but if we ill-treat them they fall prey to ailments.

Fowls in confinement must be regularly attended to. They will know the feeding hour, and the moment the attendant is in sight they will run along the fence fairly begging for something to eat. These are about the only times that fowls show any affection for their keepers. Their love evidently emanates from their stomachs. Adopting a regular system makes work easier, and much more can be accomplished. The plan followed on the farm of the writer is as follows:

The first thing in the morning the houses are unlocked and the fowls allowed in the runs (unless the weather should

be bad, in which case they do better in their scratching sheds). The mash is then made and given to them. Then follows the drinking water. This completed, the attendant goes the rounds of the buildings and gathers up the manure dropped the night before. When the food and water are given the trap nests are looked after to release the early layers. Every hour afterwards a tour is made to these nests, the trips being continued regularly until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the laying about ends. After the fowls go to roost the male birds are changed, and the houses locked for the night.

It makes a long day for the poultryman during spring, summer and early fall. He must be at work early and late. It is not hard labor, but it is confining work, and one day like another. If a man's love for poultry is lukewarm—more for the "money that is in it" than the attractiveness of the business, and the good health and independence it gives the keeper—he is very apt to grow tired, "blue" and ready to quit. Faintheartedness will develop very quickly in the poultry business.

Honos Alit Aves.

HEN JINGLE.

(Being the Spasmodic Efforts of an Incurable Chicken Crank).

There is fury in the flapping
In the early morning glow,
And the end to all my napping
When I hear the rooster crow.

As I rise from off my pillow
I can hear the robins sing,
And the brook beneath the willow
As it rushes from the spring.

And I hear that rooster scratching
'Neath my window very near,
Clucking loud about the hatching
And the chicks he wants to rear.

For you know, 'tis all his doing!
He's so like a man you say?
Even like him, in his "stewing,"
Is this rooster, in his way.

There's a moral in this story
Of the Rooster and a Man,
And before this tale gets hoary
You can find it, if you can.
—C. S. Gorfline—S. L. City.



GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor and Publisher.
T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor.

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APRIL, 1905.

Editorial Gossip.

A copy of this issue of The Feather is mailed to each annual subscriber of The American Fancier, and it is sent in lieu of the latter paper's regular weekly edition of Saturday, April 1st. By our plan The American Fancier will be published forty weeks of each year and The Feather the other twelve. This enables our readers to have a paper each week under the same management and editorial staff. We would urge our readers to take advantage of the combination subscription rate, published on this page, so that they will not miss a single number. If you are a subscriber to The Feather send us 50 cents and we will send you The American Fancier for a year; if you are not a subscriber, send us one dollar and we will send you both papers a whole year. This low rate is less than two cents a week—or the price of a postage stamp. Can you wish for more?

Now is the time when the young chick has sway throughout the land, springing into life as if by magic in countless numbers. This good work should continue without cessation during the season. For several years the increase has been considerably less than the demand, and no one should hesitate to strive for a plentiful supply, as there is not the slightest possibility of there being a sufficient surplus to reduce the market value, providing the quality is good. We shall hope to see a marked improvement in quality, for if we are to keep up to our reputation in other things we must prove to the world that American bred and grown poultry has no equal.

Don't deal recklessly with another fellow's honor.

We had hoped to be able to report in this issue that American-bred hens had won the egg contest for the past year in Australia, but at the time of going to press the result has not reached us. However, it may be a satisfaction to know that American-bred hens have done remarkably well in all three contests, and when we consider that they must go half around the globe to reach the place of contest, it is surprising that we have gained the high honors that have come to our enterprising countrymen who have competed against such odds. But in this, as in all other things, no obstacle is too great for an American to overcome.

SUBSCRIBERS. When a subscriber finds this item marked, he will understand that his subscription has expired, and that he should renew promptly before the next issue is published.

ADVERTISERS must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

It is painful to notice that men who fill positions of trust among poultrymen may be assailed under the "I told you so" plan of idle gossip. It is a difficult task at best to fill the position of judge at our large winter shows. When those selected have done their best, it is but right to honestly criticize their opinion in placing the awards, but it is far beneath the standing of a gentleman to slightly alude to the result as a forgone conclusion, or to drop side remarks that leave the impression of dishonest work. Such actions lower the tone of the fancy, and bring us to the level of the inconsiderate. No one should go into competition of any kind who can not abide the decision and take results like a true sportsman.

The most fortunate thing in the placing of awards is the very fact that judges differ in their opinions. If all would place the awards alike, none but the fortunate would move on to the next exhibit. As it is, the winners of this week may be vanquished next, going down in defeat to the very ones they won over the week before. This is the life and the interest of the show system; this is the condition that tries the merit of the exhibitor, and herein we have the true test of the sportsman fancier. The temper of the vanquished is tried as with fire under these conditions, those who uphold the dignity of a gentleman when under fire are the ones who gain the lasting respect of those whose opinions are of value in the long run. Always lend your assistance to advancement; do not turn backward for a slight disappointment.

The New Standard of Perfection is promised us next month, and we promise to have the first copy received embalmed for fear we may never get another.

Mr. J. H. Santee has gone to his farm at Campville, Tioga Co., New York, having severed his connection with the Greystone Poultry Farm. At his home place he will pay special attention to the growing of Black Minorcas and White Plymouth Rocks. These are his favorites, of which he has produced a fine lot of show winners in the past. He should do better in the future.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, of 1267 Broadway, New York City, would like to be in communication with the original Nutmeg, who distinguished himself through the columns of the Stock Keeper a few years ago.

We have inquiries from the South, as to the prospects of successful poultry farming there. The State of South Carolina is preparing for a demonstration of an actual working plant under the guidance of a gentleman who is familiar with the conditions of poultry-growing in that locality. There has never before been such an awakening along these lines. The work, in fact, has only just been started and is scarcely out of its swaddling clothes. We say to all inquiries that the South is the best possible place for the production of fresh-laid eggs in winter. Study the conditions surrounding the work in your locality. Learn from the experience of others what methods and breeds bring the best results. Do not go to it blindly, but have the courage and determination to study out the proposition that will eventually prove most profitable.

Large conventions are held in the interest of cotton. Cotton has been king; but even he trembled at over production. The product of the hen has long since outrun cotton in the value of the production, but up to the present time there has not been any approach to an over production of the best quality of market poultry and fresh laid eggs. We say candidly to the people of the South: If you go into poultry-growing to any extent, move cautiously and with the determination to produce only the best quality. Not necessarily exhibition stock, but keep only standard-bred fowls and from them grow the very best quality of poultry for market, and from them you will have the best of fresh-laid eggs during the winter months. In this way you will succeed, but if you go at it blindly and without consideration you will fail.

In the near future many Southern States will become large producers of turkeys, as in Texas at the present time. Large duck ranches will prosper there as well. The secret of success with these in the South will be thoroughly understood, but it must be borne in mind the thousands of both broiler chicks and broiler ducks that have been lost in other localities by those who rushed in without the necessary knowledge and ability to succeed. Make haste slowly. Learn the business by experience which may be gained quite as well through a small beginning as by going into it to a large extent and being swamped. Many who have started in a small way have worked up into a large business, while many others who have made a big start have failed. It is the same in all things. Only those succeed who thoroughly understand what they undertake.

When a man says he knows it all he has a lot yet to learn.

It is astonishing to note how many times some people stumble over the same peg in the ground without stopping to pull it up.

Mr. Walter Hogan, who worked out the new system of selecting the best laying hens, first saw the value of selecting the layers some thirty years ago, when living in Massachusetts. He has made a thorough study of the method for years, and tested it to his entire satisfaction. At the meeting of the American Poultry Association in St. Louis, one of the speakers alluded to the profit to be gained through selecting the best layers. Others talked of this in private, and it has been understood for some time that Mr. Hogan's method will be tried by some of our best experts at State agricultural colleges. In fact, some have already applied it and speak in favor of its value.

American-bred poultry is now in nearly as great demand in other countries as are our meats, fruits and grain, and we must push along in this line until we have reached the point of production where out-going vessels will be laden with American eggs. There is no good reason why we should not furnish millions of eggs to foreign countries, but first let us have a sufficient quantity of fresh laid eggs in winter to supply the home demand, and to do this there must be a large increase in early-hatched pullets. During the past winter eggs brought very high prices in all large cities, the highest in fact, in years, and at no time could the supply meet the demand. This has been noticeable for three winters, but the one just ended holds the record for demand and price.

During the last two weeks of March thousands of cases of eggs came into the large Eastern cities from the West. The price dropped in one week from 32 to 16 cents per dozen, and quality was reported very good. This looks as if the American hen had made up her mind to furnish a full supply of wholesome food for the Lenten season.

When a fellow has reached the acute stage of imagining he is the whole thing, it is high time for someone to draw him to a head.

Mr. C. S. Green, who is now in charge of The Sailor Snug Harbor Farm, on Staten Island, and who wrote an article for the March issue of The Feather, has tested the method and has assured the writer that under the same he can select the best egg-producers in any flock of hens. Having known Mr. Green for a long time and being familiar with his experience of years in handling hens for market egg production, as well as for the fancy, we should not hesitate to believe that he has implicit faith in the Hogan system.

A SPECIAL Combination

In order to more thoroughly complete our plans of organization, we have decided to make this Special Combination Offer to all lovers of Poultry and Pigeons of

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WASHINGTON, D. C.



The business office of The American Fancier is located at Washington, D. C., and all correspondence in that direction should be mailed there. All letters and communications affecting the editorial department should be addressed to J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnstown, N. Y., excepting brief items of news that require immediate insertion in a current issue, which should be promptly mailed to the Washington office. It is the aim and desire of the publishers to give fresh news and original copy each week, as far as it lies in their power, and our correspondents will aid greatly in acceding to the above-mentioned requests. We want all the news of interest to fanciers as promptly as possible, and the mutual benefit derived will enable our readers to keep posted week after week on the doings and sayings of the American poultry world.

The American Fancier columns are open for free discussions on all poultry topics. They are closed, however, to anonymous communications and charges made against societies, judges, or exhibitors; the former cause no affidavits or positive proofs accompany the complaints, and in some instances the writers refuse to have their names attached to the communications.

Mr. Thomas E. Orr, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, lecturer, poultry breeder and judge, in a lengthy article which appeared in Poultry Success some months ago, anent judging poultry, states: "All good breeders are not good judges. Many of our very best all-around and specialty judges have never been successful breeders of any one variety. Strange but true." We will admit the strange part of the last sentence, but as to the truth part we must enter a very emphatic protest. We have not the slightest doubt as to Mr. Orr's good intention in making the statement. It is a fact that in many vocations, especially preaching and teaching, the preacher and the teacher succeed in making others practice what they teach and preach, when they themselves cannot do the same thing. To practice what you preach is a very lovely thing, but it is also rather an uncommon one as a rule. We are aware that in the line of poultry culture and judging there are competent men to teach others what they themselves cannot follow. If this was not the case why should men making comparatively small salaries as judges, editors and lecturers in the poultry field, tell of the immense amount of money to be made in breeding fowls for eggs, feathers and meat? It would seem as if the advice handed out by such experts would be taken seriously by themselves and they embark in a business that gives such splendid returns for so little investment. This is strange but true.

Now, as the real point of Mr. Orr's statement relative to the judges not being successful breeders. By taking a few of the very old-timers like I. K. Felch, J. T. Bicknell, the late B. N. Pierce, G. O. Brown, Sharp Butterfield, H. S. Ball, J.

D. Nevins and F. B. Zimmer, how can such a statement be made to apply? Every one of the above mentioned judges is or has been a successful breeder. The records show and prove it. And how about such specialty judges as the Hon. D. A. Nichols on Cochins, the Hon. A. F. Peirce on Games and Game Bantams? Both past masters in the art of breeding fine specimens that were successful in the strongest competition. Mr. Scudder, many

times judge of Barred Rocks at the Madison Square Garden was a most successful fancier, breeder and exhibitor of this variety twenty years ago. We could cite many more instances to prove the truth of what we state above, but believe sufficient evidence has been submitted to disprove Mr. Orr's statement.

An exclusive Bantam show will be held at Orange, New Jersey, next fall or winter. The management is in very good hands, and a successful exhibition is assured.

Mr. T. E. Orr, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, in a lecture delivered before the poultry students of Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y., advocated line breeding, substantiating his theory by saying that double breeding tends toward useless birds which must be discarded in a variety test. He further simmered things down by saying: "Reduce the flock after a term of years to one cock and four hens, or that proportion, and thus intensify the strain." Is this good advice?

At the New York Poultry State Institute, held at Johnstown, N. Y., last December, Mr. Orr was quite emphatic in his statement regarding double matings, and in order to prove that single matings were the real "simon pure cheese," called on one of his fellow workers in the Institute business to corroborate what he said, viz: "Dr. Santee has produced a Brown Leghorn pullet from a single mating that has the same color on the breast as on the back and wings." Mr. B. W. Mosher, of Johnstown, who had charge of the Institute, and who is an old breeder of Brown Leghorns, asked Mr. Orr the following question: "How can you apply this rule of single mating to Brown Leghorns, when the Standard demands a salmon breast and not a penciled one as described for back?" The answer Mr. Orr gave is not on the records.

But all this serves to illustrate certain fallacies that theoretical gentlemen are disseminating. What is line breeding? In horses, cattle, sheep and swine, the answer is obvious. How about poultry? Will Mr. Orr, Mr. Hewes, and other advocates of single matings kindly answer?

Furthermore we wish to say that the burden of complaint as lodged against fanciers of standard-bred fowls by Institute lectures is this: The judges want this penciling, striping, etc., in the males and females, the breeders do not. This is absolutely wrong. The judges follow the Standard. The latter is formulated and made by the specialty breeders and the American Poultry Association accepts the same with some modification.

When men stand up and defy the laws of nature and the hard work of true fanciers and claim single matings are correct and double matings wrong, it is time to call a halt and examine the standing and ability of the men that make such statements.

If such men will come out and say that standard-bred Brown Leghorns will reproduce themselves, we will give them one whole issue of The American Fancier to prove their case. They know they can not accept the offer, even if they "star" their pet theories before a bunch of interested novices. Let them stop talking and go to breeding Brown Leghorns for real show purposes, firsts that will win at leading shows. They must come down to double matings or lose. The men that have produced the greatest lot of Brown Leghorn females in this country have special matings. How many good males did they raise? Read the show records in The American Fancier for the past ten years. They tell the facts and drop the theories.

Double matings must be resorted to, just as much as extreme matings to produce the "finest birds." The end justifies the means. This may be Greek to lecturers, professors and good poultry men, but it is the solid fact as recognized by real fanciers. The wonderful work of the Japanese in producing the famous Bantams and Silkies we have today was not due to commercial single matings, but to a superior intelligence and dogged perseverance to produce something rare and beautiful. The Japanese were farseeing before we wore bibs.

Don't weary another with the troubles you should bear.

What is the trouble with our big exhibition Games? They are becoming scarcer than ever at our Eastern shows. In the days of Pierce, Blunk, Glasgow, Chapin, Barber and other old Game enthusiasts we saw nicely filled classes at New York, Boston, Toronto and elsewhere. Why this magnificent fowl, the aristocrat of the thoroughbred family, has been allowed to fall by the wayside is somewhat of a mystery. It is time for the American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club to bestir itself and infuse new life in the game fanciers by offering liberal specials and inducements in order to bring out full classes and rescue the grand old breed from total oblivion.

There is a very large-sized demand for Japanese Silkies and a very small-sized supply. Silkies are in great favor with Bantam and Pheasant fanciers for brooding and rearing purposes.

Mr. Arthur O. Schilling, the rising young artist, whose work has been frequently seen and admired in The American Fancier, has accepted a lucrative position with "White's Class Advertising," of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Schilling, however, will be in a position to furnish illustrations on poultry subjects for The American Fancier in the future as well as in the past.

Gallery of Fame.



BRADLEY BROTHERS.

The first portrait of The Feather's "Gallery of Fame" is that of the Bradley Brothers, and we are pleased to present so pleasant a picture to our readers. These gentlemen have been with The Feather since its infancy, and have endeared themselves to our many readers. The whole world knows of their superior high class Barred Plymouth Rocks, and their blue ribbon winners have graced every show room of any account from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is a science with them—breeding this one variety of birds—and the habit of growing winners is irrepressible.

General Management

This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

The Muslin Curtain in the Poultry House.

Dr. Ellis M. Santee gives the practical results of last winters use of the muslin curtain in one of his poultry houses that had part muslin and part glass, as follows:

"This house has seven pens; No. 1 has muslin curtain on south side, 5x6 feet and no glass; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 had twelve light 8x10 windows, and No. 7 was same as No. 1. The partitions were all matched boards, except that the doors above about two feet high were open. Nos. 1 and 2 contained hens one and two years old; Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 contained pullets; No. 7 contained cockerels. The egg percentages for the months of December, January, February and March were as follows: No. 1, 64 per cent; No. 2, 63 per cent; No. 3, 54 per cent; No. 4, 42 per cent; No. 5, 51 per cent, and No. 6, 66 per

cent. In Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7 there were no cases of disease during the winter. In No. 3 there were 4 cases of disease; No. 4, six cases; No. 5, two cases. These pens, except No. 7, were eight feet wide and sixteen feet deep. No. 7 was 16x16.

My Experience with Egg-Bound Hens.

I had to take extreme measures to save a very fine silver pigmy pouter hen from death by this cause. She was three days trying to lay, but she could not pass it, and I resorted to the well-known method of steaming, which I did for one hour, by holding her over a kettle of boiling water, letting the steam come in contact with her vent, in which I also injected a teaspoonful of sweet oil; but no egg came. So I crushed it in her in the afternoon, and gave her two of Dr. Bull's pills—the same dose I take myself—and she laid at night. I found the crushed egg in her nest the next morning. This undoubtedly saved her



DR. SANTEE'S POULTRY HOUSE.

life, and I advise anyone to use the same means for this trouble, for if a hen cannot pass her egg she will surely die. I have lost a number of hens in my time from "egg-bound," and have heard breeders say there is no cure for it. I am sure the number that recover is a very small percentage of those affected, and this is why I took this course, and I am happy I saved this hen by so doing—J. F. BARDOFF.

From Colorado.

"Were I to build another house it would be 12 feet wide and 16 feet deep, having a 5x6 window of muslin and also a regular-sized glass windows for sunlight, and then there would be a shutter on the glass window to close at night to prevent the loss of heat that had collected during the day. I still like the idea of a straw loft above the pens, with an open floor. One of the greatest mistakes that the beginner makes is in building for his own comfort instead of that of the fowls. No house where winter eggs are wanted should be over four feet high at the back and six and a half feet high in front. It is surprising how little inconvenience the low ceiling at the back will cause.

"I am also still convinced that the cement floor is the best if it is kept covered with sifted coal ashes and road dust, and that well covered with straw. Many mistakes are made in putting the water foun-

The editor of the Western Poultry World believes that the artificial incubating of eggs can not be carried on under the same conditions in Colorado as in other States, and strengthens his reasons for this belief by illustrating the methods of those who have been successful. The trouble seems to be the rarity of the air, and its lack of moisture in the higher latitudes. We have understood the troubles of those unfamiliar with the handling of incubators in high latitudes, and have had some little experience along these lines, and with comparatively no moisture at all was very successful in the low lands near the water levels. Considerable moisture was needed in higher

latitudes. If the various conditions are considered better results may be had. In the near future undoubtedly there will be instruments of some kind and character to regulate the moisture in the machines, the same as the heat is now regulated. One firm, at least, has made an attempt along these lines. In the attempt to regulate the proper amount of moisture, some certain plan to prevent the atmosphere becoming too dry is necessary.

But no one should lose sight of the fact

that as the heat pours into the machine it dries out more or less of the moisture. Down near the ocean level there is more moisture in the atmosphere than in the higher latitudes. If the needed amount of moisture has been extracted by heat or any other cause from the air in the incubator, this must be supplied in some manner in a reasonable way. Where the incubators are placed in damp cellars, or where moisture is supplied through sprinkling water over the floor, this may be overcome. If our readers will examine closely the pages of the March issue of The Feather, they will learn there a world of information as to artificial incubating.

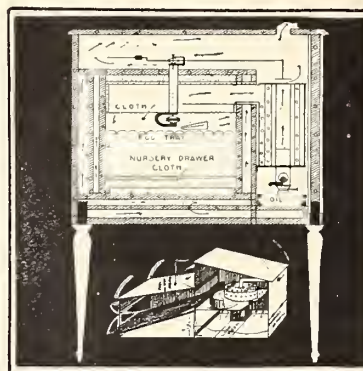
Leg Weakness.

An article in a well-known poultry publication winds up with the following paragraph: "Keep the supply of rusty nails

A Paper Incubator.

150 Egg Capacity.

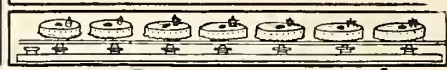
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This Incubator is a Wonder and the Leader of All Incubators.

Made of Paper—the World's best-known Non-Conductor.



TESTED. SUCCESSFUL. PRACTICAL. GUARANTEED.

Will beat up in any outside shed in zero weather in one hour, and will use from 50 to 75 per cent less oil than any other incubator on the market.

No even temperature necessary; any temperature between 95° and 106°, like the hen's, will secure a 90 to 100 per cent hatch of fertile eggs.

Our Regulator is tons of air and no even heat.

Our Brooders—on the market for the past seven years—have demonstrated to the most exacting that they can raise in them 95 to 100 per cent of chicks.

Chicks Grow Fast and are Strong and Healthy.

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Ship me a storm king brooder at once. I never saw chicks grow so fast, and they are wonderfully strong and healthy when raised in your brooder. I want to go in the business on a large scale, as I now see that there is a brooder made that does the work even better than the old hen. Send me brooder house plans and blue prints.

F. Schroeder, 884 S. 14th street.

Send stamp for "1905 Price List and Customers' Reports," or 15c. in stamps or money for a 96-page catalogue, "The Hen's Secrets and Nature's Laws."

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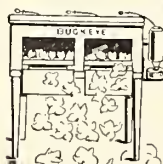
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Why? Because, with others you have too much invested in machinery. \$4.50 to \$6.50 should buy a 50-Egg size, \$8.50 to \$12.00 a 100-Egg size, and \$13.75 to \$20.00 a 200-Egg size—The above are our prices for Incubators. As substantially and durably built, and of as good material as any Incubators on earth. They are self-regulating, automatic moisture and ventilation, hot water style, and all are sold on

30 DAYS' TRIAL

They hatch every good egg. We have 50,000 in use, and thousands hatch every egg put in them, and the chicks are stronger, and will more surely live, than those hatched in any other Incubator or in any other way. If you are loosing chicks soon after hatching, send for FREE catalogue, and learn how to save them, you can loose nothing by trying it; yet for further proof of its efficiency and value write any of our patrons of whom catalogue gives hundreds; not forgetting stamp for reply.

Or write these, who among others

hatch every egg put in our incubators:

Mrs. Erie Braek,

Havepsville, Kan.,

Mrs. W. T. Graham, R. R. No. 1,

New Hartford, Ia.

G. F. Mankin, L. Box 54, Luther, Mich.

Bert S. Robinson, R. 3, Urbana, O.

Paul Clyde, Hooper Station, O.

Geo. Luce, Edington Lane, Wheeling, W. Va.

M. C. Matthews, Upola, Kan.

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Brooders must not be carelessly selected if you would make money raising poultry. Not the largest size for the least money is the cheapest, but the one that raises the most chicks—Ours are central heat. Loss from crowding impossible.

Prices, \$3.00 up—think of a 50-capacity Incubator and Brooder complete and on 30 Days' Trial for **\$7.50**

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If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.



1st Prize Cock at
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York Penna.

always in the drinking water; they will impart iron to it, and aid the growing chick to form strong bones, and thus do away with leg weakness." Iron is certainly a strong metal, but what relation it bears to leg weakness in chickens has never been discovered. Thousands of chickens are raised without addition to rusty nails as an element of their diet, and they never suffer any uncertainty in their under-pinning; on the other hand, thousands of chickens are raised that have all the iron they can stand in their food and yet suffer with the weakness of the legs. The fact is: No amount of bone meal, rusty nails, Douglass Mixture or any supposed bone producer or stimulant will prevent leg weakness. The latter never appears in broods that have natural range and intelligent care, but is only found among chickens artificially raised and kept in hot, dry brooders and on dry floors. The oil in the legs dies out, which is the cause of the trouble, although heavy feeding plays an important part in the matter. If chickens found suffering with leg weakness are removed from the hot, dry surroundings and placed a few days on mother earth, it is astonishing how quick they recover the use of their limbs. This treatment beats a keg of rusty nails and at the same time teaches us to observe nature a little closer and not meddle too much with drugs, tonics and theories.

The Incubator as an Educator.

A single hatch from an incubator should pay its cost. There is no way to learn the poultry business thoroughly except by operating an incubator. The work is usually done in the winter, and the progress of the chick from the shell to market can be watched carefully. The hatching of eggs with an incubator is no

longer considered a novelty. The greatest difficulty in the way is to secure good eggs. This is not an easy matter in winter, and hence any and all kinds of eggs are used, provided enough of them can be gotten to fill up the egg drawers, a view of the eggs after they are placed in the drawers disclosing them to be of all sizes, shapes and colors.

The object should be to secure eggs from yards where the hens are not overfed and the males are active. All extra large eggs or those of very small size should be discarded.

If these precautions are taken, the results will be good hatches. Bear in mind that a hen is almost useless for incubation in winter. The best way to raise early chicks is to hatch them in an incubator and raise a large lot of them in the brooder, and thus save labor.

Ground Green Bone.

Mr. Holden, of the Poultry Herald, is in favor of cut green bone for laying hens and for promoting the growing of young chicks as well. He states that after many years of using same he must testify to its great value as a poultry food. At the same time, he states due consideration

must be given to its proportionate strength as a food; that it would not be fed as extravagantly as grain, nor so sparingly as not to benefit the fowls, an ounce per day being a full ration for a fully matured bird. There is nothing that equals it in promoting and increasing of egg production, and its influence over the breeding males and females during the season of the production of eggs for hatching is remarkable. Small portions of it if fed to the young chicks make them grow so rapidly as to surprise those who have not experienced the benefit of its use. Mr. Holden is the newly elected president of the American Poultry Association, and an acknowledged expert at producing high quality exhibition stock.

A Difficult Proposition.

Q. I should like to have you explain to me all about double mating. Is it possible to manage poultry breeding in such a manner as to get a greater per cent of pullets? I have 400 hens and plan to raise 300 more pullets this spring, and a lot of cockerels is unprofitable property. Property as well as feed is very high in this locality.—J. R. A., South Bend, Wash.

A. The meaning of the double and single mating system is as follows: In double mating you mate one pen for the purpose of producing males, the other pen for the purpose of producing females for exhibition quality. We scarcely think you need to pay any attention to this whatever for the production of pullets for producing eggs for market. It is only necessary to mate or follow the double mating system when you are breeding for the highest quality of exhibition specimens. The double-mating system is more generally used for the producing of Barred Plymouth Rocks for exhibition than for any other purpose. One must be thoroughly familiar with expert breeding of this variety to succeed with them under the double mating system. We do not know of any means whatever to govern the production of males and females from the eggs that are placed under hens or in incubators for producing young stock. All theories along these lines have proven to be a failure. You must trust to nature and accept her conditions along these lines.

Walter Hogan found out how to pick the hens that lay and those that don't; the pullets that will lay and those that won't; the cocks and cockerels that will breed the best laying strains.

Would you like to be able to select all the good hens in your neighborhood—the layers? Would you like to weed out of your flock hens that don't lay?

The Walter Hogan system teaches you how. It is worth hundreds of dollars to every poultryman—thousands to some. We sell it at a price all can pay. We give a guarantee that makes you safe—your money back if we do not "make good"—and sixty days to test the system. Write today for full particulars to the Walter Hogan Co., 12 National Bank Bldg., Fergus Falls, Minn.

**FROM
EGG
TO
CHICK**

What a lot of things may happen to prevent a hatch! Hens are not always reliable.

**PRAIRIE STATE
INCUBATORS**

—positive in every particular; can almost count your chicks when eggs go into a Prairie State. Won 385 first prizes. Illustrated catalog tells how and why. It's free, write for it. Prairie State Incubator Co. Box 481 Homer City, Pa.

PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS (Patented)

The Patented Peep-O-Day Brooders, manufactured exclusively by the Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., have stood the test during the past fourteen years, and are used and recommended by nearly every Government Agricultural Station and successful poultryman the world over. They are universally and favorably known and have well earned the name of the "Chick Life Preserver." The Peep-O-Day lamp is the only Brooder Lamp that will burn uniformly without overheating or smoking under every weather condition.

We call your particular attention to our Outdoor Brooder and Colony House Combined, on runners. It is the Ideal Brooder for the commercial poultryman or the amateur, and is a complete poultry plant in itself.

We have recently purchased the patents of the Old Homestead Brooder, have rebuilt it Peep-O-Day way, and have rechristened it the "New Homestead."

We guarantee our brooders to be the best in the world, or **YOUR MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.** Send for catalogue and poultry literature, mailed free on application.

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The Star Incubators and Brooders.

Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."—The greatest and surest of all vermin exterminators, germicides and disinfectants. S. P. S. Chick Food.—A mixture of several different kinds of grains, seed, bone animal matter, etc., in such proportions as to meet all need of the Chicks and keep them healthy. S. P. S. Morning Mash—The green egg food. S. P. S. Hen Food is a combination of grains, just suited to keep hens healthy, full of vigor and vitality, and a full egg basket of hatchable eggs.

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NO QUARTER

Jer-mi-o, "It's dead."

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.



The English and Pigmy Pouter.

As far back as 1735 there has been discussion and disagreement as to the origin of the English Pouter. The Dutch Cropper, however, is conceded to be one of its ancestors, with the Runt and Horsemen, the cross, still unsettled. It is nevertheless well known that Spitalfields, silk weavers, some three centuries ago bred the Pouter—the English Pouter as we know it today—in great profusion and excellence, and it may be safely said this is the first authentic record of its existence.

From the silk weavers it found its way to Scotland, which is now termed the "Home of the Pouter," and where they are today bred to greater perfection than in any other country, with the possible exception of England—from Scotch blood.

The origin of the Pigmy Pouter I will next give, as in all respects except size they are identical with the English Pouter. These diminutive Pouters undoubtedly have the same ancestors as the English or large Pouters, with possibly a few variations, such as the Norwich Cropper, Austrian Pouter, Isabells and Bruenner Pouter, all of which were bred for color and markings alone, not the modern Pouter marking, but those of various Toy breeds, and in this way their size and length of limb was sacrificed. We again encounter a contradiction here, for it is known that Sir John Seabright bred the "Little Pouter" many years ago, though the history of his strain is not known and the Pigmy did not appear again until some twenty years after his death. Pied Pigmy Pouters of any quality were shown at Crystal Palace for the first time in 1880, and since then by careful breeding they have steadily improved.

The English Pouter at one time was bred for length of feather, and its length from beak to tip of tail was one of its best features; this, however, is now changed both in English and Pigmy, and a short tail and long limbs are very much desired so the bird may stand erect without its tail resting hard enough against the floor to tip it forward.

Irrespective of size the qualities of Pouters and Pigmies now most sought are length and closeness of limb, length of waist, i. e., distance between contact of legs with body and the swell of the globe, smallness of girth, size and roundness of globe, boots and slippers—meaning leg and foot feathering, proper coloring of eyes, and markings, which consist of crop marking or crescent, pinions or wing markings, flights or under portion of body.

The art of training the birds for shows is much depended upon to bring out their fine points. The breeder at all times enters his loft very quietly, but invariably giving the call that all pouter men know so well, and the birds seem to recognize by instinct, being imbued from long usage. This keeps the birds very tame and well acquainted with their owner, and they look for his coming with seeming pleasure and impatience. Having the birds thus well in hand, the finishing touches for the show are comparatively easy. Put each bird in a separate cage, where they can not see each other. It is well to have the cages side by side with a walking board in front, the full length

of all. They should be talked to as often as they are fed, and in fact whenever they are seen and passed. They should be handled daily, and once a day a cock should be allowed on the walking board in front of the hens cages for a few minutes only, and a hen in front of the cock cages for the same length of time, talking to them in their own language all the time. In a very few days it will be seen that they are susceptible to the slightest word or snap of the fingers, when they are ready for the show and the walking pen decision of the judge, for whom they will flirt, play and blow or pout up. Thus they



PIGMY POUTER.

display all the Pouter points or any defects they may have.

In 1904 Mr. R. F. Whitmer, of Philadelphia, Pa., sent a Black English Pouter hen of his own breeding to the Crystal Palace Show, England, which won first in its class, and special prize for best Pouter in show. This is the first time an American bred Pouter ever won at the Palace, but it must also be said that it is about the first time one was ever sent.

A Blue Pigmy Pouter hen owned and shown by Mr. Edw. S. Schmid, of Washington, D. C., at the St. Louis World's Fair, is to my mind the best Pigmy ever bred in this country, and I have had the honor of judging Pouters and Pigmies at

Largest High Class Pigeon Farm in America

Homers, Dragons, Runts, Runt-Homers, Dragon-Homers, Show-Homers.
CAPACITY, 10,000 BREEDERS.

We Sell Birds Under Following GUARANTEE:

It is most important, when buying or selling live stock of any kind, that representations be absolutely correct and thereby satisfaction assured. Unfortunately, numerous petty dealers take advantage of their secure position when advertising or selling pigeons. For this reason, and in order to establish absolute confidence, we will sell stock under the following conditions: All birds shipped, unless otherwise stated and understood, will be mated and landed cocks on left and hens on right foot. If not in accordance with description, nor entirely satisfactory, they may be returned (after feeding and watering) at our expense, and money will be refunded. We assume all risks in route to station of destination throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Persons within reasonable proximity should visit here and inspect stock before ordering.

We will purchase youngsters raised from our stock, and request that customers correspond when offering first-class birds for sale.

Orders for future delivery should be booked early.

E. C. CUMMINGS,

BOOKLET UPON REQUEST.

most of our largest shows during the past eight years.

In all my experience I must say the display of these two varieties at St. Louis was the best I have ever seen.

Result of Vote on Amendments to the Constitution, By-laws and General Rules of the American Pigeon Club.

Ballots were mailed March 8, 1905, to 209 members for consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution, by-laws and general rules of the American Pigeon Club. They are in the form of seventeen sections on what I have termed the "big sheet," signed by Messrs. L. A. Jansen, J. P. Heer, John A. Koenig, Wm. Kolb, K. J. Morig, Wagner Bros., Wm. E. Beer, J. C. Pratt, Jacob Marget, and Wm. Plaehn, and seven sections on the "small sheet," which were adopted at the annual meeting at New York, 1904-1905.

The ballots returned clearly show that no amendment is desired by the majority of the club, as only 38 of the "big sheets" were returned, and five of those were against amendment.

Of the "small sheet" 54 were returned, which, however, is not a sufficient number for ratification. The constitution calls for a majority vote of all members to any vote.

The vote by sections follows:

BIG SHEET.

Section 1, for 31, against 2; 2, for 28, against 5; 3, for 30, against 2; 4, for 31, against 2; 5, for 31, against 2; 6, for 29, against 3; 7, for 27, against 5; 8, for 30, against —; 9, for 29, against 3; 10, for 25, against 7; 11, for 28, against 3; 12, for 29, against 3; 13, for 27, against 2; 14, for 31, against 4; 15, for 30, against 2; 16, for 28, against 4; 17, for 30, against 12.

SMALL SHEET.

Section 1, for 50, against 3; 2, for 54, against —; 3, for 47, against 6; 4, for 49, against 3; 5, for 39, against 10; 6, for 28, against 26; 7, for 42, against 11.

Editor of the Feather: I have just learned that Mr. Haskins, Mr. Hyde, and Dr. Jones have recently lost by the carelessness of the express company their best birds, birds that cannot be replaced for any amount of money. This seems to be the time for the fanciers to rise in a body, and make an effort to stop the heedless way in which our pets are handled by the express companies. I am willing to go on the stand and swear that in transporting them from the express car to the trucks live pigeons are handled as if they were pig iron. We are charged enough for expressing our birds to and from the shows, and yet no more care is given them than if they were a lot of soap boxes full of cheap soap. A good plan would be for every fancier to donate a few dollars to fight the most flagrant cases and make the express companies pay dearly for the loss by death of these birds.—J. F. B.

It takes a good dealer to sell right lamp-chimneys when wrong ones pay so much better.

MACBETH.

The Index tells you, in ten minutes, all you need to know for comfort with lamps and the saving of chimney-money; sent free; do you want it?

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

"Just the Kind."

"I wish to thank you for 'The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book,' which I received from you sometime ago, and find it just the kind of a book that I have been looking for for a long time. I have been a subscriber to THE FEATHER for a number of years and like it very much, as I am interested in thoroughbred poultry and pigeons."—Harry H. Lepper, Monomonee Falls, Wis.

SQUAB CULTURE

There is money in Squabs. We tell you how to get it. Our book, "Squab Culture," 10c postpaid, reveals secrets never before told. We sell thoroughbred, guaranteed, mated Homers, ready to breed, for \$2 per pair. Read book, get posted. Eastern Squab Co., 32 Hawley St., Boston.

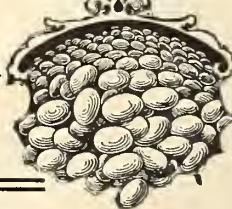
SQUABS sells for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to \$1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in ONE MONTH; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our FREE BOOK, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,
289 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG CHICKS

Just hatched from Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, and White Wyandottes, from 8½ to 15 cents each. Distance no objection, 6,000 chicks hatched per week, at the Pine Tree Hatchery. Send for circular, and get your order in early.
JOS. D. WILSON,
Stockton, N. J.

To
Succeed
With
Poultry



You should have

THESE TWO BOOKS
(Just Published)

The Egg
Question
Solved

Only
25c.
Each How to
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Chicks

Both books profusely illustrated
They contain information of the
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Mr. McGrew is author of much of
the most valuable poultry literature.

North Wales, Pa.

MENTION THE FEATHER.



The beautiful illustration given herewith is one which appears in an interesting folder just issued by the O. K. Stock Food Co., Chicago. The subject matter of this folder treats of the practical uses of stock food for conditioning stock and keeping the animals healthy and productive. The topic is one which should interest all owners of stock, whether they own many animals or few. Health is the absolute necessity to success in stock raising, and anything that will aid in insuring



health is a most valuable article. More and more with the growth and development of agricultural interests advanced methods are being applied and the stock raiser can not afford to be behind the times.

The use of stock food, however, is not confined to the range and ranch. The farmer and dairyman are if anything the greater beneficiaries by its use, for it is especially calculated to keep the horses in condition for work and the cattle in the best condition for a large and rich yield of milk. The raiser of hogs is of all persons the last who can afford to disregard a study of this subject. He knows only too well what the terms hog cholera and swine plague mean—to him it would mean total loss should these dreaded diseases gain headway among his herd, and the use of a preventive such as O. K. Stock Food is a wise precaution which may save him hundreds of dollars. The sheep raiser is also interested, and the needs of his flock, especially the young lambs, require the use of the most healthful food he can supply. This folder should be read by everyone who is interested in stock of whatever kind and number. It will be mailed free to any address upon request. Application should be made to the O. K. Stock Food Co., Monon Building, Chicago, Manufacturers of Stock and Poultry Food. Their advertisement appears in this paper.

A lot of people who have bought Paroid roofing through the advertising in this paper, are inquiring about its needing paint. "It don't look as though it would ever need painting," they write. We would suggest to these people that after a year or two it would be well to paint their roof with Parine paint, manufactured by F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Mass. It lasts longer, and don't cost as much as oil paint.

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.

Your good housekeeper tops her cake with great care, and much pride in her skill as a cook. Your good builder knows that the best building is a failure without a good roof. With a roofing like Paroid, advertised in the columns of this paper, there is no call for our people to make this mistake.

Mr. Charles Bennett, of Abingdon, Mass., writes: "I consider Bowker's Animal meal a necessity in bringing up chicks and keeping laying hens at their work. I feed no more than the directions call for, perhaps hardly as much. I have used the Animal Meal regularly for nearly three years." Bowker's Animal Meal is a pure, sweet combination of thoroughly cooked, hence easily digested, fresh meat and fresh bone, very finely ground, and is fed to fowls and chicks once a day by mixing a small portion of it with the warm mash. 25 pounds, which is enough for ten hens three months, costs \$1, and a 100 pound bag (four times as much) can be had for only \$2.25. If your feed dealer does not keep it all orders and remittances should be made to the Bowker Company, 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass. If you mention this paper the company will send you a booklet and a handsome egg record card free.

Mr. C. L. Blanton, Falls Church, Va., announces that he has disposed of his entire flock of Black Minorcas to Mr. C. H. Staunton, Newport News, Va. Mr. Blanton retains his Barred Plymouth Rocks.

One of the most interesting features of F. B. Mills' New 1905 Seed, Plant and Poultry Catalogue is the offer of six hundred premiums, valued at \$4,000, for correct answers to questions every child ought to know. The "lesson" is exciting the greatest interest; everyone, young and old, may enter. All you have to do is to write F. B. Mills, Seedsman, Box 42, Rose Hill, N. Y., and ask about it. This is the best catalogue he has ever issued. In addition to staple varieties of seeds and plants, he has listed some that are entirely new, never offered before, and some which can not be had from anyone else. There are choice new flowers for the ladies, and many great bargains of all kinds, sure to be snapped up by the knowing ones. Thousands of thoroughbred fowls are listed, also more than twenty varieties of eggs for hatching, and one of the best incubators ever built. The whole catalogue is free.

It is not extremely difficult to obtain a satisfactory hatch, as there are several good incubators on the market today. The real trouble begins after the chicks have been transferred from the incubator into the brooder, and unless one is the fortunate possessor of a patented Peep-O-Day Brooder, look out for breakers ahead. The Peep-O-Day Brooder has been very appropriately named the "Chick Life Preserver," as it is the only brooder ever devised that will bring to rapid and successful maturity every healthy chick that has originally been placed in its care.

The Cast-Iron Peep-O-Day Lamp will neither blow out nor smoke no matter what the weather conditions may be. The heating and ventilating systems are so perfectly understood that they afford the little chick more solid, clean comfort than under the mother hen.

The Peep-O-Day Brooders are manufactured in eight different styles, ranging in price from \$5 to \$16, and of a capacity of 50 to 100 chicks. Their latest invention is the 1905 Combination Brooder and Colony House Combined, built on runners. It is a machine 6 feet long, 3 feet wide,

and 4 feet high in front, and will take care of the chicks from the time they are hatched until they acquire the dignity of pullet and cockereldom and are removed into winter quarters. It is transformed into a colony house by simply slipping out one partition. Last, but not least, the house is built on runners, and can be easily pulled to fresh ground and new sweet grass, so essential to the growing chick.

They will mail you for the asking their catalogue fully describing their Peep-O-Day Brooders and also the 1905 Cornell Automatic Moisture Incubator, the most perfect machine that has ever been placed on the market.

For fencing poultry there is nothing better than the Union Lock Poultry Fencing, manufactured by Case Bros., Colchester, Conn. It will not sag, will withstand all temperatures, will keep in small chicks, yet is heavy enough to use as a division fence against small animals. An extra heavy fence is made which will turn both stock and poultry, including small chicks. It is superior to all other kinds of fence in that it can be used on uneven ground without sagging or buckling, simply by placing the posts on highest and lowest places. This fencing is shipped direct to farmers and poultrymen in Connecticut, from mills in Connecticut, Illinois, and California. Note the advertisement in another column.

G. R. Bigler Co., Springfield, Illinois, Manufacturers of Bigler's Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies, whose advertisement appears in this issue, write us that they are having wonderful success with their Bigler's Poultry Compound. They want to get it introduced in every locality in the United States as soon as possible, and wish to employ reliable agents either on salary or commission. They send a copy of the contract they offer agents, which is very liberal. We recommend this firm and its goods to all our readers. Send for their circular and terms.

IS SHE LOAFING



HOW TO TELL

Every poultryman realizes the great saving in time, money and feed that would result if he could only tell which hens in

IS SHE LAYING



his flock are the paying hens—the layers, and which are the drones—non-layers. It would enable him to stop the biggest leak in poultry culture and pile up profit instead of loss. How can it be done? We tell you how and guarantee not only to teach you to select the layers, but how to select the cockerels that will breed the best layers—the pullets that will lay the earliest and the most eggs by

The Walter Hogan System of Selection

Think what a great advantage this affords. It is a discovery resulting from 35 years of study and experimenting, and has lately been tested by practical poultrymen and pronounced an unqualified success. A recent test at the Minnesota Experiment Station by Mr. Hogan proves the reliability of his system. He divided the fowls into three pens, the best, the medium and the poor. In a 15 day test pen No. 1 averaged 50½ eggs per day; pen No. 2, 37 eggs, and pen No. 3 did not lay an egg. It is easy to learn—we guarantee you can do equally as well with a little practice. Can you afford to continue wasting time and feed on non-producing hens?—it's like throwing money away. Change loss into profit by learning this system and earn money selecting for others. If we fail to teach you it won't cost you a cent. Full particulars and proof free.

The Walter Hogan Co., 12 Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fergus Falls, Minn.



CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time.....\$.50
Three times.....1.00
Six times.....2.00
One year.....3.50

READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1 1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 93 1-2 points; Drevenstedt, judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonia, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

If in Need of Something Choice in White Rocks, just drop a line for prices to CHAS. W. MAIZE, Glencoe Mills, Col. Co., N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes (A. C. Hawkins' strain). Cockerels, pullets, and one-year-old birds for sale at low prices. JOHN ARFMANN, Middletown, N. Y.

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson Strains Fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up. Dark, medium and light. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARRBURGER, Denver, Pa.

My Buff Rocks Have Been Honored for Years at the leading shows, including Madison Square and Herald Square. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. NELSON BRUSIE, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

Oak Hill Poultry Farm Barred Rocks Are Second to none. The leading strains in America. Hawkins and Thompsons. Farm range large. Finely barred. Great layers of large, brown eggs. \$1.50 per setting. TERESA DAVIES, Susquehanna, Pa.

Buff Plymouth Rocks Exclusively. Eggs from finest utility stock. Heavy layers. 15 for \$1.00. R. L. HARMOUNT, Hampton, Va.

Buff Rocks Exclusively. 11 years. Golden Buff, correct shape, full weight, great layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. JNO. F. WINTER, Wooster, Ohio.

Plymouth Rocks.—White Plymouth Rock Eggs. Buy eggs and breed prize winners. Large white birds with excellent shape. Eggs, three dollars a sitting, 2 sittings \$5.00. SPY POULTRY YARDS, Hanover, Pa.

White Rocks.—"White Cloud Strain," and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Farm raised. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport, N. Y.

Buff Rocks.—Madison Square Winners. 1st pen, 2d and 4th cockerel, 2d and 4th pullet. Best display. I bred all these winners. Bred sires and dams. Cockerels and pullets same breeding for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. E. PHELPS, Box 11, Laurel, Md.

Barred Rocks Better Than Ever. Eggs from a New York winner and her daughters, \$2.00 per setting. E. B. LEEK, Amherst, N. Y.

Millville Farm Birds Won as Many Firsts as any three other exhibitors of their varieties, at great World's Fair Show St. Louis. A grand total of 55 regular and special prizes were won by our Barred, Buff, and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes. All breeding and show birds of both sexes that will please you, and do you good. Eggs from our winners will breed winning chicks. Our catalogue and mating list describes birds and winnings. Is yours for the asking. Our birds and methods will please you. Try them. MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO., M. F. Delano President, Box H, Millville, N. J.

Eggs From Choice Pen Barred Rocks, 15, \$3.00. Two pens W. Rocks, 15, \$2.00. Utility stock W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. BROOKHURST POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 2, York, Pa.

R. C. Hinkle, Millersburg, Pa., Breeders of Modern up-to-date, typical White Plymouth Rocks that have the size, shape, color and egg laying capacity you want. The best blood in America. Fishel, Hawkins, Pollard, Fishers Island, Hazelwood and Elm poultry yards strains. Eggs by the setting or hundred. Write for my special prices before placing your order. I can save you money. Can also furnish choice Buff Rock eggs from my mother's yards.

Look Here! Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs \$3.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular telling more about them. B. F. BRUBAKER, Mount Joy, Pa.

Standard-Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively for eleven years. America's best. They have clear, even, narrow barring. Large symmetrical size. Vigorous constitution and are prolific layers of large brown eggs. The kind that will pay and please you in every way. Hatching eggs \$1.00 per 13. D. D. MARVELL, Box A, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exclusively. Thompson's & Miles' strains. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15. RANSOM J. KISE, Stroudsburg, Pa.

High Grade Barred Rocks (Thompson direct). White Wyandottes (Keller). 15 eggs \$1.50; 30 for \$2.75. Circulars free. Good hatch guaranteed. E. R. FREELAND, Route 2, Fairmont, W. Va.

Buff Rocks, Pure Nuggets, 500 Birds on 50 Acre farm; 40 yards of choice birds for hatching a specialty. ALLEN S. SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa.

Barred P. Rocks—Eggs for Hatching from Vigorous heavy laying stock, clear and evenly barred. \$1.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Hatch and good quality guaranteed. COYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

White and Buff Rock Eggs From Stock farm. Cleveland and Pittsburgh first prize winners. \$2.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. C. L. HUNTER, Greenburg, Ind.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes exclusively. Quality not quantity our motto. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Circular free. WINDSOR POULTRY FARM, Box 723, Norfolk, Va.

White Rocks. Elm Laying and Fishel Strains, pure Won first on cockerel, Novice class Herald Square Show. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Stock for sale. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y.

75c. for 13 White Rock Eggs. Free-range Stock. Flocks headed by extra large and vigorous males. L. S. MASON, Boothwyn, Pa.

Bufs! Circular! Bluegrass Poultry Yards, Pleasant Valley, Ky. 02-07

Blue Barred Farm Barred Plymouth Rocks are winners, winning over fifty prizes the past year in hot competition. 9 Grand pens mated for this year; Bradley Bros.' strain pure. My circular and mating list is worth sending for. Eggs \$2 per 13. BLUE BARRED FARM, F. H. Castner, Prop'r, Box 8, Chagewater, N. J.

B. R. Hawkins, Bradley & Thompson Strain White Wyandottes, Harris Strain Pekin Ducks, Rakin strain. Eggs, \$1 setting. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write me, I will treat you right. R. B. DARY, Upper Fairmount, Md.

Buff Rocks. Yards headed by Sons of Gold Farce. The \$300 c'h'k eggs, \$2 per setting. EXMOOR FARMS, Lebanon, Pa.

Eddy Buff Rocks; Exclusively Three Hundred breeds. Eggs—special, \$2 per thirteen; regular, \$2; layers, \$1. THE POPLARS, D. B. Eddy, Prop'r, Somerset, Mass.

Barred Rock Eggs from Thompson & Bradley strain, also White Rock eggs from fine grade stock. Something that will please you. \$1 per 15. W. E. HAVENS, Cedar View Poultry Farm, Bridgeton, N. J.

Barred Rocks, Bred for Exhibition Purposes for over 20 years. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs, \$2 setting. Send for catalogue. C. S. JENSEN, Dover, N. J.

Eggs—Barred Rocks and R. C. Reds, Prize Winners—\$1.50, per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Incubator eggs, \$6 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Wm. S. MEAD, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.

White Plymouth Rocks, Winners at Great St. Louis and Pan-American World's Fairs, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hagerstown, Chicago, Indianapolis. Eggs, 100 yards, mated, \$2 per setting. Stamp for 40-page catalogue. Egg catalogue free. MAY R. POULTRY PLANT, Box 8, D. T. Roots, Prop'r, Connelville, Ind.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Exclusively Ringlet strain. Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. Eggs—from extra matings, \$1.50 per 15; from prize matings, \$3 per 15. ROBERT W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.

Buff Plymouth Rocks: Eight Males, Winnin' First at recent shows, heading yards. Eggs, 13, \$3. Express paid on two or more settings. C. C. SPARKS, Swanton, N. J.

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain) Eggs From Extra large heavy winter layers and splendid buff-colored matings, \$1 per 13. Try us; we guarantee satisfaction. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box F, Washington, N. J.

Blue Barred Farm Barred Plymouth Rocks Are winners, winning over 50 prizes the past year in hot competition. Nine grand pens mated for this year. Bradley Bros.' strain, pure. My circular and mating list is worth sending for. Eggs, \$2 for 13. BLUE BARRED FARM, F. H. Castner, Prop'r, Box 8, Chagewater, N. J.

Beall's Buff Rocks Never Fail to Win 6 Prizes on 7 entries at Hagerstown—3 cock, 2 hen, 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets and 3 pen. We are in receipt of many letters from pleased customers who have been winning on birds from eggs purchased of us. Five grand breeding yards this season. Prices reasonable. Write for descriptions of matings and prices on eggs. F. B. BEALL, Berryville, Va.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards.—Eggs From Exhibition Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$2.50 per 45. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Md.

Eggs From Extra Fine Barred Rocks. Bred for years to secure vigor, utility and beauty. 15 for \$2. Incubator eggs, 100 for \$4. MISS H. W. ROBERTSON, Bel Alton, Maryland.

Blue Barred Rocks. The kind that pleases. Eggs in season, \$2 for 15, fertility guaranteed. Send for circular. C. H. HELME, Miller Place, N. Y.

High Class Barred Plymouth Rocks Bred For practical and exhibition purposes. Eggs from three grand yards. Circular free, giving prices. R. J. CADLE, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LEGHORNS.

50c. per dozen, \$3.50 per Hundred. Wyckoff Strains White Leghorns. Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn.

If You Want Fine Thoroughbred S. C. Brown Leghorn stock and eggs. Witman strain at reasonable prices, and also Barred Plymouth Rocks (Bradley Bros. strain). Guarantee as represented or money refunded. Write to JOHN SEIPLE, Proprietor Hellam Hillside Poultry Farm, Wrightsville, Pa., R. R. No. 2.

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y. Stock and Eggs, \$1 up; Buff Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. We lead; others follow.

Babcock Rose Comb White Leghorns. My Yards contain 8 firsts, 8 seconds, and 7 third prize winners at New York. Eggs and stock for sale. Write, W. W. BABCOCK, Bath, N. Y.

The Greatest Layers on Earth are My Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Have won over 300 prizes in leading shows. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn.

Single Comb White Leghorns (Blanchard and Collins strains), White Wyandottes (Fishel strain). Two paying and popular breeds. They are great layers of large sized eggs. No stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction is our motto. Write for free circular. PURITY POULTRY YARDS, Berkley, Va.

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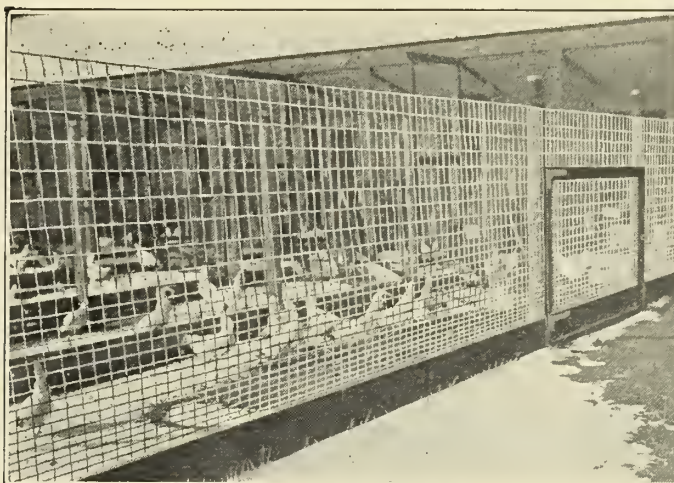
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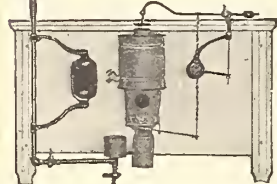
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SHOW BIRDS as heretofore, suitable for any competition. Also a grand lot of medium priced Exhibition Birds—hot ones for the money. Carefully mated breeding yards of 5 birds, mated for either light, medium or dark progeny as desired, \$20 to \$40 per pen, according to quality. Special prices on poultry in large numbers. New edition of "America's Best—Illustrated," giving 22 pictures of recent New York Winners, also pamphlets of "What Our Hatching Eggs Produced for Our Customers Last Season," both sent free. Eggs from best pens only \$6 per 13; \$10 per 26; \$14 per 39; \$18 per 52; \$35 per 100.

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My winnings at this show are 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th cockerel; 3d cock; 1st and 2d hen; 3d, 4th and 5th pullet. The 1st cockerel, 3d cock and 3d, 4th and 5th pullet were hatched out of eggs you sent me. The 1st cockerel has been pronounced by three leading judges as the best they ever saw. The other cockerels were sired by 3d cock (Note, he, sired by Bradley Bros.' "Cut 1, male") mated to pullets hatched of you. I am perfectly willing for you to use this or any part of it in any way.

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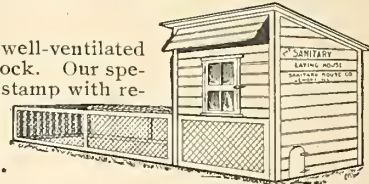
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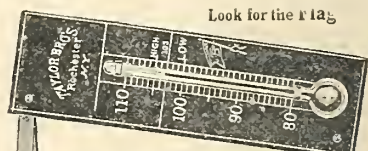
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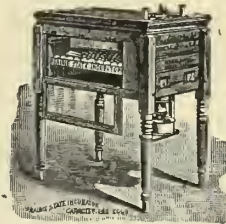
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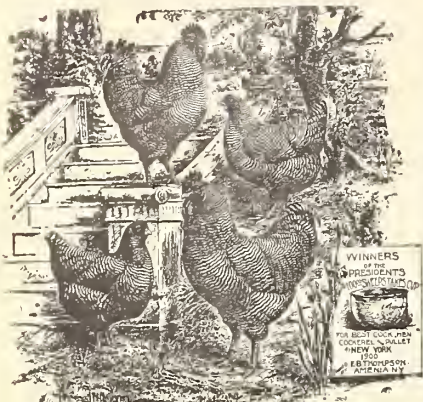
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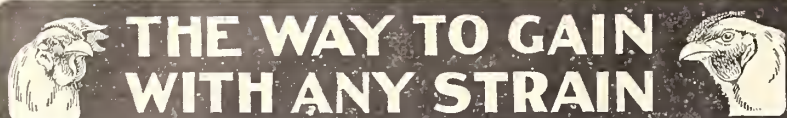
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MAY,
1905



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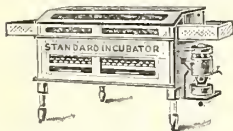
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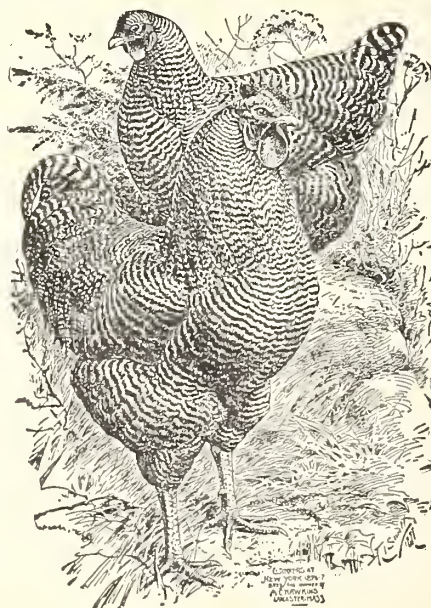
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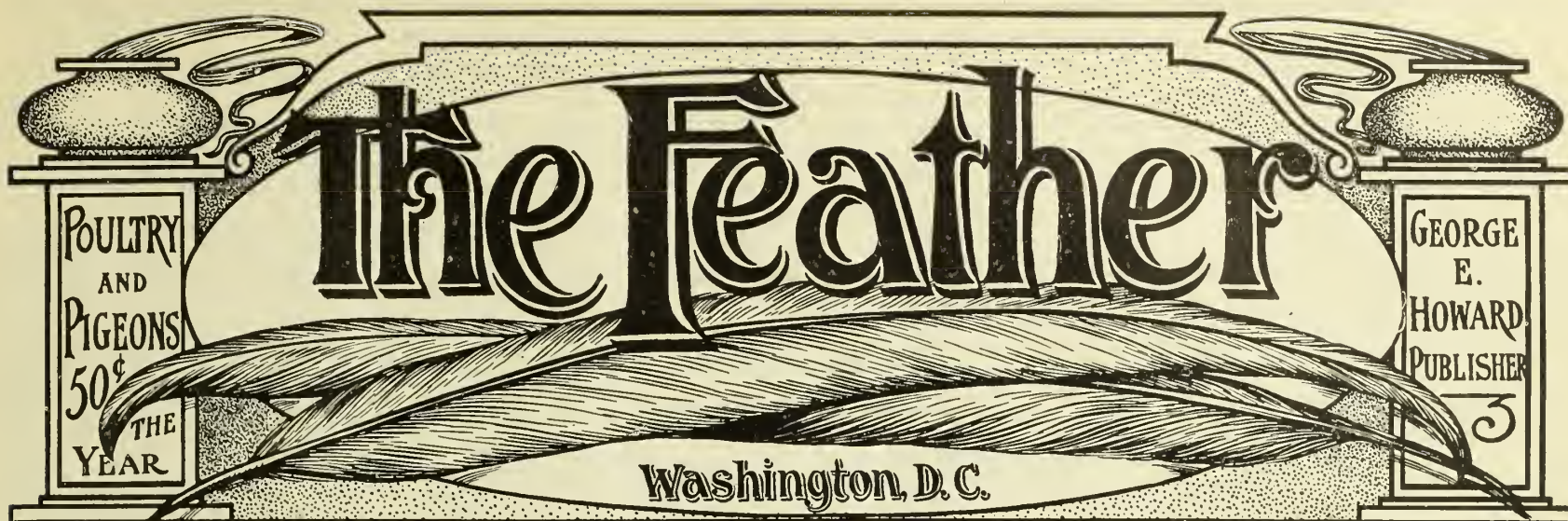
SHOW BIRDS

THAT CAN WIN IN ANY COMPETITION.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows than all others. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D. C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. G. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.



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Volume X.

Washington, D. C., May, 1905.

No. 8.

WATERFOWL

Formerly, or as we are pleased to say, "in grandmother's days," the duck was a side dish during the festal season, but few of them were kept, as there was an abundant supply of wild ducks. I have heard the old hunter of my boyhood days declare that there was such a quantity of them that they were a nuisance and that boat loads of their eggs were gathered from their nesting places in the North. Man has been for ages the wilful destroyer of his own food supply that nature had intended for him and his children for ages to come.

The former large supply of wild pigeons has been exhausted; the prairie chicken, once so plentiful, is now a novelty; the wild ducks and the Brandt that previously covered the land would be unknown at the present time were it not that the strong arm of the law enforced by the game wardens protects them and their nesting places from the ravages of the pot hunter and nest robber, whose whole aim seems to be to destroy. The buffalo, the wild horse of the plains, the turkey, and all the varieties of waterfowl, were exterminated in the name of sport. In the years following this small flocks of tame ducks and geese were kept, principally for their feathers, although an occasional attempt was made to eat one, which was usually so old and tough as to be a parody on table poultry. They were so scarce that those who preferred this kind of poultry often complained of the scarcity.

Gradually these conditions have improved, but not to the extent they should. Within two months we have had served to us in one of the best hotels in the country, in the name of Long Island Duck, a bird so tough that it was uncomfortable to attempt to cut or eat it. While this is true of all kinds of poultry, it is not as usual with turkeys, chickens and squab as with the waterfowl. Greater attention should be given to the quality of the waterfowl sold for market poultry. If this were done the demand would be greater in proportion.

A complaint was sent us that there was some difficulty in selling a few ducks in the market. At the same time, however, we could name a dozen growers in one locality that reared and sold over one

hundred thousand the past year. Old tough waterfowl are poor eating at best; on the other hand, nothing sells better, nor is any kind of poultry more delicate than a tender, nicely prepared duck or goose. If poorly fed and allowed to swim at will in the water, even young waterfowls will be tough. If properly fed and fattened they are not undesirable at two years old, but if older than this they are

GOOD TABLE FOWL.

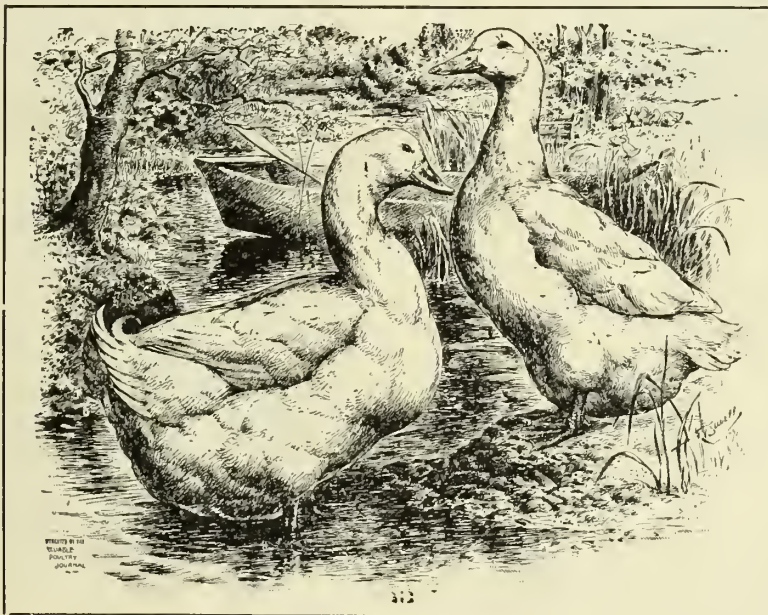
A continued all the year round demand for ducks and geese is prevalent in localities that have Hebrew population, but this demand is for good quality, not for poor quality at any price, no matter how cheap. Ducks and geese will not sell to any extent if not in good condition, while on the other hand the better grades sell in the city markets at from sixteen to thirty cents retail. The age can be told by experts almost at a glance. When too old, too fat, too lean, or out of shape, they are not first quality. Smooth, even, straight carcasses of tender age, that are nicely

to fatten them. Select and sell for table use those not over one year old and under, for only these will build up trade and sell for profitable prices. This is absolutely true, and can be applied to the market trade of all kinds of waterfowl.

BREEDS AND VARIETIES.

In selecting breeding stock consider the demands of the market to which you expect to cater. In all there are nine standard varieties of ducks. Of these the most popular is the American variety of Pekin Ducks. We say American variety because they have been so changed and improved from the original that came to this country as to entitle them to a distinctive name. They are the best of all varieties for broiler ducks. Thousands of them are grown to nine pounds per pair at ten weeks old, and at this age they are the best for broilers, because when between sixty-five and seventy-five days old they are in proper plumage for plucking. At this age they will dry pick nice and clean, providing they have been properly fed for producing the best quality of broiler ducks. So much depends upon the feeding that it might well be said that the best broiler ducklings are a forced product. Feeding for broiler ducks is a business by itself, which can be best learned from experience. One can study this in the books and papers and become well informed, but to be quite successful in producing them one must become familiar with handling them from the shell to the finish.

The American Pekin Duck is, as we now have it when fully matured, the largest of all ducks. We know that the weight demands of the Standard are less for Pekin Ducks than for the Aylesbury or Rouen, and we are also aware of the fact that it is not unusual to have Pekin Ducks weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds per pair. The Aylesbury and Rouens that we see at exhibitions are usually kept and fed for size and weight for exhibition only, while the Pekins that are shown are as a rule selected from amongst the regular breeding stock, and but seldom fed for special exhibition work. They are pure white in color, have a yellow beak and skin naturally, but when fed for broilers go into market of a pinkish white shade, the result of feeding with that intent. They are fat and soft in flesh, and for this reason do not furnish the solid compact kind of meat that is most desirable for roasting ducks.



PEKIN DUCKS.

usually a tough proposition no matter what their condition may be.

With homebred or farmbred ducks and geese, the owner is inclined to keep the stock that is young and fit for market and to sell the old time ones that have become of no further use. He seems to delight in the sensation of fooling the people with an old timer, when the facts are that he fools himself out of a trade that would be profitable if cultivated with good first quality product. The mere mention of duck or goose for table purposes in many localities causes ridicule, for the reason that all that have been served have been so tough and poor in quality.

fattened, are the kind that bring the best prices in the market. Thousands of this kind have quick and ready sale in city markets, but double as many undesirable ones are sold by commission houses for almost a song, because they lack these qualities. Sellers and shippers are slow to learn this most important lesson, which makes the business profitable to those who grow and sell the best quality, and quite unprofitable to those who market the inferior grades.

All kind of waterfowls respond quickly to good feeding. They may be fattened for market in a few weeks, but if old and unfit for market it is a waste of feed

THE AYLESBURY.

The Aylesbury Duck as an exhibition duck, like the Rouen, might be classed as English, the same as the Pekin is termed American, although both came from other localities. To the English fancier is due the credit of improving the Aylesbury, which is a large white duck, much like the Pekin in many ways. Its carriage is lower down in front, bill pale flesh color, shanks and feet not so bright in color as the Pekin, and plumage pure white. They do not mature so quickly as the Pekins, but they are better for roasting ducks, their flesh being more solid and compact. These are not as generally kept in this country, or even in England, as are the Rouens, and it is not likely that they will ever become as popular as the Pekins.

White plumage is preferred at the present time for all kinds of poultry, but the rapidity with which the Pekin matures has won public favor for them all over the world; even in England their popularity has worked against the advancement of the Aylesbury, either for market or exhibition purposes. The foolish propensity of some people to cross breed, rather than to keep the varieties separate, has worked against the Aylesbury in this country at least. Even in the show pens

can make a mistake in selecting the Rouen to grow for family or market purposes.

BLACK DUCKS.

The Cayuga and the East Indian are the solid black varieties. The former are said to have come from a wild duck that was most plentiful about Cayuga Lake, in upper New York; the other from India. These have been crossed and intermingled, until it takes more than an expert, at times, to select them even in the show room. The real difference is that the Cayuga is the larger and has the darkest colored bill and shanks, but the crossing of the two has to some extent destroyed both of these distinctions. The color of plumage in both should be of rich brilliant black, glossed with a greenish sheen. The primaries of the Cayuga Duck are sometimes of a dark brown color, and it is not unusual to have some white in their plumage. While this is a glaring defect it does exist.

THE CALL DUCKS.

The Call Ducks are the bantams of the duck family, and the smaller they are the more attractive they will be. The white variety are pure white. The Gray Call have the same color of plumage as the Rouen. These and the Crested Ducks might be called the ornamental varieties. The Crested Ducks may be of any color;

I was careful both as to feeding and shade. I know of three breeders who had over 700 young Runners between them, and all died. My neighbors and friends in various places have lost all theirs. My Buff ducklings, however, stood the heat, not one showed the least indisposition; there were some a few days old and others up to eight weeks. The Buffs have evidently more vitality than the Runners, and appear to be more suitable for keeping in the changeable Australian climate. As to laying, they are not behind Runners; they are far ahead of Pekins, and have a wonderful capacity for putting on flesh. I breed Pekin and Runners as well as Buffs, but the latter appear capable to fill, profitably to their owner, the places of both the former."

That our readers may know of climatic conditions in Australia, we quote from a letter written by Mr. R. E. Wafren to Sidney. He writes that:

"I had the good fortune to go through with the loss of two birds; I had over 2,000 head to attend. It was a red hot week, each successive day registering in the vicinity of 110 degrees, true shade temperature, with the memorable Saturday and Sunday, at 116½, like a blast from 'Hades.' About 2 p. m. on Sunday, we had a drop of 26 degrees in half an hour, a welcome Southerly coming to our rescue, or I feel sure we who worked with desperation must have gone down with some of our friends. A week's water carrying in such temperature is extremely trying."

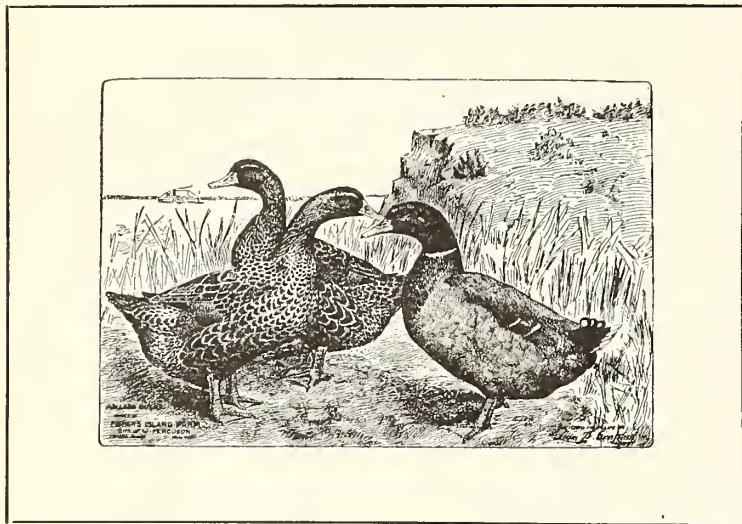
Just consider for a moment what trying conditions this must be for the American bred hen sent there to compete in the yearly contest for egg production.

The market side of duck culture has become a very serious proposition. Thousands upon thousands of them are grown, and yet they are scarce in many localities. It is questionable whether one-tenth of those who read this have tasted roast duck within the year. Still less have had a real first-class duck of this kind; more have perhaps eaten the duckling. The most delicate of all is the well raised, properly served roasting duck of the best quality; more of them should be grown for the market.

Set two or more hens at a time. When hatching time comes you may not have more chicks than half the hens can care for. If so, put a fresh lot of eggs under those not needed to mother the chicks. By so doing time may be gained. Always select for the second turn the hens that have stood the strain of the first three weeks the best. These will take on flesh rather than lose after the second start. Hens that fall away in flesh do not do so well for the six weeks' turn. Hens that run down in flesh during the period of incubation are apt to be feverish and to have bowel trouble. Such hens should not be selected for the second turn. They are usually poor feeders and do not keep the eggs as evenly warm as the hens that feed well and keep an even temperature with no sign of fever. All corn is not best for the hen during incubation; at least part wheat should be fed and also plenty of grit, a little green food and clean, fresh water. The hen should come off the nest each day.

Do not have too many chicks in the brooder; better too few than one too many. Fifty is a whole lot when you come to count them, and when one thinks that some try to crowd a hundred into a brooder built for but fifty, it is not to be wondered at that they die under such conditions. Over crowding is as sure death as poison or too much heat. Any or all will do the trick to the queen's taste. Do not invite sure death; try rather to grow the chicks to maturity, as you can if you will follow the rules that come with the brooder. As for heat, it must not be too hot. At first ninety to ninety-five degrees, with a slight, gradual lowering of temperature. When two weeks old not over ninety; at three weeks, eighty to eighty-five degrees, then down to seventy or seventy-five degrees, and keep it at that temperature.

Induce the chicks to scratch and run about as much as possible within the brooder run or out upon the floor of brooder house, or upon the ground when fit for them; all of which is good for the chick. It aids digestion, invigorates and builds up constitutional vigor. Active, hard-working chicks grow fast and do remarkably well.



ROUEN DUCKS.

are seen specimens that show evidence of the Pekin cross, usually in carriage of body and tail.

THE ROUEN DUCK.

These are the pride of the Englishman. They grade in poultry along with the Dorking fowls, and they gain great admiration for their beauty and attractiveness as exhibition ducks and as roasting ducks. It is a source of much wonderment why the Rouen was so neglected in this country. When but a lad my pride was centered in a flock of Rouens, the original of which came from England. These hatched and reared their own young and carried them almost a mile and back to the swimming pool. It seems as if I could see them now coming home to the feed lot at sundown, like well drilled soldiers following the leader in response to his call. The product of these Rouens became famous through that section of the country, and at the present time the quality of roasting ducks thereabout is fine. We can attest to this as the result of recent experience. The Rouen is almost the counterpart as to form and color of the Mallard Duck, so well known as the best of the wild ducks of the world. Their large size, beautiful color and markings, and superior table qualities are all the result of the skilled handling and selection done by the English fancier. No one

the Standard only permits of the pure white plumage on the globular crest on the head.

THE INDIAN RUNNER.

This is the most recent of the duck family to be admitted to the Standard, and is of broken color, fawn, gray, and white. They are of medium size, hardy, mature quickly, and are good egg producers. This variety is very active and the best of foragers. In the duck-laying competition that is being conducted under the auspices of "The Australian Hen," Sidney, N. S. W., the Indian Runner has first, second, third and fourth places, the fifth position being credited to an unknown variety to us, "Buff Orpington Ducks." We copy the following from the above mentioned journal:

"Jorgen Anderson, Oakleigh (Vic.), on Buff Orpington Ducks:— 'In your last issue "F. W." writes that he had an average of 75 eggs from each of his Pekin Ducks from July to end of November. My Buff Orpington Ducks started laying at the end of June, and up to the middle of January, when they commenced to moult, they averaged 164½ eggs each. I have found the Buffs to be hardier than both Pekins and Runners. During the great heat in January a large number of young Runners did in this locality. I lost every one of my young stock, although

Growing Chicks.

Do not give a hen more chicks than she can comfortably cover during the early spring months, for, if you do, some of them will be injured by the cold at night. When the hen has more chicks than she can care for some of them must be neglected. When the weather is warm at night, the chicks do not need as much hovering as during the early spring, when the nights are colder, and when the warm nights come hens can care for double the number of chicks as now. From ten to twelve are plenty for a hen at this season of the year, but later she can care for from sixteen to twenty.

Two year old hens are better for brooding chicks than younger ones at this time. They are more quiet and contented, more domestic, as it were, and for this reason they are better mothers for the early broods. A nice, quiet old biddy is a gem to have about when needed to brood a fine lot of early chicks.

Nine eggs for a clutch, is by far better, if nicely covered by the hen early in the spring, than a larger number not so well covered. In other words, do not expect a hen to hatch more eggs than she can cover, for if you do, some of them may become chilled, and a poor hatch result. Eggs do not get too hot under a hen, but they may be chilled, and this is quite as fatal to a good hatch.



BINDER'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have quality in them and a long line of winning blood back of them. They are Gardner & Dunning strain. Send for circular.

G. P. BINDER • • West Newton, Pa

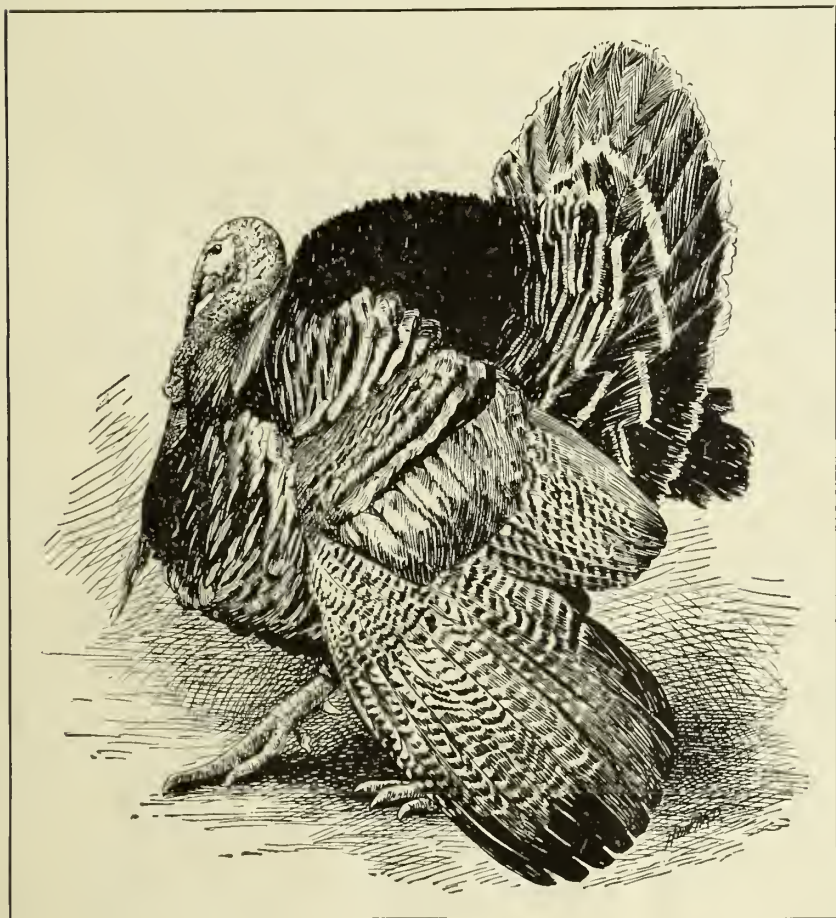
BRONZE TURKEYS

Among the several varieties of turkeys the Bronze is a strong favorite with most of the turkey breeders. This is probably due to the great size, hardiness and vigor combined with its brilliant color. The raising of turkeys has a fascination for many people. Persons of all ranks, in nearly all parts of the world, engage in this interesting pursuit. Some for pleasure or health, others for the money the work brings them; but all for the enthusiastic love for the grand and beautiful bird. The most important requisite for successful turkey raising is to obtain strong and vigorous parent birds, with large frame, bones and standard shape. If bred for show purposes, standard markings must also be considered, otherwise not.

In mating turkeys for breeding, we should use a male unrelated to the female. Never breed from closely-related or immature birds, or disaster will surely follow. Nor should we allow the breeders to become fat, if we expect well-fer-

To successfully raise young turkeys, avoid lice, filth, raw, sloppy food, and over feeding.

We always let the turkey hen raise her young. The old turkey and her brood are confined for three days, then allowed absolute liberty. They then roam at will over pasture and woodland. We never house or coop our young turkeys at night, nor protect them from showers. The old turkey will protect her young, if allowed her own way. Many turkey breeders try to raise turkeys under unnatural conditions. They use chicken hens to care for the young turkeys. The hen is usually confined in a coop, and the young turkeys allowed to roam in the back yard, where they must depend only on the food furnished by their ignorant owners. They soon become lousy and are forced to sleep in a filthy coop, where they must stay until the grass is dry from dew. Such young turkeys soon become weakened by loss of vitality, caused by unnatural food and conditions, and soon die; and the



BRONZE TURKEY COCK.

tilized and perfect eggs that will produce strong poults.

As the laying season approaches, a peculiar call, known to the turkey raiser, announces the hen is about ready to lay and she will pry about in out of the way places to find a suitable nest. If judgment is used, it is sometimes possible to coax a turkey to lay in a nest prepared for it, especially if made in some secluded spot where nothing is apt to disturb her. If possible, a turkey's nest should be on the ground. The eggs will hatch better if exposed to the earth's moisture, and by so doing the natural instinct of the wild turkey is followed.

breeders will tell you turkey raising does not pay.

When a turkey and her brood are given their freedom, instinct teaches her to slowly lead her family of little ones to a spot where insects are plentiful. If she can find such a place, she will stay there until disturbed. She is always on the watch for danger, and when she discovers an enemy she utters a peculiar cry, understood by the youngsters, who will quickly scurry for cover. If allowed to do as she pleases, she will frequently change her position while she sleeps on the ground with her young; nature having taught her that filth is injurious to her race. When in-

sect life is plentiful the less the young turkeys are fed the better. By constant searching for the food that nature has provided, they get sufficient exercise to insure health and monster frames.

If we feel that we must feed the very early broods, stale bread dampened with sweet milk that has been boiled is not injurious, if fed sparingly. We season the bread with black pepper, and a small amount of lean beef and grit is added to the food. After the young are a few weeks old, discontinue feeding entirely. In conclusion I will say, if young turkeys are not allowed to become lousy and given unlimited range and not over-fed, they will not suffer from the dew as many people suppose.—GEO. WOLF.

The Swan.

None too familiar are our people with the swan. While standing near a bird store, in Washington, during early April, our attention was attracted to two baskets being unloaded from an express wagon. Soon a crowd of passers-by became interested in the shipment. Some called them ducks, others geese, not one who saw them while we waited knew their identity, and yet they were the common or, as they are better known, the mute swan—the white swan that we see in public parks all over the country. A number of them are in the Zoological and Soldiers' Home Parks, in Washington; but none who saw this shipment knew what they were. We should not wonder at this; for out of a class of twenty-six, entered to study poultry culture at one of the colleges that pay special attention to this branch, but few of the number could name all of the dozen breeds or varieties kept at the college.

Such tests as these prove the necessity of nature study. We should, all of us, pay more attention to this, and in particular the whole school system should teach more of nature and the immediate surroundings, even though the study of Alaska may be neglected. Teach the young people that which will be useful to them when grown. Is it not better to know the names of plants outside your door than to weary your mind with the natural location of the rubber tree or Acacia?

The swans most common all over the world are the pure white and solid black varieties. More of the white are seen than any other kind, and, although there are in all some eight varieties, but few have ever heard of or seen any but the two previously mentioned. The male is properly known as "cob;" the female, "pen," and the young as "cygnets." When hatched, the young of the mute swan are gray in color, and this shade they retain until a year or more of age.

About thirty-eight to forty days are required for the eggs of a swan to hatch, and the parent birds are very watchful of both the eggs and young, of which there are usually four. When disturbed in their duties they are quite quarrelsome, and will attack dogs or even larger animals, as well as men, striking with the wings and bill. Where they have plenty of range they will sustain themselves. Meal or bread thrown upon the water is the best way to feed the young.

When gently handled, both old and young, swans will become tame, and often will come to feed almost at the feet of the attendant who cares for them. They will come close to the shore of the lake or pond in which they are swimming to be fed by children, who bring bread or cake for this purpose. The least interference

at this time will make them fighting mad, and willing to fly at any one who attempts to disturb either the young or the female in charge. It frequently happens that children who annoy them are knocked down and severely bruised by the enraged birds.

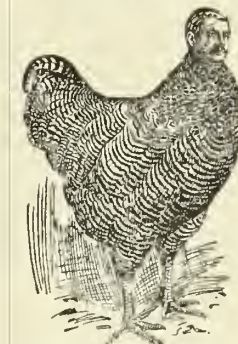
To make them prosper, the swans must have plenty of water to swim in, and sand for the resting place wherein they may hide away out of sight. A house of shelter may be used by them during very cold weather, but seldom, if ever, at any other time. Swans should be fed and cared for the same as geese. They are splendid for table purposes, and in former years thousands of them were kept for breeding swans for the table. It is said that the nobility bred them to such an extent for food during earlier days in England, that they were compelled to brand them to distinguish their own. If it were possible to protect them from the hunter, they could be grown by thousands in many localities in this country. As they are about the most desirable table poultry of all the water fowls they would become, if cultivated, a valuable addition.

The Runner Duck.

Runner Ducks are excellent foragers, for producing eggs long before ordinary ducks begin to lay, and will lay all the year round except during the moulting season. It is possible, therefore, to hatch ducklings from their eggs before, or as soon as a new year dawns. But, though their flesh is of fine quality and flavor, they are not to be commended for rearing for table purposes, as their average weight is only from three and one-half to four and one-half pounds.

Runner Ducks are excellent foragers, and when allowed a free range of ground are almost able to maintain themselves on flies, worms, etc., during the greater part of spring and summer without supplemental food except an evening meal.

Riverdale Poultry Yards



14 years a breeder of
B. P. ROCKS.
White Wyandottes
S. C. W. Leghorns

No man's fowls are better than mine. 15

Eggs, \$1.50,
from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

J. R. RISDON,
Riverdale, Md.

Agent for Cornell Incubators and Peep O'Day Brooders.



Is the only cure that will positively cure Gapes in chicks, turkeys and pheasants as long as chick is able to stand. Simply put all chicks afflicted or not in a tight box or brooder and chicks inhale Cure which kills worms in windpipe. Remember, no drugs given will reach gape worms in windpipe if put in feed or water.

Price 50 Cts. Postpaid. With full Directions. Your money cheerfully refunded if it fails to cure. Use this as preventive before they have the gapes. For sale by all druggists and poultry supply houses, or sent on receipt of price by

HARVEY H. HEINEY, Bowmanstown, Pa.

Send for list of other supplies. Live agents wanted.

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.

Diseases of Turkeys.

In many localities turkey growing has become almost extinct as the result of the scourge known as blackhead. This disease was first noticed in New England, but quickly spread throughout the entire country.

It first attacks the cecum—the blind gut situated between the large and small intestines. It also attacks the liver, this organ becoming very much enlarged, often to twice its normal size, and showing over its surface discolored spots varying from one-eighth to two-thirds of an inch in diameter, shading in color from whitish lemon to dark yellow.

While this disease is attributed to microbes, it is thought to be very much aggravated or increased through inbreeding. In other words, many attribute the prevalence of what is known as blackhead to the depleted vitality of the stock of breeding turkeys, making it possible for the germs to grow and gain destructive foothold.

Diarrhea is the most marked and constant symptom, and may be expected sooner or later in the course of the disease; it results from inflammation and internal weakness. A peculiar discoloration of the head occurs when the disease is at its height, which has led to the popular designation of blackhead. This disease attacks very young turkeys and often lasts for several months before causing death. The fact that the propagation of this affection is more active during mid-summer has led to the belief that it is exclusively a summer disease.

The use of medicine has not proven very successful. Among the remedies most recommended are sulphur, sulphate of iron, quinine, and salicylic acid. Sulphur may be given, 5 to 10 grains, being combined with 1 grain of sulphate of iron; or sulphur, 10 grains, sulphate of iron, 1 grain, and sulphate of quinine, 1 grain. It is necessary that such treatment be repeated two or three times a day and continued for considerable time to obtain results.

Some people, who have had experience with this ailment in recent years, believe that it results largely from inbreeding, the infection being transmitted from one flock to another by affected birds or eggs. The remedies applied proving of little benefit, the only alternative is the introduction of new, strong, and healthy stock. Some have gone so far as to destroy their entire flocks, and, after having thoroughly disinfected the premises, started with new, healthy stock, while others have introduced wild blood into their flocks.

In all bowel troubles in turkeys, feeding boiled rice has proven of benefit, and it has been largely practiced by experienced growers. Many feed the boiled rice to the young poults to prevent the coming of the destructive diarrhea. The most successful way to obviate a dangerous looseness of the bowels is to avoid feeding wet or sloppy food and guard the young from taking cold. The feeding of small particles of charcoal is beneficial to the young from the fact that it sweetens the crop and gizzard and prevents fermentation, which is very injurious and destructive. Above all things, never make use of infected turkeys for breeding stock.

TAPEWORM.

Tapeworms and worms of all kinds are very injurious to turkeys.

The presence of the tapeworm may be recognized through the indolent, drowsy spirits of those infested with it; a careful examination of the voidings will also reveal its presence, as those infested will pass small portions of the worm.

Powdered male fern is an effective remedy, and may be administered in doses of

from 30 grains to 1 dram of the powder; or of the liquid extract, 15 to 30 drops. This should be administered morning and evening before feeding, the minimum dose to the younger, increasing the dose as they grow older. Oil of turpentine is an excellent remedy against worms of all kinds which inhabit the digestive organs of poultry. A common remedy made use of by some for the removal of worms from fowls is one drop of kerosene oil night

and morning. This should not be administered to the very young, but may be used with impunity after they are a few weeks old.

DIARRHEA.

Looseness of the bowels or diarrhea is quite too often mistaken for cholera; but such looseness may come from any of several causes, such as bad feeding, dampness, filth, or infestation with lice. The removal of the cause is the very best cure.

Feeding boiled rice and a little charcoal, as already stated, will prove of great benefit. The remedy most often used is a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, cinnamon, cloves, and cayenne pepper. This is mixed into the mash food, about a stroked teaspoonful to a dozen very young poults. Double the amount after they are four or five weeks old. What is known as Sun cholera mixture is very beneficial, either when mixed in the drink-

A MASTER-STROKE OF FOLLY

Made by the President, G. M. Curtis, the Controlling Factor in the Cyphers Incubator Co.

A Reply to the Cyphers Incubator Company's Advertisement in the April Poultry Journals, Entitled, "A Fair Warning to All."

This advertisement is a quibble, deliberately worded to mislead, and is entirely false and slanderous, designed to divert trade from a competitor whom they have tried to put out of business by many foul and dishonorable means.

The Adair affidavit published in their statement is designed to make the public believe that he had a patented thermostat which he had sold to the Cyphers Incubator Company, and which the Model thermostat infringes. The records of the patent office show that Adair has never patented such a thermostat.

The Davis affidavit is intended to be construed that he had made the Model thermostat while in the employ of the Cyphers Incubator Company, and that company had derived some right from Davis; while, in fact, it was made while Davis was in my employ on experimental work in the Model factory, and at my expense, and all rights were legally assigned to me by Davis when the application for a patent upon it was made. Davis, therefore, had no rights to relinquish, and the Cyphers Incubator Company's pretense that they hold any rights from Davis is a deliberately false statement.

The Curtis affidavit states that they are vigorously prosecuting the infringement proceedings instigated by them on patent No. 530,163, while, in fact, they waited a year after I began the manufacture of the Model Incubator before bringing suit, and had not put in any evidence in their suit to substantiate their claims at the time the affidavit was made. Yet they are using the suit to intimidate my customers.

A DELIBERATE AND MALICIOUS LIE

The further statement that the Model thermostat which is illustrated in their advertisement is the "sole property" of the Cyphers Incubator Company is a DELIBERATE AND MALICIOUS LIE. This manner of attempting to deflect my trade is one method of STEALING. If G. M. Curtis, President of the Cyphers Incubator Company, who makes the affidavit and represents the controlling interests in that company, will prove in any court of law the following alleged facts or claims made in the advertisements referred to, I will pay

\$5,000 to the American Poultry Ass'n

First—That the Model thermostat infringes any patent that the Cyphers Incubator Company has upon the Adair thermostat.

Second—That Adair or the Cyphers Incubator Company have any patented rights in the thermostat illustrated in his affidavit.

Third—That the Model thermostat illustrated in the Curtis affidavit is the "sole property" of the Cyphers Incubator Company.

Fourth—That the Cyphers Incubator Company had, at date of affidavit, March 15th, put in any evidence to substantiate their claim of infringement of patent No. 530,163, mentioned in their suit, which was brought in October, 1904, and which the affidavit states was "being vigorously prosecuted."

This challenge is open to the Cyphers Incubator Company or its President, and if my statements are not correct they can establish them as false in a court of law, where facts only are considered and lies are branded with the contempt they deserve.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

Before I began manufacturing the Model Incubators designed by me, I obtained the opinion of the highest patent authorities that I could employ, that my Model Incubator was not an infringement of any patent, and especially of the Cyphers Patent No. 530,163. I have the written opinion of Osgood & Davis of Rochester, N. Y., patent attorneys for the Cyphers Incubator Company, that the Cyphers patent is exceedingly narrow in scope, and that it could not be construed to cover the use of porous diaphragms as used in the Cyphers Incubator, which is the issue of the lawsuit.

This opinion by the Cyphers Incubator Company's attorneys was given them a year previous to my withdrawal from that company, and shows that their attorneys were then dishonest in giving it or that the company is now maliciously prosecuting the present suit only to intimidate my customers.

WILL GIVE BOND

This malicious attempt to libel and blackmail my customers from buying incubators from me must fail when these facts are known. I expect to stay in the incubator business, and will most certainly protect every one who buys my incubators from any patent suit or other action which may cause them annoyance or expense. If any purchaser of a Model Incubator has any fear or uneasiness in regard to my right to manufacture and sell the Model, or that it is an infringement upon the Cyphers patent or any other patent issued, I stand ready to give a bond to indemnify and protect such purchasers against all damages, costs, or expenses on account of any infringement or action or proceeding in law or in equity, which may be brought against any purchaser of the Model Incubator on any letters patent owned or controlled by the Cyphers Incubator Company or any other person, firm, or corporation.

Until their present patent suit is dismissed, it is probable that the Cyphers Incubator Company will continue their libelous and blackmailing methods to intimidate intending purchasers of the Model Incubator. I shall take active measures to see that they do not purposely delay the prosecution of that suit and thus terminate their only means of blackmailing my trade.

I WANT YOUR HELP

I am advised that I have no redress or remedy in prosecuting them for damages or restraining the publication of their slanderous and libelous advertisements, as our courts hold that a publication of a libel cannot be enjoined by injunction. I can only proceed against them when I can prove special instances of intimidation or threats by the Cyphers Incubator Company, their agents, or representatives. I will suitably reward any person furnishing me proofs of such threats or intimidation that I may proceed directly against them.

CHARLES A. CYPHERS,

Send for Descriptive Catalogue

MANUFACTURER OF MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. THE BEST ON EARTH

316 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ing water or the mash food. This may be given so that each would have from 5 to 20 drops at a time, according to age.

CHOLERA.

Cholera, when present in its true form, is a most uncompromising disease. The only thing that can be done to save a flock of turkeys attacked with true cholera is to remove all the ailing ones immediately and destroy them. Transfer those not attacked to some other part of

the farm and thoroughly disinfect and clean up the locality where they have been, feeding nothing but a slight grain diet for a short time. Medical treatment has been of very little service in this ailment. The drugs that have been used are sulphur, copperas, capsicum, alcohol, and resin, either administered separately, or equal parts thoroughly mixed together and administered in the mash food.

Diarrhea and blackhead are often mis-

taken for cholera. If it is always remembered that the carcass, no matter from what cause the fowl may have died, should be either burned up or buried at least 4 feet underground, no infection to other fowls is likely to result. No other known cause of the spreading of the disease equals the permitting of dead bodies of infected fowls to lie about.

Turkeys, like poultry of all other kinds, are subject to the other diseases and ail-

ments which affect fowls, most of which may be prevented or avoided if proper care and attention are given to the sanitary conditions and to the proper feeding of the stock.

It would not be wise to unduly expose young chickens, and compel them to be exposed to rain or cold winds, but at the same time you must not make them too tender. The birds must have liberty to go outside if they wish to do so. You will be surprised at the way in which they will avail themselves of this liberty, even when the weather is most unfavorable. Evil will result if you deny them their freedom, which is essential to their growth. If watched, you will see that they will go out even in the rain and enjoy themselves to the full, catching worms and other forms of natural food. And no harm is done so long as they have a dry shelter, to which they can go when they wish. Under these conditions, they run about outside suffering no injury, but, of course, unless they have a dry place we shall find them huddled together cold and miserable, and it is then that the harm is done.

INSECT PARASITES.

The chief danger from lice and mite attacks to the poults is directly after the poults are hatched; but the best remedy is to deal with the hen before the young are hatched. The plumage of the hen should be dusted with insect powder close down to the skin from head to hock joint, being careful not to get it into the eyes. This should be done at least twice a week until within two or three days before hatching. The most careful attention should be given to this. Never use lime or sulphur for this purpose. Nothing is better than Persian insect powder, but any good insect powder will answer the purpose if it does not contain ingredients that are injurious to the eyes.

It may often occur, however, that the hen will not have been properly treated, and so lice and mites will be found on the young; and, in order that the poults may live and thrive, they must be freed of these enemies. As soon as the young are ready to leave the nest they must be examined carefully for lice, which may be on top of the head, under the throat, or about the wings or vent. Some of them are gray in color and difficult to see. They may be destroyed by the use of sweet oil, rubbing a very small amount upon the head and throat; insect powder is sufficient for the other parts of the body. It is very important that only a small amount of the sweet oil be used, as too much is injurious. Kerosene should never be used to destroy parasites.

PARASITES AND DISEASES.

No kind of young poultry is so susceptible to the effects of unfavorable conditions as young turkeys. They must be carefully protected from attacks of parasites and from excessive heat and dampness until they have gained sufficient strength and size to wander away with the parent turkeys and care for themselves upon the range.

Successful Egg Production.

In a recent issue of "The Poultry Tribune" Mr. Witman tells of his experiences. On one hand it is quite detrimental to certain varieties of Wyandottes as egg producers; on the other hand quite complimentary to another variety of fowls. In studying the many egg tests made throughout the world in the last three years we notice that the highest egg yields have come from so many different breeds and varieties that we are fully of the opinion that breeding, training, feeding, and care has more to do with the successful egg production than the name of the kind of fowls.

Fair Warning Repeated.

On Account of the Untrue and Exaggerated Statements

which appear in an advertisement entitled "A master stroke of folly," sent out in circular form by Chas. A. Cyphers, and in order that innocent persons may not be misled by same, we submit the following:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

(1) **TAKE NOTICE** that Cyphers Incubator Company is the sole owner of United States Letters patent



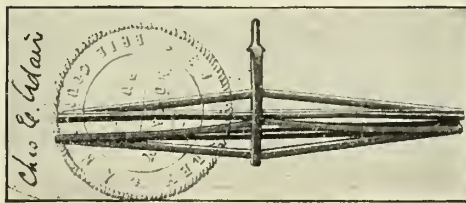
THE INFRINGING THERMOSTAT.
(Patent rights owned by Cyphers Incubator Company.)

No. 490,926, granted to John R. Roberts, January 31, 1893, for an improvement in Thermostats, and

that suit has been begun against Chas. A. Cyphers for infringement thereof by the manufacture and sale of the Thermostat illustrated herewith.

(2) **TAKE NOTICE FURTHER** that Cyphers Incubator Company will enforce its rights under said patent against all who make, all who use, and all who sell Thermostats infringing said Letters Patent.

(3) **TAKE NOTICE FURTHER** that the Cyphers Incubator Company has purchased of Charles E. Adair, all his rights in the Thermostat made and sold by him prior to December 31, 1903, illustrated herewith.



THE CHAS. E. ADAIR THERMOSTAT.
(All rights owned by Cyphers Incubator Company.)

To Chas. A. Cyphers, to his agents, and to all dealers in, and users of the "Model Incubators," and the Cyphers Incubator Company's Thermostat, as manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.

TAKE NOTICE, That suit is pending against the said Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y., for infringement of patent No. 530,163, dated December, 4, 1894, and owned by this company. During the time that the said Cyphers was an officer of this company he laid the utmost stress in all the company's literature upon the fact that the porous-diaphragm incubators manufactured by it, were made under the said patent; and, by his instructions, all such incubators were marked as manufactured under the said patent.

Under the law each maker, each seller, and each user of an infringing device is liable to the owner of a Patent for all profits made by reason of an infringement thereof, also for any additional damages caused by reason of such infringement, and also for the costs of the suit.

TAKE NOTICE, That, as soon as this company obtains its decision against the said Cyphers, it will proceed against all his agents and against all dealers in the so-called "Model" incubator, for the collection of the profits, damages and costs aforesaid, and will hold them directly responsible and will not recognize any bond that may have been given by the said Cyphers to such agents, dealers or users.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That the Thermostat used in the said "Model" incubator infringes the patent to John R. Roberts No. 490,926, granted January 31, 1893, and owned by this company.

ALSO TAKE NOTICE, That this company asserts its ownership of the invention of the particular style of thermostat now used in the said "Model" incubator, and that proceedings are pending to protect the said invention; and this company will proceed to collect from all such agents, all dealers in and all users of the said Thermostat, such profits, damages and costs, as may be awarded on account of infringement of this company's patent or patents.

TWO SAMPLE AFFIDAVITS.

There are different ways to seek business. The following misstatements and affidavits disclose one way:—

MISSTATEMENT NUMBER ONE:

"Crystal Springs Duck Farm, Oil City, Pa., where 81 Model Incubators are in use."—Chas. A. Cyphers in September 1904, issue of Farm-Poultry, published at Boston, Mass.

"The Model is so good that the following large plants have adopted it, discarding other machines: Crystal Springs Duck Farm, Oil City, Pa., formerly 56 Cyphers, now 81 Models"—Chas. A. Cyphers in March 1st, 1905 advertisements in the leading poultry journals.

AFFIDAVIT NUMBER ONE:

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Venango,
City of Oil City.

C. Fred Roberts, of Churchville, County of Monroe, State of New York, and Charles E. Adair, of Columbus, County of Franklin, State of Ohio, being duly sworn state that on the 12th day of March, 1905, they personally visited the duck farm of B. F. Brundred at Oil City in the State of Pennsylvania, known as the Crystal Springs Duck Farm, and received permission to go over and inspect said farm; that Patrick McEvoy, the superintendent of said farm personally escorted deponents through the incubator cellar on said farm, and that deponents then and there saw numerous incubators in operation, the greater number of which were those manufactured and sold by the Cyphers Incubator Company, and that deponents were informed by said Patrick McEvoy and they verily believe to be true, that there were 43 forty-three of said incubators so manufactured and sold by said Cyphers Incubator Company in said cellar, and only 28 twenty-eight of some other manufacturer.

C. Fred Roberts, (Seal.)
Chas. E. Adair, (Seal.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1905.
Clinton M. Hershey, Notary Public.

MISSTATEMENT NUMBER TWO:

"The Model is so good that the following large plants have adopted it, discarding other machines: W. H. McCormick & Son, Yardley, Pa., formerly 67 Cyphers, now 67 Models."—Chas. A. Cyphers, in March 1st, 1905 advertisements in the leading poultry journals.

AFFIDAVIT NUMBER TWO:

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia,
City of Philadelphia.

C. Fred Roberts of Churchville, County of Monroe, State of New York, being duly sworn states that on the 5th day of April, 1905, he personally visited the duck farm of W. H. and John C. McCormick at Yardley, County of Bucks in the State of Pennsylvania; that one of the owners of said farm, Mr. W. H. McCormick, escorted deponent through the incubator cellars of said farm; that deponent then and there saw in full operation numerous incubators which were manufactured and sold to the said W. H. and John C. McCormick by the Cyphers Incubator Company of Buffalo, New York; that deponent was informed (on said date, April 5th) by both W. H. and John C. McCormick that they had not decided to make a change in the incubators they were using, and that they had not disposed of any of the incubators purchased by them of the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, New York.

C. Fred Roberts, (Seal.)

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1905.
Chas. P. Rooney, Notary Public.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

GRANT M. CURTIS, PRESIDENT.

The Unprecedented Demand

An Incubator Complete Every 4-5ths Minutes and a Complete Brooder Every 5-3-4ths Minutes, crated and ready for shipment. Furthermore, we turn out daily hundreds of smaller articles, such as drinking fountains, food hoppers, egg testers, egg cabinets, etc., etc. Cyphers Incubator Company now employs more than 400 persons. When our immense output is known the public can understand why we are able to manufacture better incubators this year than ever before and sell them at reduced prices, as set forth in our catalogue.

3,258 Incubators and
2,652 Brooders

In One Month!

That Was the Record
for the 26 work days
Between Feb. 14 and March 17,

1905, besides 11,821 other separate and complete articles, not counting poultry and alfalfa products. Still we were nine days behind our orders at one time and had to run our factory nights to catch up. In this way we caught up by March 11th and now have a safe surplus stock at Buffalo and all branch houses.

This Indicates the wide-spread confidence the poultry public has in Cyphers Company's manufactures. We fully appreciate this and assure our thousands of friends and patrons that we shall continue to do all in our power to merit their trade and confidence.

A WORD OF CAUTION. Be sure you buy the Incubators and Brooders you really want, and that you place your orders in the right hands.

Not Second Hand, But Brand New, 1904 Style, Cyphers Incubators. We have on hand a full assortment of brand new, 1904 style Standard Cyphers Incubators that we will close out to first comers at the following prices, f. o. b. Buffalo, or nearest stock depot:

No. 0. (60 egg size) \$10.00.

No. 2. (220 egg size) \$16.00.

No. 1. (120 egg size) \$13.00.

No. 3. (360 egg size) \$18.00.

NOTICE.

Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

please, that these machines are not "Second-hand Incubators," built years ago and used season after season, but are brand new goods that were made by us last fall—late in 1904. They have not been used at all and they are "the genuine article." Address orders for these 1904 machines to Cyphers Incubator

Just a Sample—Others Will Follow.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen:—In response to your request that we allow you to photograph our incubator cellar, would say that we shall be only too glad to have you do so, as we feel proud of the fact that we have your incubators in place and all in perfect running order. As stated to you before, we now have 84 of your No. 3 Standard Cyphers Incubators and they are giving perfect satisfaction. We are also glad to inform you that we have no cause for regret having requested you to replace the 12 "Model" Incubators which we purchased last year, with 12 more of your Standard 1905 pattern incubators, which, in addition to the original order of 72, which I handed you last fall, makes as above stated, 84 machines, which is the full complement of our incubator cellar. In fact, we constructed it with the idea of placing therein 84 "Model" Incubators. But after having operated them one season, decided that we could not afford to go back on the Old Original Standard Cyphers, which has stood me personally in such good stead while managing the Oxford Duck Farm, the Yardley Duck Farm and the Ledgewood Duck Farm where I have been located for the past year. I expect to market this year 50,000 ducklings.

Yours very truly,

GEO. A. McFETRIDGE.

Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 23, 1905.

Send Today

for complete 1905 catalog and guide.

Please mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets. BOSTON, MASS., 26-30 Union Street. NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street. CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome St. LONDON, ENGLAND, 119-125 Finsbury Pavement.

General Management

This department is given over freely to our subscribers. Queries will be answered as promptly as possible and in the order received. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and be brief and to the point. Short articles of general interest to poultry and pigeon breeders, records of laying, recipes for feeding, plans of houses, appliances, etc., are solicited for publication in these columns.

Rouen Ducks.

Breeders of ducks, like breeders of chickens, should breed nothing but thoroughbred stock from some noted strain. There is nearly as much difference in the different strains as there is in the different breeds. Ducks must be bred systematically for generations to get a strain of heavy layers or a strain of extra large size. Noted strains can not be made in a week, a month, or a year, but only after long years of patient study, hard work, and careful thought.

Always select for breeders birds that are strong, vigorous and healthy. Ducks are about the easiest of all the poultry family to raise, being subject to none of the diseases so destructive to chickens. They will thrive on food that would kill a chicken in a week. They do not need water except to drink, and this can be given to them in such a way as to keep them from getting into it, which they surely will do if they can.

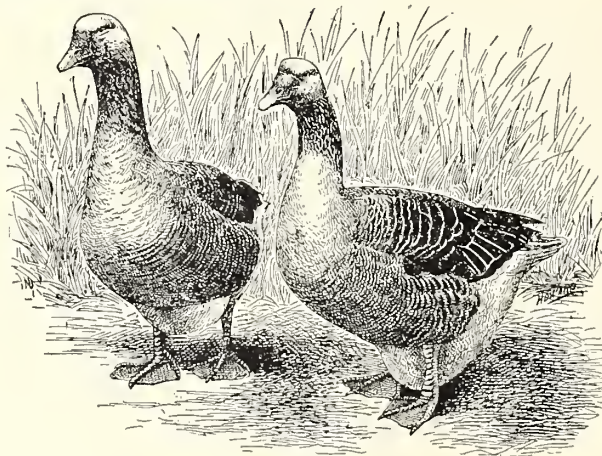
I keep my ducks in double yards. Fifteen ducks and six drakes to each yard. I sow rape in one yard and keep the ducks in the other yard until the rape is five or six inches high, then I turn the ducks in this yard and sow rape in the other yard. It is surprising to see how quick the rape will disappear and what a small amount of other food it requires to keep them in good condition.

I have been breeding ducks for a good many years and find that the "Rouen" is the best duck, for the following reasons: They are the handsomest of all the large breed of ducks. In marking and plumage they nearly resemble the wild Mallard.

In size they are larger than the Pekin, the Standard weight being one pound heavier. They do not show dirt like a white fowl, and are not so noisy as the Pekin. These points should appeal very strongly to those who wish to have a few ducks about the place, but will not put up with a constant quacking.

Rouen Ducks if properly cared for through the winter will begin to lay in

February, and will lay from 130 to 160 eggs. The eggs are noted for their fertility and hatch exceedingly well. As the ducks very seldom wish to set, the eggs should be set under hens or in an incubator. It requires twenty-eight days for them to hatch. The young should be fed after they are twenty-four hours old on a mixture of ground oats, cornmeal and bran, to which may be added meat scraps two or three times a week. This mixture should be moistened with milk or water until it will crumble. Feed four or five times a day until they go to market. After the first week chopped grass or vegetables may be given them freely.



TOULOUSE GEESSE.

Toulouse Geese.

My first experience in raising geese commenced a number of years ago with common geese. But I soon sold them and bought a trio of first-class Toulouse Geese, as I found them to be much more profitable, both for market and fancy. They came high, but I have never regretted the money I paid for them, as it has proved to be the best investment I ever made.

To those contemplating raising geese, I would advise them to start right, and buy the best stock or eggs obtainable from some reliable breeder, as the best is the

cheapest in the end. Be sure to buy your breeding stock in the fall or early winter, because geese never do well the first season, if moved to new quarters after they have once mated. We mate from one to three geese to one gander. Don't get your breeds fat during the winter or spring, their eggs will not hatch so well, and they will lay soft-shelled ones. Never keep them in warm houses all day because it is cold outside, let them out every day. Geese are the most hardy of all domestic fowls.

Eggs, kept for hatching, should be packed in bran and turned two or three times a week. Set the first eggs under hens (if you are lucky enough to have broody ones early), and when the geese hatch give all the goslings to them. Give the goslings cornmeal with ten per cent beef scraps mixed with water until crumbly, feed what they will eat up clean twice a day. If given this ration, with all the tender grass they want and enough water to drink, they will grow like weeds. Keep them from being out in heavy rain storms until they are well feathered. Sick goslings are a scarce article if the breeding stock has been properly handled. With but very few exceptions we have raised every gosling hatched.—E. C. BLACK.

Duck Culture.

I breed the Pekin Ducks and find that with good care they will lay nearly as many eggs as their cousins without web feet, and are much easier to raise. In raising ducklings it is necessary to breed from good healthy stock. They should be fed whole grain through the winter, with plenty of water to drink, but when you want them to commence laying feed them a mash composed of boiled carrots, beets or potatoes mixed dry with cornmeal and wheat bran.

The best results are obtained by setting the eggs under a chicken hen; an ordinary hen will cover eleven eggs. Three or four days before it is time for the eggs to hatch they should be sprinkled with luke warm water. After the ducklings have hatched feed them on a Johnny cake made as follows: Mix one quart of cornmeal, one quart wheat bran, one quart flour middlings, one pint beef scrap, one half pint clean sand and bake until well

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

Branch Houses from
Ocean to Ocean.

GRANT M. CURTIS, PRESIDENT.

Goods Sold by More Than
7,000 Dealers.

Get Goods Quicker! Pay Less Freight! Buy Near Home!

Address nearest branch or write us at Buffalo, N. Y., for address of near by dealer.

**World's Greatest
Poultry Food and
Alfalfa Mill:**

Our well-known, trade-marked, sealed-bagged brands of Laying Food (for heavy egg yield,) Forcing Food (for broilers,) and Scratching Food (for growing stock,) besides our celebrated

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD A Complete Ready-Mixed, Balanced Food for Little Chicks,

furnishing every element needed to properly nourish and rapidly develop bone, flesh and feathers. Our motto "Quality first; price as low as we can make it." The unusually high price of wheat and other grains the present season positively will not affect either the quality or the price of our trade mark brand of chick food. **It makes chicks healthy—it makes chicks grow—it makes chicks feather right**—because it is compounded by experienced poultrymen, men who know what the chicks need. **Free Samples** sent, post paid, to any address. Write nearest office to avoid delay. **This is the year** when poultrymen will profit greatly by our resolve to **keep up the quality and keep down the prices** of all our poultry foods.

Be Careful Where You Place Your Orders.

The following explains why you should be careful, unless you wish to risk delay, disappointment and personal loss:

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Randolph, Mich., Feb. 21, 1905.

Gentlemen—I have worked hard for the last three years to build up a broiler and roaster business, buying a Cyphers incubator each spring. Thinking I would get out a few more broilers than usual, and seeing an advertisement of the New England agents for the Model Incubator, announcing "six Cyphers Incubators for sale cheap," I sent them \$18 Jan. 13th. They promised to ship at once. I had a hatch to put down on Jan. 28th—but no machine. I sent them word and got no satisfaction. I lost this hatch and still I heard nothing from them, but they were advertising "Carloads of Cyphers Incubators," yet could not furnish me with one! To this date I have not heard from them, or my money either. It seems to me that if they cannot meet fair competition without trifling with the public they should be shown up in our magazines. They tried to sell me a "Model" but "I want a Cyphers," as I have tried a few others myself. Can I buy of you a Cyphers machine, (350 egg size) at a reduced rate, having paid your full 1904 price for my last one? It will be hard for me to make up for lost time.

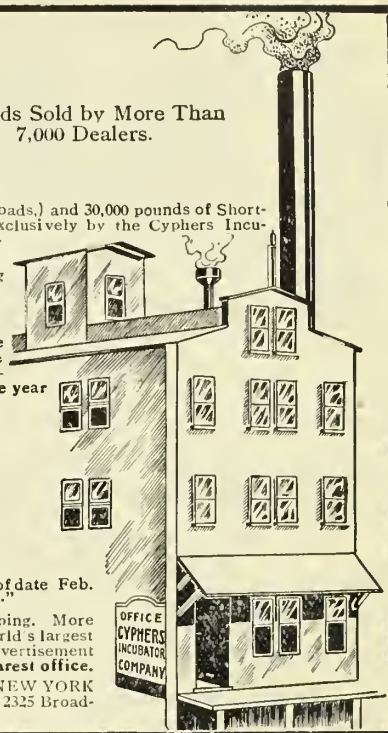
Yours respectfully,

A. F. ALDRICH.

As a result of the above treatment, Mr. Aldrich sent us an order for a No. 3 1904 style, brand new Cyphers Incubator, price \$18.00. In his letter of date Feb. 27, which contained this order, Mr. Aldrich states: "I have not heard from my money as yet. I am going to see them March 1st and demand the return of my money."

Our 1905 Catalogue is the largest and finest we have ever issued. 228 pages, 8x11 inches in size. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More than 450 illustrations, including latest portraits of 150 best known authors, judges, fanciers, owners and managers of the world's largest and most successful poultry plants. 120 pages devoted to illustrated description of Cyphers Incubators. **Sent free**, postpaid, to every reader of this advertisement who will send their name and the names and addresses of two acquaintances who are raising poultry for profit. Please mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Sts. BOSTON, MASS., 26-30 Union St. NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay St. CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome St. London, England, 119-125 Finsbury Pavement.



done. It is very necessary that the young ducklings should have the sand, as they have no gizzard like a chicken and will not thrive without it. They must have plenty of water to drink, but should not be allowed to swim in it until well grown. It is surprising how fast young ducklings will grow with good care, and also how very profitable they will prove. Our ducks generally lay from February to Thanksgiving, excepting the month of August, when they take their summer vacation.—GEORGE W. DERIDDER.

use a common hen, turning the eggs by hand once a day (they are too heavy for the hen to turn) and after the fourteenth day sprinkle them every other day with luke warm water. In this way the goslings never have any trouble to break the shell. We feed them sparingly on bread and milk the first month, with plenty of tender grass and fresh water to drink, but do not allow them to get themselves wet until they are partly feathered.—A. J. KREUTER.

Laying Ducks.

The Embden Goose.

My purpose in writing this article is to try and explain why I think the Embden Goose superior to any other variety, with the idea in view that we are looking for a goose for market purposes. In the Embden we have a bird with a pure white plumage, a more desirable color for market purposes than that of the African or Toulouse, and a flock of pure bred Embden running on a green pasture is a sight good enough to adorn any farm. If a stream or pond is at their disposal, it helps much in keeping the plumage in a pure white condition; it is not, however, a necessity. I consider them more prolific than any other breed, as they lay as many as forty eggs in a season.

The goslings feather faster and get in condition for market at least two weeks earlier than the other varieties. They have a finer grained flesh, and on the strength of their appearance alone, will bring more in market than a bird showing dark pin feathers. A green goose will weigh from ten to fourteen pounds, the small ones being in more demand than the large birds, most families preferring a small goose. I will say to the readers of The Feather, I like all varieties of geese, but think the Embden, where but one variety is to be kept, the best one.

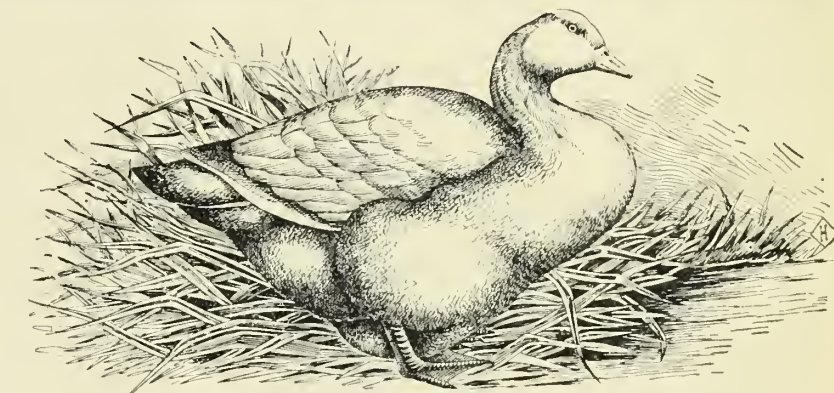
The breeding season here in Western New York is from about the middle of March to the first of June. The breeders are best after they are two years old, but yearling geese will lay, and a percentage of the eggs will be found fertile. We never use the old geese for hatching. We find they are too heavy and nervous, stepping on the eggs and crushing them. After trying the old geese a number of times, we have stopped entirely, and now

Unusual interest is shown of late in the cultivation of ducks for a large egg production. In some of the foreign countries they have had as many as 164 to 168 eggs each from Indian Runner Ducks, and over 140 from several varieties. In one of the Canadian papers it is stated the best food for laying ducks is oats, but that it also pays to feed them wheat, barley and maize, changing and mixing the grains, but give the greater portion of the ration in oats and wheat.

To be successful with laying ducks one must provide plenty of range and water to swim in. Where they are kept only for laying it is just as well to separate the sexes. It is the nature of the duck to lay its eggs early in the morning. Laying ducks must be kept in small sized houses, the floors of which should be covered with straw, which must be stirred up and kept in presentable condition. Confine the ducks in these houses until they have deposited their eggs before turning them out. A few ducks may be readily taught with some care and attention to lay in nests as do hens and other fowls, but it is very difficult indeed to teach a whole flock to do this.

Fattening Food.

To the Editor of The Feather: I am much puzzled by the behavior of my chickens in regard to mash. I have three breeding pens of well-grown pullets, twelve to one rooster, and two pens of less well-developed birds, twenty and eighteen with no rooster. I average five or six eggs a day from each of the breeding pens, and only three or four from the others. I feed as follows for the seventy-five chickens: In the morning, three quarts cracked



EMBDEN GOOSE.

corn, wheat and hulled oats, at noon four quarts dry matter mash of ground corn, wheat and oats, bran, middlings and animal meal, moistened with warm water and salted at night, four quarts wheat, hulled oats, cracked and whole corn in the litter. Beets and cabbage raw, and potatoes boiled and mashed on different days. Lately, the breeding pens have refused the mash, while the pullets are still eager. I have substituted whole food for mash several days in the week, but they still refuse it. Have also decreased the morning feed. I feel they should have the animal meal, which is the only animal food I am feeding. The bad weather and deep snow has prevented their being outdoors much this winter.

I hatched one hundred eggs from these chickens, which are very large and well grown. The hatch was very poor, practically a complete failure, as most of the chicks died within a few days, or were deformed. This was February 1-23. The hens have laid much better since, as I save from fourteen to twenty fertile eggs daily, while in January I got but five to ten. Could I hope for better results now or would it be cheaper to sell these eggs and buy eggs to hatch? I have two incubators, 120 and 220 egg sizes. Thanking you for past assistance as well as for this.—F. B. C.

We should judge from your letter, that you are feeding or have been feeding, too much fattening food. We should reduce the amount of grain and should compel the

hens that refuse to eat mash food, to eat it through hunger. Give them nothing else to eat for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and they will take hold of it. Perhaps the animal meal that you are using is so unsavory in odor and taste that they do not like it. It might be well to examine the quality of same and be sure that it is a good palatable food.

No, do not sell the hens that you have. As soon as you can turn them out so that they can run about, the eggs will hatch much better. Poultry that are shut up all winter, as these have been, do not lay so many eggs, and the percentage of fertility is very much less than when they are running out in the open.

About four ounces of grain food per day is considered to be enough on the average for a laying hen. This includes all grain food. In addition to this they can have the green food, the water and the grit. If you will weigh the amount you are feeding per day into pounds, reduce it to ounces, and divide by the number of fowls you are keeping, you will thus know how much grain food each has to eat. Do not be discouraged. They will do all right as soon as the weather is better.

Feed fresh-cut green bone to chickens, ducks, and turkeys every day during the spring months and every other day during the summer, and see if it will not result in a larger supply of eggs.



GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor and Publisher.
T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor.

Single Copies, 5 cents.
Subscription, 50 cents a Year in Advance.
Foreign subscription, 75 cents a Year in Advance.
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ADVERTISING RATES per insertion 15 cents a line, approximate measure, 14 lines to an inch. Discount card on application.

SUBSCRIBERS. When a subscriber finds this item marked, he will understand that his subscription has expired, and that he should renew promptly before the next issue is published.

ADVERTISERS must have copy in for change of advertisement not later than the 5th of the month. Copy for new ads must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
BRANCH OFFICE: 1267 Broadway, New York.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

MAY, 1905.

Editorial Gossip.

The meeting of the American Poultry Association at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 4th of April last, resulted in a most satisfactory settlement of the controversy that had occurred over the admission of the American Reds to the Standard of Perfection. It is but fair to state that President Orr was always opposed to the calling of this meeting upon the ground of its legality, he believing with others that when the association took a recess at Minneapolis that it could not be called together. But in due deference to those who asked for the special meeting, he issued the call, and stated when he took the chair at the opening of the meeting in Pittsburg that he believed the meeting was illegal. While some of us at least sided with him, we all considered that it was for the future interests of the association that the meeting be carried through and the work for which it was called settled. While we recognize the president's right to claim that the meeting was illegal, we can not agree that the secretary should have been so active and persistent in prompting the president to uphold this opinion of his against all the resolutions that were presented. The meeting was called to order in one of the parlors of Hotel Antler, at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, April 4, and many prominent members responded to roll call.

When President Orr decided that the meeting was illegal Mr. McGrew arose and took decided grounds against the president, as he thought the president should stand by his own action. At the same time we are willing to uphold the president in his position, because prior to this meeting he did not believe that it should be called. Mr. Baerman presented an argument backed up by several authorities upon the ruling of constitutional management of conventions and other organizations outside of their own constitutions and by-laws. Others read from the same books rulings that would be in favor of the meeting gathered at Pittsburg taking up the questions before them and acting upon them. The facts are that there can be found in all these manuals portions of their reading that would legalize the action of the meeting at Pittsburg, the final outcome of which we believe must prove to be of benefit to the association in its future handling of all matters that come before it.

Three sessions of the association were held, morning, afternoon and evening. All sides and all questions pro and con relative to the legal admission of the American Reds as such, and the excluding of the Rhode Island Reds as such, were patiently heard, many hours being taken up in the presentation of the claims of both sides. The American Reds and the Rhode Island Reds being identical, it was thought that applying the name of American Red would prove to be a detriment to the compilation of the Standard. The Single Comb Rhode Island Reds having been admitted at Rochester, it seemed to be the opinion of the majority of those present at Pittsburg, that it would be better to have the name Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds used as the name of the variety rather than American Red. This would bring all the Rhode Island Reds under one bred description. As the single comb has been admitted we hope that the rose comb will also be admitted and thus establish the one breed description.

We think that it is an error to blame Mr. Baerman for what he has done. He announced in advance that he was in favor of the American Red and of the standard description for this variety. He went to Minneapolis and convinced the members there that this was proper, and they, many of them not being thoroughly familiar with the situation, accepted his presentation and took them into the Standard as American Reds. The Rose Comb Rhode Island Red people opposing this entered the protest and asked for the special meeting at Pittsburg. The final outcome of this meeting and the arguments there presented should awaken in the mind of every member of the American Poultry Association the necessity of positive proof that the breed or variety asking for admission be properly presented under the demands of the Standard and the constitution and by-laws of the association.

This demand requires that affidavits be filed stating that the breed or variety seeking admission be able to produce more than 50 per cent of their offspring to the true type and form of the breed; that they should have been shown at not less than three meetings of the American Poultry Association, and at the time of their admission that both old and young of both sexes should be exhibited at the meeting for the inspection of the members present.

If the members of the association would be true to themselves and consider the long as indifference, haste or friendship takes precedence to strict adherence to the law we insist there is likely to be trouble in the future, and the multiplication of breeds and varieties may possibly become an encumbrance to the publishers of the Standard.

The persistence of the president in upholding his original claim that the meeting was illegal necessitated ruling out of order several resolutions presented. We notice that some are disposed to censure him for this. We should not do this, because when he stated his ground in the opening of the meeting he was perfectly right in his position to uphold it, even though the motion to appeal from the decision of the chair was carried over his head and the meeting itself claimed the right to decide upon its legality. We respect the president for standing his ground, and while his rulings were in line with his original decision, he was never arbitrary, nor did his opposition to the meeting lead him to say or do anything that should have irritated any member of the association. Even Mr. McGrew, who seemed to have felt his rulings the most keenly, does not feel that the president was unwarranted in following out his original line of thought, but he is strongly against the inclination shown by the secretary to attempt to urge upon the President rulings that the President might not have made. In a meeting of this kind when the contention is strong, yet where everyone attempts to be considerate, it is rather oppressive to have attempts made to bias the opinion of the President, which might mean so much to those upon the floor, and we hope that in the future no one will be permitted to place himself in a position where he can be thought to have influenced the decision of the chair.

The morning and afternoon sessions were entirely consumed in the discussion of the legality of the meeting, and the claims of the advocates of the two names American Red and Rhode Island Red. Both sides were considerate in their arguments. Nothing that might have caused irritation was presented by either side. Both Mr. Baerman, the champion of the American Red, and Mr. Bryant, the champion of the Rhode Island Red, conducted themselves in a most commendable manner. The meeting adjourned near the close of the afternoon to be called together again in the evening. During the interim the members got together and after some discussion and difference of opinion, the final action was agreed upon, and the resolution was drawn up and presented at the evening session.

At the evening session Mr. J. H. Drevenstedt was selected to present the following resolution:

"Whereas the motion by which the American Reds were admitted to the Standard has been reconsidered;

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of the American Poultry Association, assembled at this meeting, that the consideration of all questions concerning the admission of the American Red and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red breeds to the Standard of Perfection, be postponed until the next annual meeting."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Howard, who made some remarks which counted strongly in favor of a careful consideration of all questions that had bearing upon the future welfare of the association. The carefully considered

words and the wisdom of Mr. Howard went far toward the final settlement and outcome of the meeting. If it were possible that such men as gathered at Pittsburg could always be present at the meetings of the association, there would be but little danger of future entanglements.

This resolution having been passed by a vote of 26 to 4, it was considered an unanimous vote in favor of better management and better things for the association. After this had passed Mr. McGrew thought it wise to present a resolution asking that the committee of five proceed at once with the completion of the Standard. This resolution was handed to the President. The Secretary immediately took possession of it and urged upon the President the advisability of pronouncing the resolution out of order. Secretary Orr made some remarks, the propriety of which was questioned by the presenter of the resolution. After the President had decided this resolution out of order, Mr. McGrew took the occasion to state very plainly what he thought of the interference of the Secretary with matters of the association outside of his province as secretary of the association. Notwithstanding all this, the kindest feeling prevailed amongst all the members present after the meeting had adjourned. No one seemed to think that anything had been done but that which was best for the future of the association, and those interested in the admission of the new variety.

A poultry press association was organized at Pittsburg. Mr. George E. Howard, of Washington, was selected as president, Mr. J. F. Shureman, as secretary, Messrs. Purvis, Shureman and Bates were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution and report at a future meeting. It is thought that the possibilities of such an organization may bring the poultry press closer together.

Death of John L. Cost.

The entire poultry fraternity will be sad at heart to learn of the death of Mr. John L. Cost, who died at Hagerstown, Maryland, April 7th, of heart failure. There is scarcely any one interested in standard bred poultry but who has heard of Mr. Cost and the Hagerstown Show. He was an ardent fancier, a true friend and noble man. The Hagerstown Fair Poultry Department was the pride of his heart, and the A. P. A. was invited especially to meet at Hagerstown in October to join hands with the exhibitors to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Fair, but nature has prevented the central figure of the occasion from being present. The silent tread of those in attendance will be to muffled drums as they carry through the annual parade in remembrance of the much loved fancier. We are informed that arrangements will be made to complete the plans laid by Mr. Cost for the crowning effort of his life, in having the finest gathering of poultry and poultrymen that ever came to Hagerstown. We are thoroughly well satisfied that the response to the call will be gladly answered through the presence of the largest gathering yet recorded. While we have lost him, the influence he cast can never be obliterated. His magnetism extended far beyond the limit of the poultry interest, into State and national affairs. His funeral was largely attended by civic and military organizations, and he was laid to rest Tuesday, April 11th, as a hero should be, surrounded by those who knew him best.



It seems as if the Pekin is the only duck in existence to judge by the reports and remarks in some of our contemporaries. All we read about is the mammoth duck farms and the thousands of Pekins that are annually raised and sold. Hardly a word about other varieties of ducks. The latter evidently have been lost in the shuffle for commercial honors of duckdom. There is no doubt of the market value of the Pekin Duck. It is a quick grower and can be pushed into a money making product in less than three months from the time it is hatched. But it takes a great many Pekin broiler ducks to bring sufficient revenue to enable the producer to make more than an average income. The margin of profit is not as great as it was years ago when the broiler duck business was still in its infancy. Great care and good judgment are now necessary to make this industry profitable.

But there are other ducks that will pay big profits if properly handled. These are the Rouen, Cayuga and Muscovies. The highest prices paid for ducks in New York last winter were for imported Rouen Ducks. They came from France, bore the Parisian label, and were dressed and fattened in the famous French style. The prices were fancy, of course, as is usually the case with imported products. But there are many wealthy epicures in New York and other American cities that are always willing to pay big prices for something out of the common in the meat, vegetable or fruit line. To cater to this trade requires, perhaps, a little more study and care in delivering the desired goods, but it pays in the end to build up such a market. Rouen males, five or six months of age, that have roamed over the pastures in the summer and early fall, and finished by a thorough grain feeding in October, can be sold at fancy prices in November and December, if properly dressed. By the latter, we mean leaving the head, neck and wing feathers on, giving to them the appearance of wild Mallards. Such ducks should average seven pounds dressed, and bring twenty-five to thirty cents a pound.

One of the finest and meatiest of all ducks is the Cayuga, the only drawback from a market standpoint being the black feathers. This is prejudice pure and simple. The Black Mexican is the finest sweet corn in the world, yet it can not be sold in the open markets owing to the foolish prejudice existing regarding the color of the kernels. The Cayuga is a quick grower, fine boned, and very meaty. Ask the opinion of the veteran Henry Hales and other good chicken fanciers that raise ducks for their own use, and they will select the Cayuga.

The Muscovy is another grand duck for the table, and young, well fattened birds bring long prices in some markets. The meat is dark and plentiful, the ducks are easily reared, and being great foragers, require a large range to develop the fine

flesh they are noted for. The only drawback is the discrepancy in size of the males and females, the latter weighing about one-half of the former. Still the enormous weight of a Muscovy male makes up for the lack in the female, so that the average output in the fall will largely exceed that of any other breed of ducks.

While domesticated waterfowl have their practical and useful qualities, and are a profitable and necessary product on the farm, there are many varieties of fancy waterfowl that are lost sight of in this age of turning everything living or dead into dollars. Yet these same fancy waterfowl are a source of revenue to the owners, breeders and dealers. The demand for them is becoming larger year after year, as the fine country homes of wealthy citizens increase.

Large prices are paid for Swans, nearly all of the latter, both the White and the Black, being imported into this country from Europe. The Mute or Tame Swan, according to an English authority, ranges across Europe to Southeastern Siberia and Northwestern India, where it is rare, Swans being imported from Europe and sold at high prices to wealthy natives. It is doubtfully wild in England, so many unopinioned birds being at large, but it breeds in a truly wild state no further off than Denmark and South Sweden. In England the young are generally hatched about the end of May, and during the breeding season the old birds are very vicious and should be carefully approached. They attack with their wings, having little power in the bill.

The Black Swan is a native of Australia and is considerably smaller than the common White Swan. There is no knob on the bill, the neck is rather long, and shaggy feathered. The plumage is coal black with white flights, the bill red, and a bare streak on the face. The Black Swan being smaller and more active needs less water than the common Swan, and should be more largely kept than it is. It is a good breeder, and will bring off two broods a year. It brings a big price, and would pay to rear better than the White.

Among fancy waterfowl nothing attracts more attention than the little Mandarin Ducks. It is deservedly the most popular of the small breeds of waterfowl. Barring the Pheasant there is no bird in fowl-dom as showily garbed as a Mandarin drake. It appeals particularly to fanciers who like the rare and beautiful in feather markings. The Mandarin is a small bunch of feathers, about seventeen inches long, similar in shape to a Muscovy, but stands high on the legs and is more abundantly "furnished," to quote the English authority, Mr. Fenn, than any known duck, having a long crest, a ruff of hackles around neck, and the inner web of the innermost quill of each wing developed into a fan shape, and about three inches broad—an ornament which will distinguish him from any bird whatever. He is just as eccentric in color as in form; the crest is copper and green, the face buff, shading to white as it passes back to crest, the hackles bright cinnamon, the wing fan also of that color, bordered with white and black behind and steel blue below; the flanks are penciled buff, and the breast maroon, divided in the middle by the white of the belly and stern, and separated from the flanks by two bars each of white and black. The back and tail are green glossed brown, with a long splash of steel-blue

down each side of the former, and the wings, except the fan, are of a similar metallic brown with a purple bar and silver gray edgings to the flights, which are tipped with steel blue on the inner web. The eyes, which are unusually large, are dark, the bill rose pink, and the feet yellow, with black webs. The duck has no wing fans nor hackle, and but a small crest. In color she is a plain brown above mottled, with buff on the breast and white below, with a white ring around the eye. The outsides of the flights are silvered as in the drake, and the insides dark—a marking which distinguishes her from any other duck except the Carolina. The drake undergoes a very complete summer change in this species, becoming almost exactly like his mate, and losing all his furnishing. He often, however, retains his pink bill. When he does not the duck may be distinguished by having the blue-wing wing-bar bordered below as well as behind with white. With this exception the young drake is like the young duck.

Mandarins are hardy fowls, and bear confinement well, and breed well in captivity, and can be kept in a very small enclosure. They are very active and should be left unopinioned if they can be confined in a wire covered and enclosed run. There is nothing more beautiful and attractive than a flock of Mandarins.

Among the rare and beautiful ducks, the East India is only a dream of the past. This famous little duck, not exceeding two pounds in weight, with its magnificent lustrous green plumage, has been a stranger to our shows for many years. It is true that ducks are shown at fall fairs as East Indias, but they are nothing else than undersized Cayugas, and very poor specimens at that. We believe the real East India Duck to be extinct.

Of the other smaller varieties of ducks, the Gray Call is the most popular, and many really fine specimens have been shown the past few years. They are what may be termed Bantam Rouens in color, and are in great demand as decoy ducks by sportmen. The White Call is not as popular, but a very pretty little bird all the same.

The next Johnstown Show will be held some week in February, 1906, the exact dates to be announced at the next monthly meeting in May. The fact that another show is to be held at Johnstown will be gladly welcomed by hundreds of fanciers. As the late John Glasgow often remarked in the past, "Johnstown is the real fanciers show of America." The coming event will be conducted on the same liberal lines as the past functions, with a few additional features added.

Gallery of Fame.



F. H. DILLINGHAM.

THE snap-shot portrait of Mr. F. H. Dillingham, shown above, is one of the best we have printed. As is known, Mr. Dillingham is the New York representative of the Cyphers Incubator Co., and a very busy man. Our artist happened to call just as he was having one of the avalanches of mail he is famous for, and it was with difficulty we could get a sitting. In his work he has made a great success, and the vast volume of trade which passes through his hands would stagger the average man. Notwithstanding his active life, he finds some time to devote to his fowls—and to raise winners for Madison Square Garden. The Feather is glad of the opportunity of introducing Mr. Dillingham to its readers, and sincerely wishes him continued success in his work.

PIGEONS

Squab Growing.

The recent unusually high price for squabs was the result of the long, cold winter, during which only a few breeders have been successful in producing them. There has not been so much snow, ice and cold over the whole country for many years, and the trouble coming from these conditions is caused when the breeding birds are off the eggs or young. If the parent bird leaves the nest long enough for the eggs to become chilled, they will not hatch; if, after the young are in the nest, they are permitted to become chilled, they seldom, if ever, recover from the effects of the cold. The greatest danger comes when the squabs are about half grown, when the breeders are apt to leave them for part of the day at least, and if the weather is quite cold it soon ends the existence of the young squab. Nothing kills so certainly as for the birds to become inactive from cold. This deprives them of the use of limb, neck and muscles, and in this condition they cannot take food from the parent birds. Result—death.

In our February issue, we requested our patrons to send us their experiences for publication. We are more than pleased with the result. In our March issue we had almost a page of good, valuable experience from those who evidently know their business. Keep up the work, good friends, for by so doing we shall all gain valuable information. Let us have our own school of pigeon culture, each one in turn leading the class and receiving in return equal value from another who may be prompted through his effort.

Another feature that may become of estimable value to all is the Question Box. Do not hesitate to ask all manner and kinds of questions pertinent to pigeon or squab growing. They shall be answered to the best of our ability, and we can assure you that none are better able to answer all such questions than ourselves or our assistant associates who have had lifelong experience in caring for pigeons. The answer will be the report of the actual experience in the business; no theories will be advanced. The present interest in squab culture was started in the columns of The Feather, and we have a feeling of pride in the results obtained, and shall hope for gradual improvement and the success of those who continue to follow our teaching.

On page 19 of the March issue, Mr. Frey tells us how he has succeeded in growing 202 pairs from his original six pairs that he purchased just three years ago. This tells in unmistakable words what can be gained by good management, which is the vital feature in squab growing, and without which no one can hope to succeed in the squab business, or any other. Referring to results achieved by Mr. Martin, on page 16, and to advice given by Clara Dale on page 19 of the March issue; all of this comes as the vol-

untary contribution of our readers for the benefit of those who are anxious to start right in the business, not from promoters or from those who seek to gain thereby.

All breeders should be diligently at work, nesting and producing squabs by the first of April. Look sharp for non-mated specimens. One or more of these may destroy a dozen pair of eggs in a day. Non-mated or odd pigeons in a lot are almost as bad as rats; both must be guarded against. If possible, they are worse than cats, for they do more injury. A cat may come and carry away one or two at most in a day, while either a rat or an unmated pigeon may destroy a dozen in an hour.

The rat may go from nest to nest, and cut the throats of all the young with which he comes in contact, and if an old offender he may kill some of the old birds, or the young that are away from the nest upon the floor. The most perfect safeguard from the rat is the full feed hopper; often the rat may have access to the loft and never disturb the pigeons, obtaining sufficient food from the grain in the hopper, but when once they have acquired the taste for blood or a dead pigeon it is all day with the pigeons they can get hold of. Those who allow dead pigeons, chicks or poultry of any kind to lie about, are tempting rats, cats and dogs to form the habit of killing, as the result of having been taught the desire to feed on them through feeding upon the dead ones.

The odd or unmated male will fly into every nesting place and try to drive away or fight those that have eggs or young. The unmated female will fly about interfering with all mated pairs. The result of this is broken eggs, young pushed from the nest and killed, or a male induced to neglect his part of caring for the eggs or young during his hours of duty, either or all of which causes unrest throughout the entire loft. Continual disturbance is raised by these unmated pigeons, and good results are impossible under such conditions.

It is usually much easier to do things right than to neglect them and have the trouble that comes from the neglect. Part of this might be applied as follows: "Never permit an odd or non-mated specimen that is over five months old to remain in the same loft with the breeders." By so doing much trouble will be avoided; trouble saved is time gained; time is money; therefore, all your profit may be lost by neglecting little things that may be done in a moment and the neglect of which may result in the loss of fine young stock, or several days' labor to repair the injury done. Too much pains cannot be taken in doing things properly; under other conditions it is only time wasted.

We trust our readers will report results during the past long, cold winter. Tell us how many squabs you had for market, and from how many pair of breeders, and the price you got for them. Also how you cared for and housed the breeders during the cold weather, and how you fed them. All this will be of great value

to our readers. The exchange of experiences may help us all and add to the profit of squab growing. As we have continually stated, there is no danger of there being too many squabs of good quality grown, although there are at all times too many of poor quality. Squabs to be profitable must average about eight pounds to the dozen; if a little heavier, so much greater will be the profit. When they run six pounds or under per dozen, the price received for them will not be profitable.

Care and feeding have much to do with the finish. First, you must have large, strong, vigorous breeders that are willing and attentive feeders. There is a great difference in the old birds. They must be both able and willing to do the work demanded of them; then they must be continually provided with the proper kind and amount of feed for feeding. Give them plenty of cracked corn and whole wheat; a little kaffir corn and millet seed; some Canada peas; about three-quarters of the grain to be cracked corn and wheat, the peas and the green food or vegetable diet, the kaffir corn and millet seed, like cake or dessert, is a pleasant change that must be used sparingly.

We think it wise to advise the careful reading of the article on Pigeon Industry on page 18 of the March issue of The Feather, going carefully into its every feature, for it contains much of vital importance. We cannot have better information than that which comes from those who have succeeded in the game. Never feed much millet. It is too rich and clogs the bowels. A little is good: too much very bad. It is the same with Kaffir corn: it is both rich in quality and hard to grind in the gizzard. The peas are good but rather expensive at times. A few of them can be used to advantage at all times, no matter what they cost. Hemp seed is a rich heating food that may do harm when too much is fed. Coarse sand or chicken grit and some small broken oyster shell should always be at hand.

Water in plenty to drink must be supplied at all times. Have it fresh and clean; also a full supply in open pans for the old birds to bathe in. At all times have an eye on the cleanliness of the loft, not to have it as clean as a parlor, but fit the pigeons to live in and for yourself and your friends to go about in; if like this, it will be all right.

For the Floors.

The floor of the pigeon-house should be covered with coarse pine sawdust. It is readily obtainable from mills, and, when fresh, acts as a powerful deodorizer and disinfectant. The space where the food hopper is kept should be covered with a sharp, gritty sand. The sand prevents the waste of the scattered food and serves as grit for the birds. The floor of the flight should be covered with light porous sand. This should be placed several inches thick on the top of a bed work of coarse material, such as broken bricks, builders' refuse, large cinders, or other substances that will quickly absorb the surface moisture.

The Bath.

Pigeons are naturally cleanly in habit, and if the opportunity is afforded them they will take a bath once in every forty-eight hours. The bath is of vital importance to the health of the birds, and the denying them this necessity will work dire results in the loft. Water is cheap, and it should be supplied in abundance. The bath should be supplied daily during the spring and summer months, or at least three times a week during warm weather. In winter, once a week is sufficient.

SQUABS



sells for \$2.50 to 6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to 1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in ONE MONTH; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our FREE BOOK, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,
289 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Prize Winning { Pigmy Pouters Bald Head Tumblers

Best Stock in America.

A few birds for sale.

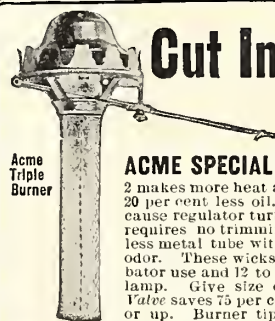
C. E. SCHOFIELD,

1236 Potomac St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

SQUAB CULTURE



There is money in Squabs. We tell you how to get it. Our book, "Squab Culture," 10c postpaid, reveals secrets never before told. We sell thoroughbred, guaranteed, mated Homers, ready to breed, for \$2 per pair. Read book, get posted. Eastern Squab Co., 32 Hawley St., Boston.



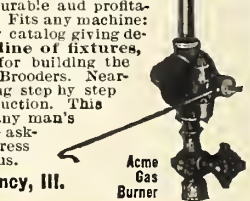
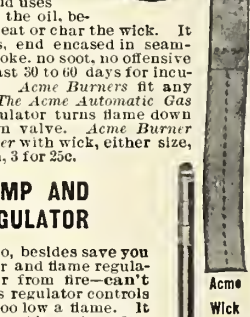
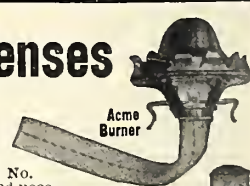
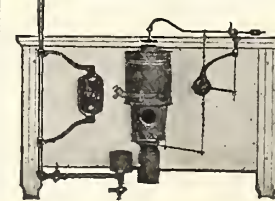
Cut Incubator Expenses IN TWO

ACME SPECIAL BURNERS are made in two sizes, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 2 makes more heat and light than any No. 3 burner, and uses 20 per cent less oil. The *Acme Trip Burner* saves $\frac{1}{2}$ the oil, because regulator turns flame up or down. Can't overheat or char the wick. It requires no trimming, is twice as thick as other wicks, and encased in seamless metal tube with composition burner tip. No smoke, no soot, no offensive odor. These wicks are for *Acme Burners* only, and last 30 to 60 days for incubator use and 12 to 18 months for ordinary house use. *Acme Burners* fit any lamp. Give size of lamp collar when ordering. The *Acme Automatic Gas Valve* saves 75 per cent of gas for incubator use. Regulator turns flame down or up. Burner tip can be located any distance from valve. *Acme Burner* with wick, either size, prepaid, 75c. *Acme Trip Burner* with wick, either size, prepaid, \$1. Extra wicks, either size, prepaid, 10c each, 3 for 25c.

ACME AUTOMATIC LAMP AND COMPOUND REGULATOR

will make your old machine do better than it ever could do, besides save you many dollars and much annoyance. Its combined damper and flame regulation alone saves half the oil. Its burner saves danger from fire—can't overheat. Its wick saves never needs it. Its regulator controls both flame and damper (see cut); this avoids too high or too low a flame. It makes hatching or rearing pleasurable and profitable. Sold separately or together. Fits any machine; any one can attach it. Send for catalog giving detailed description and our full line of fixtures, including illustrated plans for building the famous Peerless Incubators and Brooders. Nearly 100 photographic views showing step by step every stage of incubator construction. This book is worth a good dollar of any man's money and is sent merely for the asking. Write your name and address on a postal now and mail to us.

H. M. Sheer Co., Box 115, Quincy, Ill.



If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.



Mr. Robt. N. Oliphant has purchased the American and Canadian rights in all patents for manufacturing the Paper Incubator, which is so simple of construction and operation that the merest amateur can operate it. These machines will be manufactured in the future at Trenton, New Jersey, by the Perpetual Hen Incubator and Brooder Works. The Sontag patents purchased cover the new construction of this machine that has gained so much popularity. Mr. Oliphant has been a fancier for a long time, and is fully acquainted with the requirements of a successful machine. He states that after long and thorough investigation he concluded to purchase the letter patents and to manufacture the machines at his home town.

This machine is not an untried venture, but a successful result that has been completed under the guidance of men of experience in the business. We are glad to state that the present owner is ready and willing to demonstrate all he claims for the machine, and he urgently requests all interested to send him for full information concerning the machines.

To the man who keeps a few chickens and does not care enough about them to give them a little attention now and then, it does not matter much what kind of feed they have. He may have an occasional fresh egg for breakfast or a scrawny young rooster for his Sunday dinner once in a while, and he's the one that will say that poultry raising does not pay. Of course, it doesn't. Nobody with any gumption claims it does—in that way. But feed your chickens the right kind of food, give them balanced rations and proper care, the same as you would other stock, and then see how the account stands.

Many a smiling poultryman will tell you there is profit in poultry. But you must give them proper care. R. D. Eaton & Co., Norwich, N. Y., manufacture a line of poultry foods which are put up expressly for obtaining the best results from poultry. Eaton's Perfection Mash Mixture is recommended as a great egg maker and conditioner. For laying fowls Eaton's Climax Food. These foods are balanced rations, ready for instant use, and calculated to keep the occupants of the poultry yard in fine healthy condition. If your dealer can not furnish them they can be ordered direct from the R. D. Eaton Grain and Feed Co., wholesale and retail poultry supplies, Norwich, N. Y.

It is not a question nowadays whether incubators will hatch chicks. It is a question which one to buy. There are so many makes on the market that it is hard to give advice on any one special make. Looking at the history of artificial incubation in America from a critical standpoint the name "Prairie State Incubator" stands identified intimately with its successive stages of progress. The Prairie State Incubator is easy to run. A few minutes' attention every morning and night

is all it needs. It is easy to learn from the book of directions how to test the eggs, how to turn and air them, how to get big hatches from fertile eggs, how to avoid the mistakes made by others, and to profit by their successes. The Prairie State needs little attention. It attends to itself. Its regulator is trustworthy and unvarying. It prevents an interior change in temperature because its sensitiveness forestalls variations. The Prairie State system of ventilation gives warm, fresh, vitalized oxygen to the eggs without endangering them by puffs of cold air either in center or corners. The Prairie State catalogue is a library of information on every point for the education of beginners or experts in poultry raising. Any one can get one free from the Prairie State Incubator Company, Homer City, Pa.

The Passaic City Pigeon-Squab Co., of Passaic, N. J., one of our advertisers, is very fortunate in getting five first prizes out of five entries at the Rutherford, N. J., poultry show, and at Newark, N. J., three firsts and two seconds out of five entries against very strong competition. Mr. John Nickolaus, of Passaic, N. J., who is manager of the Passaic City Pigeon and Squab Co., feels very proud, as it is his first year as an exhibitor.

What to feed, what not to feed, when, how, and how much—these are things that trouble the old poultry raiser as well as the novice in starting chicks, goslings, young turkeys and ducks. A little book

which has just been gotten out by the Royal Incubator Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, has reached us. Its scope is wider than the mere matter of feeding, though that subject is given the prominence it deserves. The title is "The Proper Care and Feeding of Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys." It is sold at 10c., and it is well worth the price to everybody who raises poultry. It is to be had only by writing to the Royal Incubator Company at the address given above, enclosing the price.

All those who are interested in fine quality stock should see a copy of the paper published at Oxford, Pa.—"Blooded Stock." These people are so proud of their publication that they will gladly send you a sample copy if you will write for same. The February issue of that paper contains a most interesting article on Guernsey Cows. Like articles on all kinds of stock will be published in the future columns of that valuable paper. We can send this paper with The Feather for 50c.

J. D. Nenns spent half a day at the Allentown Duck Farm. What principally drew him there was their flock of Partridge Cochins, but this did not prevent him from learning that the farm had already some 12,000 ducks out, some 20,000 eggs going, and were getting thirty cents per pound for ten to twelve weeks' ducks.

Notice.

The advertisement in this issue of Chas. A. Cyphers appears to us to be the most important one he has put out. We would ask that it be read carefully.—Advt.

An Egg Protector.

Now comes the man with the egg protector. This is a device in which the egg can be enclosed, making it impossible for the egg to be broken during incubation. What next will they do to deprive the old hen the honor and credit of being the mother of the chick? This is mentioned

as being useful, humane, economical, and profitable. We wonder how the old hen would feel reclining upon a nest full of pewter eggs.

By the Walter Hogan System you can pick the pullets that will begin laying earliest and lay the longest. That is a big thing. You can sort the hens into good, bad, indifferent. That is bigger. You can choose the cocks that will produce the laying strains. That is the biggest thing of all. There is no expense in using this system after its first cost. It does not take expert training to apply it. You can test it 60 days and get your money back if not satisfied.

Proof and Particulars Free
The Walter Hogan Co., 12 N'tl Bank B'lg, Fergus Falls, Minn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Club winners. Quality that wins wherever shown. Winning blood for little pay. Two settings best eggs, \$1.75. Write KERLIN SON, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

A utility and fancy combination, Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. My Rocks won 13 prizes on 14 entries at Schenectady and Albany, N. Y., shows, 1905. 3 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third, 3 fourths, 1 fifth and 2 specials, 150 birds competing.

Eggs: Rocks, \$2.50 per 15. Stock in season.

R. C. JONES,
827 Albany St. Schenectady, N. Y.

"Lightning" White-wash Sprayer, No. 28. White-wash your poultry-houses and stables. Kills lice and vermin. Easy to operate. Sprays white-wash rapidly. Impossible to clog. Also for spraying trees, washing wagons, etc. Double action pump. Will spray 30 ft. high. Has 3/4 ft. heavy hose, extension-rod, brass nozzles, steel stirrup, ball valves. All Brass pump, \$3.50; Galvanized Iron, \$2.50. Cash with order. Express prepaid. Agents wanted. D. B. SMITH & CO., Utica, N. Y.

JUST OUT!

READY TO GO INTO THE
EVER DEPENDABLE PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS

READ WHAT USERS HAVE TO SAY:

RICHMOND, VA., April 7, 1905.
CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen,—I have 64 chicks in a No. 2 Peep-O-Day Brooder and they are growing like weeds; have not lost a one.
I don't have any trouble raising every chick with the Peep-O-Day, and it gives me pleasure to recommend it to my friends. Yours respectfully,
WALTER BURTON.

RICHMOND, VA., April 7, 1905.
CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen,—I have been a user of Peep-O-Day Brooders for several years, and can frankly say they are the best I have ever had or used in fifteen years' experience. Very truly,
DR. F. S. BULLINGTON, Sec'y,
Virginia Poultry Association.

ATTICA, N. Y., April 4, 1905.
CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen,—Last year I purchased one of your Peep-O-Day Brooders and placed 24 chicks therein; I raised everyone of them. That was good enough. Yours truly,
J. L. TURRELL.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
STORRS, CONN.
CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen,—The six Peep-O-Day Brooders recently installed in our new brooder house are working perfectly. We have recently had some very severe weather, but the baby chicks entrusted to these foster mothers are thriving and growing. Very truly yours,
F. H. STONEBURN.

We also manufacture a complete line of COOPS, COLONY HOUSES, AND PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES. Send for Catalogue. Free if you mention this paper.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL INCUBATOR AND BROODER COMBINATION OFFER
CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO., Box X Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. A.

If you want to raise every chick you hatch, feed "Reeve's Natural Chick Feed." Ask your dealer, or write CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York.

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Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 93 1-2 points; Drevenstedt, judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonia, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson Strains Fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up. Dark, medium and light. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARRBURGER, Denver, Pa.

Buff Rocks Exclusively. 11 years. Golden Buff, correct shape, full weight, great layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. JNO. F. WINTER, Wooster, Ohio.

White Rocks.—"White Cloud Strain," and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Farm raised. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport N. Y.

Buff Rocks.—Madison Square Winners. 1st pen, 2d and 4th cockerel, 2d and 4th pullet. Best display. I bred all these winners. Bred sires and dams. Cockerels and pullets same breeding for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. E. PHELPS, Box 11, Laurel, Md.

Barred Rocks Better Than Ever. Eggs from a New York winner and her daughters, \$2.00 per setting. E. B. LEEK, Amagansett, N. Y.

Millville Farm Birds Won as Many Firsts as any three other exhibitors of their varieties, at great World's Fair Show St. Louis. A grand total of 55 regular and special prizes were won by our Barred, Buff, and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes. All breeding and show birds of both sexes that will please you, and do you good. Eggs from our winners will breed winning chicks. Our catalogue and mating list describes birds and winnings. Is yours for the asking. Our birds and methods will please you. Try them. MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO., M. F. Delano President, Box H, Millville, N. J.

Eggs From Choice Pen Barred Rocks, 15, \$3.00. Two pens W. Rocks, 15, \$2.00. Utility stock W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. BROOKHURST POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 2, York, Pa.

R. C. Hinkle, Millersburg, Pa., Breeders of Modern up-to-date, typical White Plymouth Rocks that have the size, shape, color and egg laying capacity you want. The best blood in America. Fishel, Hawkins, Pollard, Fishers Island, Hazelwood and Elm poultry yards strains. Eggs by the setting or hundred. Write for my special prices before placing your order. I can save you money. Can also furnish choice Buff Rock eggs from my mother's yards.

Look Here! Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs \$3.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular telling more about them. B. F. BRUBAKER, Mount Joy, Pa.

High Grade Barred Rocks (Thompson direct). White Wyandottes (Keller). 15 eggs \$1.50; 30 for \$2.75. Circulars free. Good hatch guaranteed. E. R. FREELAND, Route 2, Fairmont, W. Va.

Buff Rocks, Pure Nuggets, 500 Birds on 50 Acre farm; 40 yards of choice birds for hatching a specialty. ALLEN S. SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa.

White and Buff Rock Eggs From Stock farm. Cleveland and Pittsburgh first prize winners. \$2.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. C. L. HUNTER, Greenburg, Ind.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes exclusively. Quality not quantity our motto. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Circular free. WINDSOR POULTRY FARM, Box 723, Norfolk, Va.

White Rocks, Elm Laying and Fishel Strains, pure. Won first in cockerel, Novice class Herad Square Show. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Stock for sale. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y.

75c. for 13 White Rock Eggs. Free-range Stock. Flocks headed by extra large and vigorous males. L. S. MASON, Boothwyn, Pa.

Blue Barred Farm Barred Plymouth Rocks are winners, winning over fifty prizes the past year in hot competition. 9 Grand pens mated for this year; Bradley Bros.' strain pure. My circular and mating list is worth sending for. Eggs \$2 per 13. BLUE BARRED FARM, F. H. Castner, Prop'r, Box 8, Changewater, N. J.

Blue Barred Rocks. The kind that pleases. Eggs in season, \$2 for 15, fertility guaranteed. Send for circular. C. H. HELME, Miller Place, N. Y.

B. R. Hawkins, Bradley & Thompson Strain White Wyandottes, Harris Strain Pekin Ducks, Rakin Strain. Eggs, \$1 setting. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write me, I will treat you right. R. B. DARY, Upper Fairmount, Md.

Buffs! Circular! Bluegrass Poultry Yards, Pleasant Valley, Ky. 02-07

Eddy Buff Rocks; Exclusively Three Hundred Breeds. Eggs—special, \$3 per thirteen; regular, \$2; layers, \$1. THE POPLARS, D. B. Eddy, Prop'r, Somerset, Mass.

Barred Rock Eggs from Thompson & Bradley strain, also White Rock eggs from fine grade stock. Something that will please you. \$1 per 15. W. E. HAVENS, Cedar View Poultry Farm, Bridgeton, N. J.

Barred Rocks, Bred for Exhibition Purposes for over 20 years. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs, \$2 setting. Send for catalogue. C. S. JENSEN, Dover, N. J.

Eggs—Barred Rocks and R. C. Reds, Prize Winners—\$1.50, per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Incubator eggs, \$6 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Wm. S. MEAD, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Buff Plymouth Rocks; Eight Males, Winning First at recent shows, heading yards. Eggs, 13, \$3. Express paid on two or more settings. C. C. SPARKS, Swanton, N. J.

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain) Eggs From Extra large heavy winter layers and splendid buff-colored matings, \$1 per 13. Try us; we guarantee satisfaction. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box F, Washington, N. J.

Blue Barred Farm Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Winners, winning over 50 prizes the past year in hot competition. Nine grand pens mated for this year. Bradley Bros.' strain, pure. My circular and mating list is worth sending for. Eggs, \$2 for 13. BLUE BARRED FARM, F. H. Castner, Prop'r, Box 8, Changewater, N. J.

Beall's Buff Rocks Never Fail to Win 6 Prizes on 7 entries at Hagerstown—3 cock, 2 hen, 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets and 3 pen. We are in receipt of many letters from pleased customers who have been winning on birds from eggs purchased of us. Five grand breeding yards this season. Prices reasonable. Write for descriptions of matings and prices on eggs. F. B. BEALL, Berryville, Va.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards.—Eggs From Exhibition Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$2.50 per 45. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Md.

Eggs From Extra Fine Barred Rocks. Bred for years to secure vigor, utility and beauty. 15 for \$2. Incubator eggs, 100 for \$4. MISS H. W. ROBERTSON, Bel Alton, Maryland.

High Class Barred Plymouth Rocks Bred For practical and exhibition purposes. Eggs from three grand yards. Circular free, giving prices. R. J. CADLE, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—America's Best; Bred for "utility and beauty" 11 years. They have clear, even, narrow barring, large symmetrical size, vigorous constitution, and are heavy winter layers of large, brown eggs. The kind that pays and pleases. Selected eggs for hatching, \$1 per 13. D. D. MARVELL, Box A, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs for Hatching from vigorous, heavy-laying stock, clear and evenly barred, \$1 per 13; \$6 per 100. Hatch and good quality guaranteed. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively (Thompson's & Miles' strains).—Eggs, \$1 per setting of 15. RANSOM J. KISE, Stroudsburg, Pa.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Winners at Great St. Louis and Pan-American World's Fairs, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hagerstown, Chicago, Indianapolis. Eggs, 100 yards, mated, \$2 per setting. Stamp for 40-page catalogue. Egg catalogue free. MAY R. POULTRY PLANT, Box S, D. T. Roots, Prop'r, Connerville, Ind.

Must Be Sold at Once: Live in City Now. White Plymouth Rocks, Fishel's and Graves' stock; 20 pullets and 2 cockerels, \$50. Also 10 pullets Barred Plymouth Rocks and cockerel, Bradley Bros.' strain, \$25. Address HAROLD M. HOLLENBECK, 506 Warren St., Hudson, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Winners at Brandywine Springs, Trenton and Hagerstown. 19 birds exhibited at these shows won 18 prizes. Have some extra fine cockerels and pullets to sell. Eggs, \$1. JOHN M. DONOHUE, Edge Moor, Del.

Kaltreider's Buff Rocks Are Pure Nuggets. Won 127 prizes, including two silver cups and gold specials at Hagerstown, Washington, Sanatoga, Harrisburg and York. Eggs, from special matings, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Less than eight chicks, order duplicate free. D. C. KALTREIDER, Red Lion, Pa.

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Buff Rock Eggs, \$1 per 15, from High-class Birds. Correct shape, color, large and healthy. Get wise! D. R. HERSHEY, Comus, Md.

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C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y. Stock and Eggs, \$1 up; Buff Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. We lead; others follow.

Babcock Rose Comb White Leghorns. My Yards contain 8 firsts 8 seconds, and 7 third prize winners at New York. Eggs and stock for sale. Write, W. W. BABCOCK, Batn, N. Y.

The Greatest Layers on Earth are My Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Have won over 300 prizes in leading shows. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn.

Rose Comb White Leghorns \$1.50 to \$5.00. Bred from winners at Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis World's Fair. Eggs, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 15. Stock as represented. J. A. LELAND, Springfield, Ill.

Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns, as good as any in America. Prize winners Madison Square Garden, Hagerstown, Johnstown. Great layers, large, healthy, pure white, the kind to improve your birds. 18 years breeding. Yards of grass insures strong chicks. Fertile eggs guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa.

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Lakewood Farm Layers are Great Profit Payers. Bred for business. Single Comb White Leghorns. Inclose stamp for our book, "Eggs, Broilers, and Money." LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY, Incorporated, Burrsview, New Jersey.

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Get Eggs From My Heavy Laying Exhibition. Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Brights strain. 15 eggs 75c.; 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.50. JESSE FORNEY, Birds Run, O.

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S. C. White Leghorns, Knapp strain; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Thompson strain. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. CHAS. G. ERLKENMEYER, Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa.

\$4.00 per 100 Eggs. S. C. White Leghorns. Van Dresser strain, 400 breeders. C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 1, Wilson, N. J.

Witty's S. C. B. Leghorns are Winners as Well as Layers. At Auburn, 1903; 1st, 2d cock; 1st hen, 2d and 3d cockerel; 1st pullet. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. CHAS. E. WITTY, Marathon, New York.

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S. C. Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Eggs 15 for \$1; 50, \$2.25; 100, \$4. Fertility guaranteed. J. N. Sisson, Valley Crossing, Ohio.

My S. C. White Leghorns are Money Making Egg machines. Blanchard strain. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. ERNST HERBERT, Westfield Poultry Yards, Westfield, N. J.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. (Kennel's celebrated heavy winter laying strain.) 15 eggs \$1; \$5 per hundred. Trio, \$5. Pekin Ducks extra large, 11 eggs \$1. JOHN A. KENNEL, Christiana, Pa.

Single Comb Brown and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin Ducks. Prize stock. Circular free. Eggs \$1. HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM, Cortland, N. Y.

Buff Leghorns. Fine as Grow. Arnold's Strain. Whites, Blanchard's strain. All S. C. eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. W. BRINSER, Middletown, Pa.

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Free Circular. BLUE GRASS POULTRY YARDS. Pleasant Valley, Ky.

Buff Leghorns.—At Hagerstown, 1904. We Won 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet, and bred the 1st cock and 1st pen. 5 firsts at Sanatoga, 2 firsts at Trenton. Eggs, \$2. A. J. FELL, West Point, Pa.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Vigorous stock, farm raised, great winter layers. Correct color and marking. Eggs, \$1 a setting; \$5 a 100. LEON L. HOUGH, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y.

Tabor's 200-Egg Strain of R. C. B. Leghorns Still lead the world, others follow. 1st cock, Madison Square, 1905, 4th and 6th hens, 6th pullet, 2d pen, World's Fair, 1904. Eggs for hatching. Catalogue free. F. C. TABOR, Worcester, N. Y.

America's Best Strain of Black Leghorns. Pure yellow legs. Eggs for hatching from selected matings. WILLIAM G. BELL, Lock Box 303, Henvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Single Comb Leghorns.—White, Buff, and Brown. Eggs for hatching from best pens. Prices reasonable. Stock for sale. CHAS. E. BOSTON, New Midway, Md.

Eggs from Pure-bred Hens—S. C. Brown, Buff Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks—\$1 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. MILLER, Mercersburg, Pa.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Golden Buff and Correct shape. Winners, New York, Boston and Pan. Eggs from grand pens, \$3 per 15; after June 10, \$1.50 per 15. ALFRED THOMAS, Rockville, Conn.

Single Comb White Leghorns.—Grand Layers; Good sized eggs. Mated specially for heavy egg production. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammononton, N. J.

Single Comb White Leghorns Exclusively (Wyckoff's strain).—Eggs, \$1 per 15. MORRIS MUEHLHAUSER, Tylersport, Pa.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.—Bred for Egg Production exclusively. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. CHAS. HARTMANN, 2610 W. Polk St., Chicago, Ill.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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High-Class White Wyandottes, Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 30. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Winners of Second-Best Display in a large class at Sanatoga Show. A few settings of eggs at \$2 per 15. Address FRONHEISER & HOFFMAN, Sanatoga, Pa.

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Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y.

White Wyandottes; Buff Rocks. High-Grade cockerels, \$1.50 and upward. Eggs in season—15, \$1.50. PROSPECT POULTRY YARDS, Westfield, N. J.

Golden Wyandottes Exclusively.—Keller Strain. Excellent layers. Eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$2.00 per 30, \$3.00 per 50. No further reduction. LEMUEL GRETH, Wernersville, Pa.

White Wyandotte Eggs.—(Hawkins, Duston, and Knapp strains). From pen as fine pullets and cockerels as hens and money can produce, \$2.00 a setting. E. S. HASSLER, Box 15, Wernersville, Pa.

White Wyandottes Exclusively.—(Duston Strain). Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$3.00 per 60, \$5.00 per 100. Circular free. HARRY A. AULENBACH, Wernersville, Pa.

White Wyandottes.—Won 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen in a class of 483 at Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1905. My yards are headed by my prize winners. Stock sold on approval. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Seven chicks guaranteed from each setting. ROSS C. H. HALLOCK, 6307 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Staggs Range Farm White Wyandottes Are Bred right. Beauty and utility combined—those quick growing, early maturing kind. Great laying strain. Eggs reduced. Circulars free. HENRY W. KRAMER, Specialist Breeder, Lineboro, Md.

White Wyandottes.—High Grade, Heavy Layers. Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Circular free. **LESLIE W. BAKER**, Perry Hall, Md.

Golden and Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write for prices. **PERNALE POULTRY YARDS**, T. A. Mercer, New Waterford, Ohio.

Duston White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Hatch guaranteed. Order filled in half price if hatch is not satisfactory. **P. M. ARTHUR**, Logan, Philadelphia, Pa.

White Wyandottes. Silver Medal Winners at the great Madison Square Garden Show. Birds with ability to lay as well. Eggs, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30; \$8 for 45. Book your orders now. **D. LINCOLN ORR**, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only. Eggs, \$1 per 15. A few good cockerels left. **T. K. McDOWELL**, Route 2, Rising Sun, Md.

White Wyandottes Exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 set; \$5.00 per 100. Duston and Delan strain. Cockerels, pullets and hens for disposal. **A. W. HUNSBARGER**, P. R. D. 2, Hatfield, Pa.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Won at Hartford; 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 and 4 cockerels, 1 pullet, 1 pen in good competition and blue ribbons at other shows. Eggs hatched at \$2.00 per setting from my best birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. T. ANDREWS**, Glastonburg, Conn.

White Wyandotta and S. C. Brown Leghorns. Great white layers. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. **HILL-CROFT POULTRY YARDS**, John H. Bubb, York, Pa.

For Sale.—Pure White Wyandotte Eggs for Hatching at \$1.50 per 15. If care and attention brings success you get a good hatch by placing your order with **E. M. MELLOR**, Rugby Poultry Yards, Sykesville, Md.

Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs from choice thoroughbred stock. \$3.00 per setting, 2 settings \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. E. MOISE**, 12 Linden St., Taunton, Mass.

White Wyandotte Eggs for Hatching from Prize winners. \$1.50 per 15; incubator eggs, \$5.00 per hundred. **H. L. and H. W. PEASLEE**, Bedford, N. H.

Snow White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale. Kulp's strain. Few as good. Eggs from choice mating, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$6.00 per 100. **W. T. FOSTER**, Woodstown, N. J.

Columbian Poultry Farm, Dayton, N. Y.—Columbian Wyandottes exclusively. 1 cockerel, 1 pullet, Salamanca, N. Y., 1905. The popular breed. Address as above.

Buff Wyandottes. Silver Cup Winners. Plenty of ribbons at Sanatoga, Reading and Blundon, Pa. shows. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. **F. H. YARNALL**, Pottstown, Pa.

Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, N. Y. Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandottes. Finest strains. Eggs for hatching. Send at once for circular.

WYANDOTTES.—Duston White Wyandotta Eggs. The world famous atay white strain. Bred for size, color and laying. A few 15 egg settings, \$1.50, if ordered promptly. **R. H. JIMESON**, Clefield, Pa.

Partridge Wyandottes.—First Prize Hen, First cockerel, second pullet, Madison Square, New York, 1905. Eggs. Stock. **E. G. WYCKOFF**, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes.—Every First and special prize at World's Fair Show. Also silver cup for best exhibit. Eggs. Stock. **E. G. WYCKOFF**, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Eggs for Hatching from vigorous, heavy laying stock with pure white plumage and yellow legs. \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100. Don't buy eggs from brassy stock. Ours are pure white and we guarantee good quality. **CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM**, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

White Wyandotte Eggs. \$1.50 per 15; Been Bred for seven years for egg and meat production, and up to standard requirements. **CHARLES JEIL**, Long Branch, New Jersey. Winner at New York of 81 prizes.

For Sale.—Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. F. HOWLAND**, 21 Linden St., Taunton, Mass.

White Wyandotte Eggs from 200-Egg Strain. Stock. Also S. C. W. Leghorns. Nap Bro. strain \$1 for 15. **W. E. HAVENS**, Cedar View Poultry Farm, Bridgeton, N. J.

For Sale.—Eggs From White and Buff Wyandottes. As good as the best. \$3 and \$2 per 13. **M. KYLE**, Charleston, W. Va.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Winners at New York, Cleveland, Newark, Trenton, Hagerstown and Atlantic City. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular. **A. P. GROVES**, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

Closing Out Our Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Ten high-grade breeding birds for sale at attractive prices. **TWENTIETH CENTURY POULTRY FARMS**, Barrsville, N. J.

White Wyandottes Exclusively. (Duston's Direct.) Pure white, large and shapely. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3 per 60; \$5 per 100. Circular free. **HARRY A. AULENBACH**, Wernersville, Pa.

Mapleside White Wyandottes.—Just the Standard Kind. Exhibited at New York, Newark, etc., with grand success. Eggs and stock in any quantity of very best quality. **CHAS. NIXON**, Washington, N. J.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Eggs From This Popular breed at \$3 per 15. **L. H. DAVIS**, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. **T. K. McDOWELL**, Asylum Pike, Frankford, Pa.

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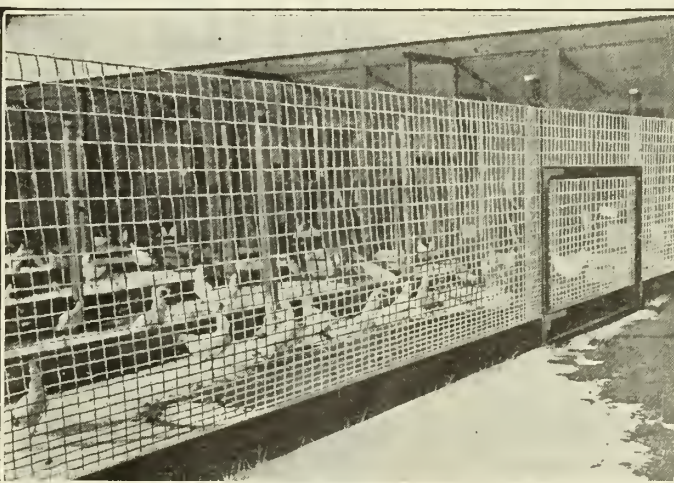
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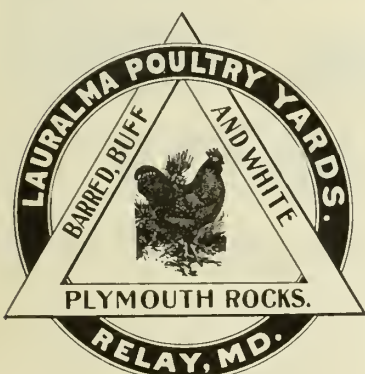


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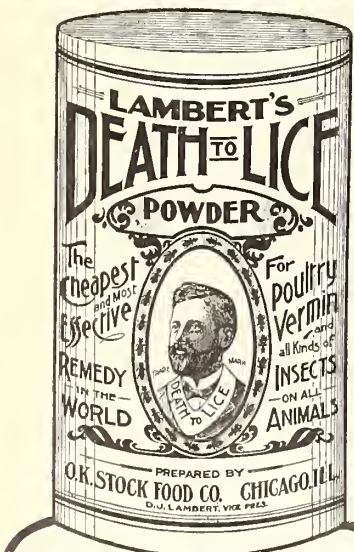
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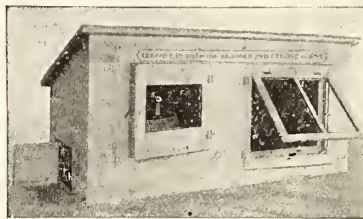
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It is most important, when buying or selling live stock of any kind, that representations be absolutely correct and thereby satisfaction assured. Unfortunately, numerous petty dealers take advantage of their secure position when advertising or selling pigeons. For this reason, and in order to establish absolute confidence, we will sell stock under the following conditions: All birds shipped, unless otherwise stated and understood, will be mated and banded cocks on left and hens on right foot. If not in accordance with description, nor entirely satisfactory, they may be returned (after feeding and watering) at our expense, and money will be refunded. We assume all risks in route to station of destination throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Persons within reasonable proximity should visit here and inspect stock before ordering. We will purchase youngsters raised from our stock, and request that customers correspond when offering first-class birds for sale.

Orders for future delivery should be booked early.

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Poultrymen's remedies are backed by professional services.
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I know positively from practical experience and unsolicited testimonials from users, that these remedies will meet every duty required of them, with never failing results. Accept no substitute as there is none just as good.

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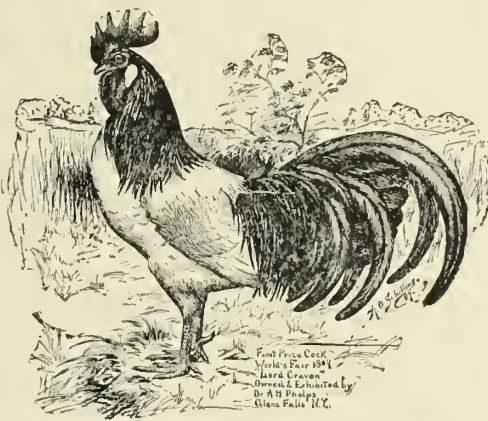
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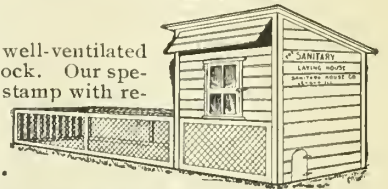
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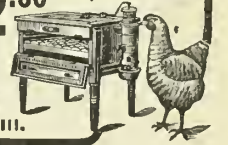
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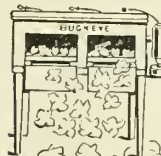
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The chances are 'tis **Roup**. The scourge of the poultry yard.

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placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure. We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages.

Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

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This is easy when you know how, and you don't know how until you operate a

Self-regulating BUCKEYE Incubator

Why? Because, with others you have too much invested in machinery. \$4.50 to \$6.50 should buy a 50-Egg size, \$8.50 to \$12.00 a 100-Egg size, and \$13.75 to \$20.00 a 200-Egg size—The above are our prices for Incubators. As substantially and durably built, and of as good material as any incubators on earth. They are self-regulating, automatic moisture and ventilation, hot water style, and all are sold on

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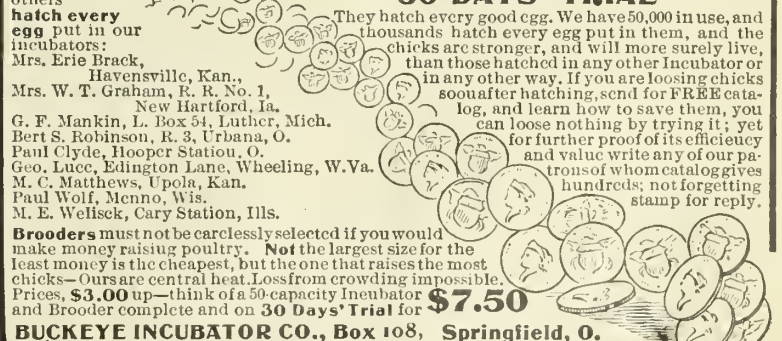
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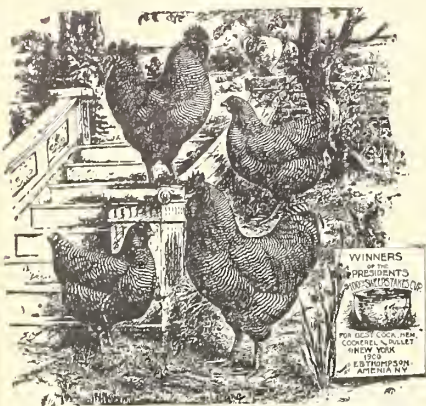
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Winners of the President's \$100 Sweepstake, Cup for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet at New York.

At the Imperial Show of the Nation—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Jan. 5-10, 1903,

E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Stamped their superiority in the Most Decisive Manner, winning again the Superb Challenge Trophy, value \$100, for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. This is the third time the "Ringlets" have won this Grandest of all Prizes, giving them now absolute and final ownership. And in this "Colossal Conflict" the "Ringlets" lifted the Great National Sweepstakes Cup, presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. My Barred Rocks won Double the Number Silver Cups and Special Prizes of any competitor, including the "Sweepstakes" Special in Gold for Best Plymouth Rock on exhibition, Male or Female, any variety. The "Ringlet" World's Record of Four Years in Succession at New York is a page of history. The "Ringlet" Record of first on exhibition-pen at this Great Show, three years in succession, is the undisputed Champion. My Clean Sweep of

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White Wyandottes, Duston Strain.

White Leghorns, Single Comb,

Wyckoff & Blanchard's Strains.

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Special Offer Good for Thirty Days.

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S. and Rose C. White Leghorns as fine as they grow. First Rose cock at Herald Square, N. Y. First hen at Madison Square, N. Y.

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Collie Pups.

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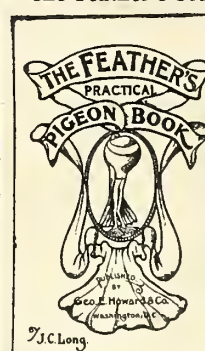
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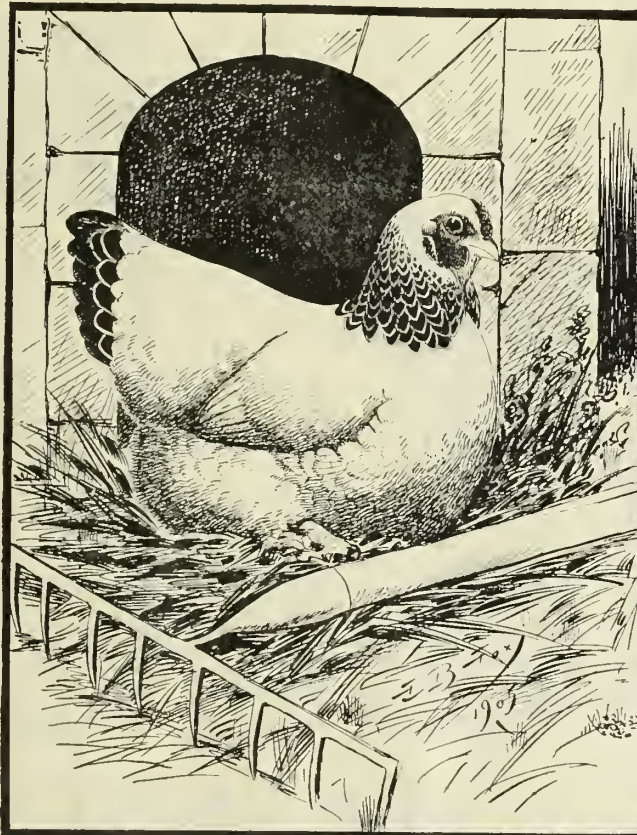
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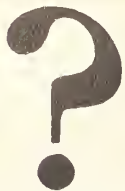
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JUNE
1905

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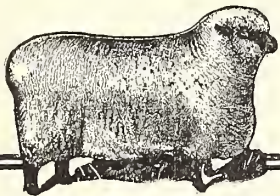
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1st cock, 1st pen, 2d cockerel, etc. As I do not intend to exhibit again this year, parties who desire high-grade Cochins for exhibition at Chicago, New York, Boston, or minor shows, can secure them at moderate prices by writing to the

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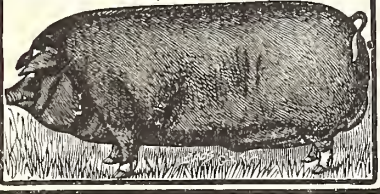
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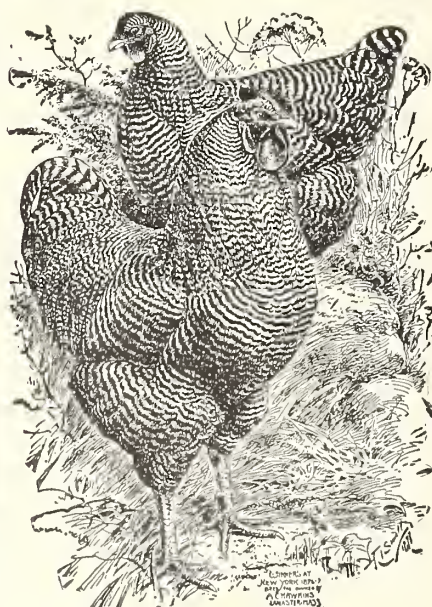
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Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.

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Eggs, \$1.50,

from Stock which gets better each year. Let me book your order.

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ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.



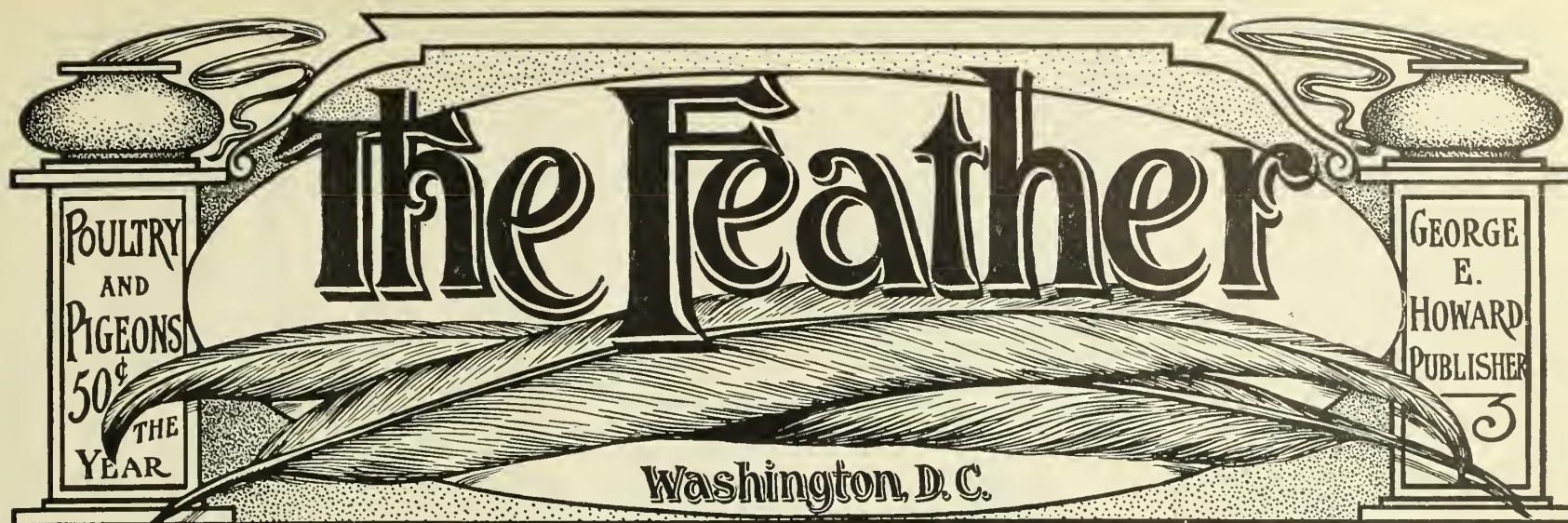
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Have won more prizes at New York, Boston and America's greatest shows than all others. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D. C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.



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Volume X

Washington, D. C., June, 1905

No. 9

REARING BANTAMS

BY E. J. W. DIETZ, PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL BANTAM BREEDERS CLUB

Every man of any consequence has a "hobby." It may be yachting, playing golf, gathering butterflies, chopping down oaks, or raising chickens. These are all a means to satisfy the longing of close workers for relaxation; or, in other words, a "hobby" to keep the mind busy in other than routine channels. And on the principle that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" it would appear that full credit is not given to the beneficial effect of these methods of relaxation.

Modern educators have explained the necessity of introducing nature study into our schools. Why not? Is not the best method of teaching anything the inductive method? And how better teach a child the great lessons of life than by calling his attention to his natural surroundings, and from these lead up to zoological and astronomical phenomena?

A writer has recently called attention to the fact that a number of Indians after a college education under modern conditions returned to the tepee and blanket. We wonder why? Yet how soon after receiving a diploma we forget *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, and the cube of $a+b$, and hold to the simpler natural conditions that influence our lives.

One of the best ways of keeping constantly in touch with the large part of the scientific world and at the same time have an entertaining "hobby" is to keep thoroughbred poultry, and no branch of poultry culture is so absorbing and instructive as the rearing of bantams. This statement may be doubted by some, hence it will be necessary to make an explanation.

The great "care" in caring for poultry is in the feeding. This feature must be given particular attention in the care of bantams, because they are an artificial fowl, and overfeeding or improper feeding will cause them to develop contrary to the Standard of Perfection laid down and described by the American Poultry Association. To feed successfully requires constant study. One should know the composition of feeding stuffs and keep an ever watchful eye on the feeding results, so as to observe whether the feed is having the proper effect or not. The properly fed Game Bantams shown at our exhibitions require as much skillful care

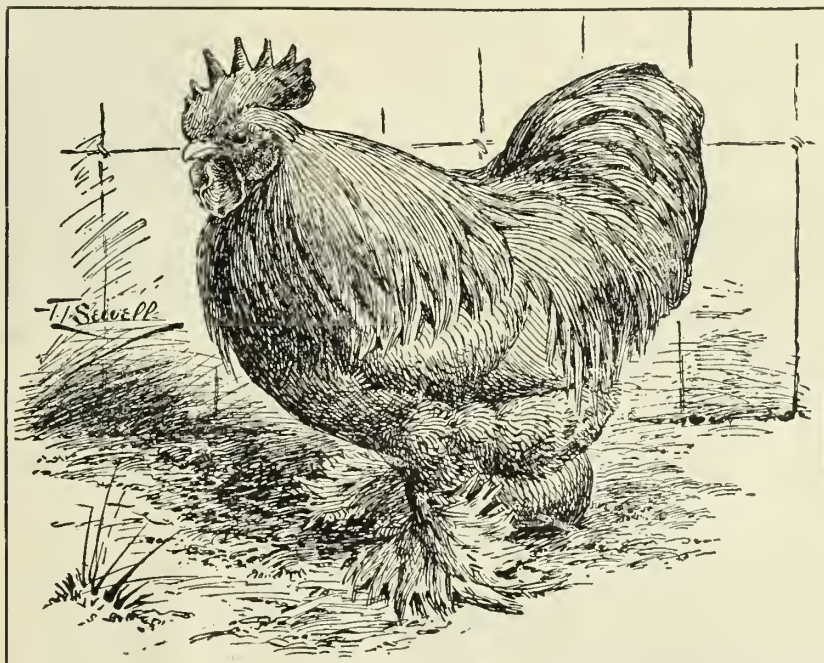
as does the finest race horse for the speed track.

As poultry is subject to disease, the successful Bantam breeder must be more or less informed on veterinary science and medicine. This is another field for research and study.

In breeding bantams to proper color and form to meet the requirements of the Standard, it is necessary to study the un-

We are said to live in a financial age, and the average American wants to know "how much money is in it?" There is as much profit in keeping bantams as in keeping any other variety of fancy poultry. If details were sought, we believe we could show where more profit was made by some bantam breeders than by many breeders of the larger varieties of fowls.

One great reason why we would urge upon parents the encouragement of this "hobby"—the rearing of bantams—among their boys and girls is that it gives them home occupation and is a pleasant diversion from study and scholastic duties.



BUFF COCHON BANTAM

derlying principles of the Darwinian theory, which takes the student into the great field of natural history and the variations of animals under domestication. In this study we find the principles underlying the larger animals seem to be intensified in the artificial bantam creations, so that he who can rear bantams successfully should have success with any other variety of animals.

To build a home for these bantam pets requires a knowledge of poultry house architecture and skill such as the carpenter has; which is good for any boy, and will help to cure dyspepsia in men, or "older boys."

All sciences have their societies and clubs for encouraging and promoting research and publishing their discoveries. And it follows as a logical conclusion that Bantam breeders should do likewise. Therefore, the International Bantam Breeders Club was formed in Chicago three years ago. Its work has been limited on account of lack of funds, but the meeting held in Chicago in January last was the most enthusiastic of any ever held, and those in attendance prevailed upon Mr. Frank W. Radford, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to act as secretary-treasurer. The future development of the club and its prospects are very bright.

Buff Cochon Bantams

I have often been asked the reason why the Buff Cochon Bantam, one of the very oldest of the buff breeds, is not any nearer perfection than many of the new buff breeds. My answer has been that it is not an old breed in reality, even if history does show that it originates in China and was imported into England nearly fifty years ago. That is to say, I believe that the Buff Cochon Bantam demanded by our Standard of today is no more like the old Buff Cochon Bantam than the Buff Plymouth Rock or the Buff Wyandotte is like the old original Rhode Island Red, from which they have descended, and the change has all been made in the last ten years or less.

I can prove this claim by simply referring to the Standard published in 1894 and in force up to 1898. Just read this: "Color of plumage: Rich deep buff or reddish orange . . . uniform in shade for all parts, except the tail, which should be rich dark chestnut or black, with coverlets a deeper chestnut color." We can all remember the color of those old cocks. "Uniform in shade" was seldom, if ever, seen. The neck hackle a light orange, back and wing-bows very deep red, saddle hackle a shade or two darker than the neck, tail coverts chestnut and tail black, breast any old color except an even buff, as we understand it today. The description of female color in the 1894 Standard might possibly apply to the present buff color, but, as a matter of fact, the hens that belonged with those cocks had a very dark neck hackle, while the rest of the plumage was generally very light and very uneven. As for shape, I think many of the breeders were trying to get real Cochon shape, but we find little in the 1894 Standard that could possibly be said to describe a real cushion, and, as a matter of fact, many a famous winner of ten years ago had absolutely no cushion, but, on the contrary, a tail that split through the saddle hackle, stood upright for three or four inches and then swept back in a graceful curve.

With such stock as this to work on the breeder was handed our present Standard in 1898 and called upon to produce a new breed at short notice. If this fact had been recognized at the time, the handicap would have been less. Those old birds were very free from white or black in wings and when one did show any white he was practically disqualified. When the

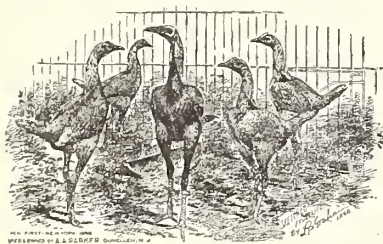
attempt was made to produce the new color, of course white and black appeared in the wings, just as in the case of the Buff Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. But these were recognized as new breeds and due allowance made for their faults in the show room and in trade. How different with the little bantam. A nice, even bird stands in his pen—a typical little Cochin, with a surface color very close to the standard; all around him are old-fashioned red and yellow birds, free from white in flights. The little fellow shows considerable white in his wings, when they are opened, and gets left by the judge. His only fault in color is seen when he is handled; the other birds are faulty in color from head to tail, but when you open their wings they are solid. I am sure that judgment is not warranted by the Standard, but it is the kind of judging that the bantam got for years all over the country and is getting today, but to a less extent.

We were told by the Standard to produce "one even shade of rich golden buff," and that "black or white in wings or tail are alike objectionable," also "different shades of buff in neck, back, wings, or breast or in two or more of these sections shall be considered a serious defect." At the same time, we were told by the judge "white in wings disqualifies the bird," for it amounts to that in many instances, and that "different shades of buff in different sections is not such a serious defect, after all."

I repeat—the Buff Cochin Bantam, called for by our present Standard, is a new breed and has had a worse handicap than any of the other buff breeds, because this fact has not been recognized by our judges.—Dr. William Y. Fox.

Rare Varieties of Game Bantams

So closely are the Indian and Malay Bantams allied to the exhibition Game Bantams that I have never been able to understand their lack of popularity. They resemble them in shape, color, hardness of feather and habits and yet possess many well defined points that differ. The original producer of the above-named

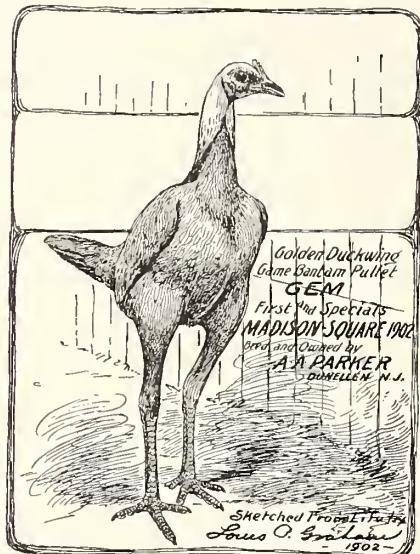


PEN OF GAME BANTAMS

varieties was the late Mr. W. F. Entwistle, of Wakefield, England, and to this gentleman the bantam fanciers owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. They were only produced after years of labor, and have sprung from the birds he bred from the large varieties of which they are the miniatures. If you have ever labored along this same line year after year and in the majority of instances met with nothing but disappointment, you can appreciate what it means to bantamize a specimen and have it retain the desired characteristics.

The Black Red, White and Pyle Malays are the popular ones—in fact, the only colors seen in this country, although in England they are bred in several other colorings. They are slightly larger than other Game Bantams, but are much stouter

built, narrow in stern, broad in shoulder, with drooping tails, orange yellow legs and bills, massive eyebrows, broad across the skull, and, above all, small half-walnut combs. I have found the comb defects the worst point we have to contend with. One thing that has always impressed me was the exact reproduction of the three drooping curves that are seen in the large Malays. Another point that many specimens are deficient in is color of eye. They should be white, pearl, or yellow. To me



they are fully the equal of the other varieties of Game Bantams. They never require dubbing, are very tame, and require little preparation for the show room. They are very hardy, eggs always fertile, and chicks are easy to rear. I know of no variety that can be taken up by the beginner with better success. Like the Indian Game Bantams, they are not good layers, but you can figure on every egg being fertile.

In regard to color: On the other side they breed the Black Reds in two colors, namely, the Bright Reds and Dark Reds; we make no distinction, recognizing only Black Reds. The male bird resembles the Black Breasted Game Bantam, but, as a general thing, is darker in color. The female's hackle is dark bay and her body, wings, and breast are wheaten or cinnamon, and the more even in shade the better.

Pyles are an exact reproduction in color of the Red Pyle Game Bantam. Whites need very little description. The hardest defects to work against are sandy backs on male birds and breasts on females, and red eyes. Cornish Indian Game Bantams should be as near as possible the miniatures of the large Indian Game, and I consider them one of the most beautiful varieties and am glad to note their increasing popularity. In shape they are less reachy but more compact than the Malays and their heads are not so broad; the eyes are similar in color and the comb should be triple and as neat as possible, such as you see on the best Brahmas.

White Indian Game Bantams are exceedingly scarce and were sports from the Cornish, and I have found them to breed true to color. One of the greatest things to overcome in Indian Game Bantams is size. They are inclined to be too large, but for the past several years there has been a marked improvement, and it is rarely necessary to cut them on account of over weight. As breeders of Indian Game Bantams we have been very negligent in not having them admitted to new Standard of Perfection. They are every way worthy and eligible.—Charles T. Cornman.

Japanese Bantams

It is not for anyone to say which is the most beautiful breed of bantams, for to do so will never settle the matter satisfactorily in the minds of all. Nevertheless, the writer ventures as his opinion that there is no bantam more amusing, more interesting, and more beautiful than the Japanese. Mr. Henry Hales has most aptly described them as "grotesque little lumps of conceit"—a description that anyone can appreciate who has seen the haughty little birds strutting proudly about in the show pen or breeding yard.

I cannot take space for a description of these birds; the accompanying illustrations will probably describe them more clearly than words. I will only state that the Japanese are bred in several colors besides those in the Standard. Among those I would mention are the Golden, Silver Gray, Buff, Black Breasted Red, Variegated, and Mottled, all of which may be found in the writer's breeding yards. All are bred very true to Japanese form, especially the Buff and Black Breasted Red, both of which are noted in England as well as America for remarkable shortness of leg and back and for development of tail. These new varieties are certainly valuable acquisitions to our list of bantams.

The Japanese Bantams are very good layers of small eggs. I have never attempted to secure eggs in the fall and winter, but during the spring and summer the hens tend strictly to business, wanting to set very seldom, and being easily broken up at all times. I have found the eggs remarkably fertile, too, after the cold

whose artistic genius is so well reflected in the bantams. I trust that the improvement of the breed will advance as rapidly as the interest. Although the birds are very near perfection in many cases, still we must continue to improve them as well as popularize them.—Frank W. Radford.

Bantams

There are many prominent poultrymen who began their career with a pair of bantams, and in many instances kinds that were far from Standard requirements. When a boy who has the true inborn love for pets in his heart reaches the age when he longs to be the owner of a pair of bantams, he should be encouraged. Such boys grow up and become our best citizens. Boyhood days are all the more joyous where pets are prominent about the home. The care for the creatures develops a spirit of kindness that will stick all through life. There is no more pleasing spectacle than to see a great, stout, brawny boy tenderly and earnestly caring for his pets. Ownership will make the boy's heart swell with pride and importance. It will also often develop business traits and help form good character. The boy who is spending happy hours with his attractive pets is in far better company than the one who finds his main attractions and amusements on the street.

At the poultry shows, "Bantam Alley" is the real thing for the children. "Wouldn't I like to own a pair like that!" "Gee, if I had that pair I'd be happy!" "Soon's I make 'nough sellin' papers, I'm goin' to buy some them 'ere black and



BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS

weather is over. In fact, during May and June it is not unusual to have every egg hatch. To raise them is more difficult. Still I do not consider them more tender than the Rose Combs, Sebrights and many other varieties. It is absolutely essential that they be kept dry when young. Do not allow them out before the dew has disappeared, for their legs are so short that they will become thoroughly drenched. Feed rich feather producing food, for the chicks feather rapidly. For setters always use bantam hens; Silkies and the Silky-Cochin cross are unexcelled. Large hens will crush the chicks if they don't break the eggs.

In mating it is well to select birds as near perfection in shape as possible, letting color be a second consideration. Never lose sight of those five Japanese Bantam characteristics—short legs, short back, large, drooping wings, large tail, and haughty, compact carriage.

So little room is required to raise Japanese Bantams successfully that anyone can have them. A keen interest in the little fellows is rapidly developing, prompted in a measure no doubt by the increasing interest in the Japanese people,

white beauties, betcherlife!" These are some of the expressions the writer has heard at the Hagerstown shows.

When everything is considered, the cost of a pair of bantams is a very wise and economical investment. It is "sowing the seeds of kindness," encouraging the well-spring of mercy in the hearts of mankind. "Pleasure shared is doubled," and every member of the household is that much happier in seeing the enjoyment the little pets afford.

Buy bantams for the boys, for the girls, too, if they want them; it will be an investment that will always have a permanent interest.—G. O. Brown.

I have been asked a hundred times how I raise my bantams. My answer has always been, "With common scrub bantam hens." But I have changed my mind, and now would not give one incubator and brooder for all the hens in the country. In the first place, you get rid of the lice with the incubator, and, in the second place, bantams require a great deal of brooding and there is always a steady heat in the brooder.—R. R. Voris.

HERMITAGE BANTAM YARDS

In Nashua, N. H., is located the Hermitage Bantam Yards, of which we show a view of the main house and yards. The head house is 12x20, two stories facing the south, with a wing 9x20 extending to the east and a wing 9x45 extending westerly, which wings have the roofs a three-quarter span with the long slope to the south. The east wing has four yards and the west has nine. A walk extends the entire length of the north side of the building. The second story has two pigeon lofts, with outside areas on the roofs of the wings. Additional to this house is an exhibition house containing fifteen pens, 2x5 feet, with Empire exhibition coops on the north wall for the fitting and training of birds for the show room. There are also two small houses, 4x6, and one double house, 4x8. There are outside runs for each pen; even those of the exhibition house have small temporary runs which in the fall are taken down and stored. These small runs are used for a clutch of chicks, which are protected from the ravages of cats—the greatest pest of poultrymen in cities and large towns—by five-eighths inch mesh wire netting. There are also large runs for chicks large enough to take from the hen, in which are small shelter houses. These runs, in which are growing currant bushes, roses, peonies and other plants which furnish shade in the hot season, are covered with fish nets. In the construction of the houses there was no lavish outlay for finish or adornment, but in the general design and arrangement the convenient and useful were chiefly considered.

Bantams are the only fowls kept, except a yard of Silkies kept for sitters. At this time there are mated up four yards of Black Reds, three of Pyles, two of Birchens, three of Golden and one of Silver Duckwings, and one of White Game Bantams. A yard each of Lady Amherst, Golden, Silver, and Reeves's Pheasants are also kept.

In the breeding yards we noted the Black Red cockerel, winning cup at Boston, headed a yard of hens; while a brother, younger and never shown, which bids fair to surpass the cup winner, is the lord over another yard. The Pyle cockerel, winning the \$150 challenge cup at Madison Square (a cut of which we publish), has four magnificent females as consorts, while his sire, a New York winner also, is still on duty in another yard. The Golden Duckwing cockerel winning first at Boston is mated to three hens and is in finer fettle even than at that show. The Silver cockerel, a winner at New York and Boston, is mated with three fine females. No yards in America can show so many first-prize winners in Birchens as can be found here. At the New York show, birds from these yards won four firsts, and all specials; and at the Boston this winning was duplicated, and the cup "for best female Game Bantam in the show" was awarded to the Birchen hen. Other winnings might be mentioned of other Birchens in these yards.

It has been the aim of the owner since the establishment of these yards to get together a string of birds from which some "toppers" might be bred. It is not run for revenue, but as a recreation and divertimento; the satisfaction and enjoyment resulting from the breeding of good birds is worth more than dollars, while the pleasure attendant on winning in a hot, yet friendly, contest with birds of another's breeding and fitting is a better "tonic" than any physician can prescribe, and the good health gained by the exer-

cise and labor in the mating, breeding and care of the birds can not be purchased even with "Standard Oil" as a backer! To the professional man devoted to his profession, to the merchant or business man wrapped up in his business matters, to the mechanic "tied to the bell" and confined at his bench or his labors, to the most unfortunate of all of us, the man of leisure, seeking only his pleasure and something to pass away the time, what can furnish more variety of enjoyment, more phases of pleasure, be more conducive to good appetite and digestion, can keep one in better health, can be freer from improper entanglements, can be less expensive for so much benefit, pleasure, and health than such a hobby?—C. W. Hoitt.

Black Cochin Bantams

Because of their rarity and great showing of high breed and incomparable beauty, I have been chiefly attracted to the propagation of the lustrous Black Cochin Bantam. For many years closely identified with the breeding of larger birds, I found myself drawn toward the handsome little creatures which five years ago were so difficult to find and more difficult to breed fine and true. I spent several years hunting not only perfect Black Cochin Bantams but searching for reliable information regarding these interesting miniature fowls. Finally succeeding in securing a trio of excellent birds from one of the best fanciers in America, I began breeding Black Cochin Bantams with these three, consisting of a first cock, first hen and first pullet. My success has been unbounded, and the study necessary for faultless breeding has been interesting and perhaps might prove profitable to your readers. Five years of it have furnished me with much valuable information and security in producing first-class stock, in which beauty, form, vitality and carriage are of consequence.

Proper handling of the Black Bantam depends, of course, largely upon the perfect color of the male, but never breed



SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS

from a male bird simply on his color. Should his shape be defective, no manner of brilliant or coal black feathering can make him a reliable sire for perfect birds. The earlobe and wattles also hint of the quality of blood, and even the imperious strut has something of consequence to do with the points to be considered in picking a breeding cockerel. True color is the valuable item to be regulated and reproduced, but, unless the shape and minor points show perfection, the color will not put the bantam in the highest class. In selecting breeding stock, the breeder should make microscopic examinations of the feathering and color even to the down on the neck, back and the skin along the spine and under the wings. Examine the little quills right down at the point coming from the skin, and if this shows dark clear right into the skin the possible strain will come out average perfect. No kind of fine hair splitting in tracing color, however, can be depended upon to produce chicks of absolutely infallible color. Some of them are sure to breed back where a flaw lay in ancestry. The difficulty I find is in producing true color males. Females nearly always show better color than males, though the other points of

good form come more readily to the male. Carriage, perfection of ear color, and shape are easier to achieve in the male; the female takes on the color more soberly and with truer dye. They are the most beautiful little chickens in the world, and absorbingly attractive to breed. I have discarded my entire collection of larger chickens and devote my study, time and experience to the cultivation of Black Cochin Bantams alone. I expect to have this year a splendid hatching of great promise as to good points and perhaps an advancement in the matter of color, shape and vitality.—F. A. Prager.

Bantams for Pleasure and Profit

Years ago, back in the sixties, I first saw bantams. My father, a fancier of Brahmas, bred Golden and Silver Sebrights, and shipped all the bantams he raised to a man in New York City for a fancy price. At that time they did not seem to care so much about color as long as the birds had good shape and were small in size; the smaller they were the better price they brought. But very few breeders would bother with bantams and breed them pure. We used to see bantams, so called, of various colors kept as pets as a rule; never more than a pair at one place. Most people thought them too trifling to bother with.

Not so today. Bantams are bred in all their purity by the best and ablest fanciers in this country, backed up by wealth to carry out their ideas as to what a perfect bantam should be.

For the fancier of the city with limited yard room there are no fowls that will give better results and satisfaction than bantams. Personally, I know of a new beginner having only a back yard of 25x40 feet starting with a Black Breasted Red Bantam cock and two hens to hatch thirty-five chicks, and who raised thirty-two, and realized nearly one hundred dollars from the sale of young stock.

—Isaac Keator.



HERMITAGE BANTAM YARDS



GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor and Publisher
T. F. McGREW, Associate Editor

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JUNE, 1905

Editorial Gossip

Growing bantams has become quite as important a branch of the poultry business as growing any of the breeds or varieties other than those known as the money makers in poultry. We realize that bantams can not rank with the Asiaties or the American breeds, but quite as many of them are grown with as much profit as any of the ornamental varieties.

We can certainly point with pride at the interest taken by Secretary Young, of the National Bantam Association, and Secretary Radford, of the International Bantam Breeders Association, who have done so much to aid us in gathering the information presented in this issue. We wish also to congratulate all the true fanciers of bantams so much interested in the improvement of the fancy.

Next to the Game Bantams, the Cochins seem to be prime favorites. Perhaps there are more of the Buff Cochins than of any one variety of the Games. New York has usually been the main stamping ground for the exhibition of bantams. In 1903 there were 108 Cochins shown at New York; 1904, 143 Cochins, and last January, 95. This is a falling off in one year of 48. At Boston the entry for 1902 was 165; 1903, 133; 1905, 64; the total number of Cochins shown at Boston the last three exhibitions being 362. At New York the total was 346, the average of the three years being about the same. Yet there is a considerable falling off at the last exhibition at both places.

The Game Bantam display at New York usually leads all other shows in the United States, both in number and quality, and we presume this will continue to be the case as long as the Game and Game Bantam Club holds its annual meeting at that point. The improvement in all varieties of Game Bantams within the past few years has been wonderfully marked.

Following these, the greatest advancement has been made in Rose Comb Bantams. Both Black and White have gained so much as to place them truly where they belong—as miniature Hamburgs. The Japanese and Sebright Bantams have also progressed very much. Yet there might be more improvement in the Sebrights, as they are a very old fowl and likely have not been crossed with any others in more than fifty years. At the same time they

are the most difficult of all bantams to breed to the highest quality.

Bantams are valuable beyond the mere fact that they are small fowls that may be kept in confined quarters. The Asiatic Bantams are all good winter layers, and we have known them to be kept in limited quarters in city lots and provide winter eggs for a small family. Nothing is more delicate than bantam eggs, three of which will almost equal in food value two Leghorn eggs.

The cultivation of bantams for a number of years was looked upon as a foolish fancy. The breeders of the larger kinds of fowls were fond of poking fun at those who exhibited the bantams, but today the bantam fowls and their breeders rank with any others in the cultivation of poultry. Many of the most successful breeders of the country—those who have gained honors in the show room—have taken up the cultivation of bantams and produced some very attractive specimens.

A few years ago it was attempted to establish a large bantam yard to produce eggs for the hospitals in New York City. The idea was that the bantam eggs were very delicate and suitable for sick children and others in a weak condition, and that the young bantams were very tender in flesh and always plump and appetizing as a morsel for the sick. An effort was made to start such a plant, but no assurance was given by the managements of the hospitals that they would support such a plant to any profitable extent.

We regret that there seems to be considerable trouble throughout the country with reference to blackhead with turkeys. For two years we have urged upon our readers the necessity of having new, strong, non-related blood for producing turkeys. This disease of blackhead is fostered by ill health and lack of vigor, and the way to drive it out is to continually wage war against its possibility through building up the stock.

The cold, damp spring seems to have brought an unusually large number of ailments to the young chicks, and catarrh and roup to the older stock of poultry. This always comes as the result of exposure to damp draughts. Nothing injures poultry as quickly as damp surroundings and draughts of cold, damp air blowing over them at night when at roost. The obliteration of this will prevent such ailments.

Poultry that roost out in a tree in the open are little affected by such conditions, but inside of the house they feel it almost as quickly as will a child.

The publisher of The Industrious Hen states that a glance at our exchanges leads him to conclude that the poultry press is doing too much free write-up business, and that in the future he must positively decline to publish such notices. Our attention has been called to this on several occasions, and, while we do not believe that it would be fair to entirely obliterate all kinds of write-ups from the columns of the papers, we do think it is objectionable to use our reading columns to praise advertisers, large or small, to the detriment of others. Departments for reading notices may be kept up, but write-ups should not go too much into the regular columns.

The controversy between advocates of utility and fancy breeding is being carried forward very vigorously by some of our southern contemporaries. One states that the Leghorn would be better as a general purpose fowl than the exhibition Plymouth Rock; also, that the large meat packing houses prefer the light weight poultry to the heavier weights. This same discussion can be applied to all branches of the live stock business, yet it is quite as necessary to have the fancier producing pure-bred stock as to have others producing eggs and market stock. All kinds of stock are improved through the cultivation of pure-bred specimens, which are distributed among the utility flocks greatly to their benefit.

Some people prefer to keep Leghorns and sell their eggs per dozen at the market price. Others prefer to keep Leghorns and sell their eggs per thirteen at high prices for hatching. Some keep the American breeds and varieties and sell the eggs at from three to five dollars per thirteen, and the fowls at from five to one hundred dollars each for fancy stock, while others prefer to keep the same for utility purposes. Both seem to thrive and prosper. Neither could succeed well without the other, and we see no reason for contention when both are so necessary to the success of all.

Above all things, do not attempt to grow chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese in promiscuous flocks. When all these are kept, separate them. No variety will thrive when kept with others, and very little success ever comes to those who keep them all in one flock.

Of Most Importance

Several of the editors of our poultry journals, as well as correspondents, have taken a very strong stand for the present, and we hope for the future, in declaring for three propositions with reference to the admission of new breeds or varieties to the Standard. The first of these is that a committee should carefully inspect the specimens present at the exhibition and be certain that the two generations are present. The second, that they have been exhibited at three meetings of the American Poultry Association; and third, that they produce fully fifty per cent of good quality. The wording of this most important part of the demands of the constitution and by-laws is, "that those presenting them, themselves and others, must make affidavit that they know that those fowls seeking admission do produce more than fifty per cent true to the breed or variety."

This, to my mind, is the most important clause of the whole law governing this case. It is quite easy for anyone to exhibit a proposed variety at three meetings of the American Poultry Association; it is equally easy to have old, young and breeding pens present when the final moment comes to pass upon the case; but it is quite a serious undertaking for several people to make affidavit that birds seeking such recognition can, have, and will produce fifty per cent of their kind of reasonably good quality.

When this law was drafted, it was thought that it would for all time to come settle all chances of dispute as to the admission of a new breed or variety. But, we are sorry to state, and present as our evidence, the statement in an open meeting of the Association, by one who should know, that a variety seeking such admission not only could not itself produce that amount, but it was questionable whether any of the new breeds or varieties were equal to this occasion.

If the members of the Association would be as careful in the admission of a breed or variety as the wording of the law directs that they shall be, there would be no future trouble. If the request and affidavits made were displayed in the light of day and not hidden out of sight where they can not be found, as have been some of the applications in recent years, there might be less complications than at present.

Within a very short period of time we have been told that the movement at Pittsburgh and the prospective actions of the future were simply the spasmodic upheaval of momentary reform, and that in a few months all would quiet down again and affairs would be quite ripe for carrying out almost any scheme that might be upmost. We trust that this will not be true. The laws of the Association are quite sufficient to uphold the dignity of the organization, if the members would simply handle the matter as a business proposition and not as a hasty maneuver or a matter of friendship for a good fellow.—McG.

A SPECIAL Combination

In order to more thoroughly complete our plans of organization, we have decided to make this Special Combination Offer to all lovers of Poultry and Pigeons of

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The Trenton Fair dates are September 25 to 29. Walter S. Gladney, Jr., is again in charge of the poultry department, and this means the same liberal policy toward exhibitors and fanciers as in the past. The regular premiums will be large and Trenton's reputation for a large list of specials will be surpassed this year in many ways. Plans are under way to add several new features to the department that will be a delight to the fanciers in general. The staff of judges, as usual, will be large and composed of leading men in their respective varieties. The premium list will be ready August 1.

The Cyphers Incubator Company have purchased a fifty-acre farm in the suburbs of Buffalo, N. Y., on which a complete poultry plant for experimental purposes will be established. They have engaged Mr. James Dryden as director and resident manager. Mr. Dryden is well known for the excellent work he has done in the past twelve years as manager of the poultry department of the State Experimental Station, Logan, Utah. The work laid out for this new enterprise is of considerable magnitude and should prove of great value to the poultry industry of America.

Dr. E. M. Santee, the well-known lecturer on poultry at New York State Poultry Institutes, sends us the following letter:

"What you say about the quality of eggs in last week's issue is so good that it might not be amiss to emphasize it by calling your attention to the bad break that you made in reference to legal standard for milk in this State. You had better confine your editorial work to poultry, for when you get into the dairy you get beyond your depth. We have hard work in this neck of the woods to keep the farmers up to three per cent of butter fat, but twelve per cent is away beyond the fondest expectations of the best cow that ever gave milk. The twelve per cent that got you twisted includes everything not water that the milk contains; even at that not one dairy in ten where they sell milk by the quart produces the legal requirements of solids. Milk should be sold by test and not by the quart, and eggs should be sold by weight and not by the dozen. The trouble has been that the average consumer of eggs has had such hard work to get eggs enough that were fresh that he has not dared bother his brain as to their composition; that is a matter of education, and when he learns what he wants and then is willing to pay for it, he will get it. Such editorials denote effort in the right direction, but please let the cow papers have the care of her reformation."

If Dr. Santee will read the editorial carefully, he will find that we stated twelve per cent cream as the legal standard. We said nothing about solids. As to getting beyond our depth in dairy matters, we will state that we were engaged in the dairy business in Orange County in the eighties, and for five years sold milk to a leading hospital in New York City. This

milk was produced by selected cows fed under directions from hospital authorities. Milk was inspected in those days, and anything lower than twelve per cent cream standard was subject to a fine. We kept testing the milk from different cows in order to keep the cream test above the standard as much as possible. As to quality of eggs, it costs no more to produce good ones, when the increased demand and price is considered. We believe in quality rather than in quantity.

The annual catalogue of the American Barred Rock Club is the biggest book of the kind yet issued, and reflects great credit on Henry P. Schwab, who got it up.

The best way to remove spurs, when the latter become too sharp and dangerous, is not by sawing or cutting them off and burning out surface with a red-hot iron, as is practised by some. An expert in the Feathered World gives a treatment that seems far less cruel than the method referred to above. It is as follows:

"Roast three potatoes; place one on each spur right up to the shank, keeping the other potato in the oven in case of need. Nick the spurs round with a penknife before putting on the potatoes. When the latter have been on the spurs some five or six minutes, remove them and begin to cut away at the end of the spur, pulling the blade toward the operator; a vigorous pull will bring away the whole spur, leaving only the core, which will dry up and get knocked off itself. This core must not be cut, or serious bleeding may follow. If it does bleed, bathe in ice-cold water. In the event of a spur refusing to come off at the first attempt, the reserve potato must be stuck on for another five minutes, when it will usually come away all right."

The annual report of the Agricultural College, Ontario, Canada, has just been received, and as usual is full of valuable data of the experiments conducted at the Experimental Farm. Mr. W. R. Graham contributes the poultry section in the report. It is comparatively brief, but clear, concise and interesting as well as valuable. The chapter on "An Experiment to Force Fowls to Moul" is of timely interest. It has been claimed by some poultrymen that old birds can, by certain methods of feeding, be forced to moult early in the season and would thereby have a full new coat of plumage by October 1, and would be ready to lay when eggs are scarce. Mr. Graham selected three pens of birds with the idea of forcing them to moult if possible. He selected White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Two of the flocks were housed in the regular breeding pens to which is attached a small grass yard 14 feet wide and 80 feet long. The other pen had practically free range. The experiment was started the first week in July. The birds were fed less than one-third of the usual quantity of feed, the object being to stop egg production. This method of feeding was continued for two weeks, after which the birds were fed in the best possible manner known. It is claimed that by using a half or less the usual feed for about two weeks the birds stop laying, after which, if the usual quantity of feed is given, they will in most cases begin to moult.

Now, as to results: Mr. Graham found that in this experiment with the two pens which were confined to small runs fully seventy-five per cent of the hens began to moult the third week of the test; the other twenty-five per cent began lay-

ing fairly free when the heavy feeding had been in progress about a week. The birds that had free range stopped laying but did not commence to moult. When the feed was lessened they simply ranged farther, and, as far as outward appearances were concerned, the amount of feed gathered was used in maintaining the body in normal condition, practically no eggs being produced. When the heavy feeding commenced they began to lay fairly well, but showed no inclination to moult. In fact, these birds were among the last to moult this year. This experiment would seem to indicate that it is possible to control the moulting season more or less. It might be that the first of July is a little early to undertake work of this kind. A few of the hens that moulted first began laying in September,

and moulted a second time in November. This, of course, is a very serious objection. Whether there is anything to be gained by forcing hens to moult early in the season would depend entirely upon local conditions, such as to markets and so forth. If eggs were as high as they have been this season, it is extremely doubtful if it would pay better to have hens moult than have them produce eggs.

The above are the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Graham. We believe if these experiments were conducted over a period of years, with modifications in feeding and handling, taking different months in the summer and noting carefully age of fowls, some definite conclusions regarding the best system for moulting fowls would be arrived at.

Gallery of Fame



W. V. RUSS

FOR a great many years the readers of The Feather have heard of Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Company, Vesey St., New York. Their ad has been constantly in our columns since we were born, and they have done considerable business with readers. This house is a pioneer in the poultry supply business and is a leader of their class. It was founded by Mr. W. V. Russ, whose striking life portrait we show herewith. Mr. Russ is the soul and life of this great enterprise, and it is a pleasure to do business with him. We can not say enough good things about him, and we are certain you will agree with us after making this acquaintance with him.

BOYER'S TALK

June is indeed a hot month, and one which often tries the patience and grit of the poultryman, especially if he is faint hearted about his work. If he is of a careless, shiftless nature, and has not taken the proper precautions in preventing lice, he will easily become discouraged when the grand army of pests makes its descent upon his stock.

June is the month when the festive louse announces that she is here for blood, and it means heroic work to exterminate the host of them.

At this time of the year other pests are apt to present themselves in certain sections of the country: bed bugs and fleas. For these we know of no better remedy than to close up the house tightly, after having removed the fowls, and burn a pound of sulphur in each pen. We use an old iron pot, and in it place some paper and shavings. The sulphur is wrapped up in a newspaper. As soon as a match is set to the paper, we get out of the building and allow the fumes to penetrate every crack and crevice of the pen. Keep the house closed until night—about an hour before the fowls are to go to roost. Then open up the door and windows, and allow the fresh air to enter. If this is followed up the next day with a good coating of whitewash, and kerosene is poured in the nests, on the roosts, and other hiding places, it will be found that the work of extermination will be successful.

Always bear in mind that insect pests of no kind will stay long in a building that is kept perfectly clean. Clean up the droppings each morning, and all through the season use kerosene liberally.

Hot, soapy water poured on the roosts, dropping platform and the nests will do effective work in fighting the mites. These tiny insects are a terrible annoyance to the stock, and must be gotten rid of.

Watch for the drooping chick. As a rule, a chick drooping at this season is suffering from the blood sucking by lice, and is generally due to the large grey-head lice which will be found on the head, along the throat and under the wings of the chick. Insect powder is effective, but an easier way of attending to this trouble is to take a sponge and soak it well in kerosene. Then after squeezing all the oil out of the sponge possible, rub it over the breast feathers and under the wings of the hen. This will give her feathers a slight coating. When the chicks crowd under her they will naturally rub their heads and bodies against the mother's oily feathers, which will mean death to the vermin.

June is a month in which the chicks, if properly cared for, will forge ahead like weeds. They secure lots of worms, bugs and tender grass during their daily trips, and this being a natural food they cannot help growing, especially if they have shady nooks to run under during the heat of the day.

About ten years ago, Joseph Wallace gave some excellent advice on this score, in the old Poultry Monthly. He said June is a pleasant and agreeable month for chickens. Those of broiler age and showing glaring defects, which cannot be

effaced or moderated by any mode of skill or treatment, should be used for the table or sold to the best advantage; for it is certain that the remaining brood or flock will profit by their absence. In this respect breeders often make grave mistakes in keeping over culls till late in the season, and they deprive the valuable birds of more liberty and agreeable exercise that is so conducive to their health, growth and development. Surely every breeder of experience knows that three, four, five or six hundred chickens intended to be raised to maturity, require more space with their growth; and it is foolish for him to keep culls beyond the time they are most valuable in market. Not only this, but say a few dozen in every hundred, weeded out in June and July, is a great relief to the remaining flock and lessens the danger of disease from overcrowding.

The plan adopted on the farm of the writer is probably more generous than strictly required, but as it brings the best of results, we will not make a change. A row of houses are erected of the following measurements: ground floor, 4x4 feet; height of sides, 3 feet; double pitch roof. On the side a door, 2x4 feet, is hung, and in front of the building is a one-inch wire mesh window. To these houses are runs, measuring 7x125 feet. These houses are used for the hen and her young. Generally a hen with ten or twelve chicks is quartered in each house. As soon as the hen shows a disposition to leave her young, she is taken away from them and the chicks are allowed to go as they please. When the mothers in two runs are taken from the young, the latter are all placed in one run, and a new family occupy the vacated house. In this way we are able to average twenty young in each house. They remain in these until they are about two-thirds matured, when the pullets are placed in large houses used for grown stock. After the pullets are removed, the growing cockerels that it is intended to keep over for sale as breeders, are then given these houses, penning about ten in each. It is certainly wonderful how well they do in these pens, and we find they grow better and are in a better condition generally for breeding purposes than when given unlimited free range.

Do not allow the chicks outdoors too early in the morning, when the dew is on the grass. F. J. Marshall some years ago wrote very sensibly upon this same subject. He said that beginners, and others too, are frequently of the impression that as the weather warms up, the chickens—both large and small—can look out for themselves. This may be true, but only in a very small measure, and that is in regard to the heat required to keep them warm. On the other hand, we have sev-

eral other things to look out for. Small chicks allowed to run out in the wet grass at daylight, says Mr. Marshall, are likely to end up with the gapes, especially if there is any tendency that way. "How many times have we seen the old mother hen about twenty feet in front of the chicks, and they stringing along, some of them scarcely able to utter a peep, heads drawn down upon their shoulders—a deplorable sight. How much better to have good, roomy brood coops and keep hen and all in for a couple of hours, until the most of the dew has disappeared. Then they will come forth fresh for the fray and the bug contest. On the other hand, do not go to the other extreme and keep them in too long or all the time as some do. Let them out. They want exercise and must have it."

Our plan is to remove the hen and her chicks from the nest and place them in a 4x4 house (mentioned above). As the front of these houses have a one inch wire netting over them, plenty of fresh air is admitted, and rats, cats or other vermin cannot get into the chicks. These fronts keep the house cool at night, and there is not much chance for sweating. For the first three or four days the hen and her brood are kept indoors. By that time they get good strength and learn to pick up small seeds. This fits them for the exercise that they are bound to get when the hen coaxes them outdoors.

When they are first placed in the houses they are given a meal of dry rolled oats, alternated with a little dry bread crumbs, slightly moistened with water. The second day a handful of chick food (dry) is given, alternated with bread crumbs, twice a day. At night, when the coops are about being closed up, a good handful of this chick food (which by the way consists of about a dozen small grains, and is sold by different parties under various names) is thrown in and this the chicks feed upon the first thing in the morning. We like this plan as the chicks will not be forced to worry until the feeder gets around. The chicks are left outdoors about 7:30 to 8 o'clock in the morning, when all traces of dew is gone, and they go forth with their hunger pretty well satisfied.

About 9 o'clock the hen and her young are given an iron spoonful of regular poultry mash; at noon a feed is given of moistened bread crumbs; at 2 o'clock chick food is given; at 4:30 p. m. they receive whole wheat and cracked corn; and at night, as before stated, a handful of the chick food is again placed in their houses so they can help themselves to an early morning breakfast. By adopting this plan the chicks get no set back, and the chicks have plenty to do and eat before served with their regular breakfast. In feeding, however, we do not give much at a time—only what they will quickly clean up. Last year we left the feeding of the young stock with a man who we found out afterward did not believe we were adopting the right method. As he knew comparatively little about the care

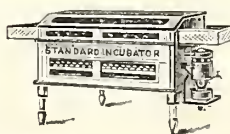
of poultry, we instructed him about this feeding, endeavoring to impress upon his mind that "little but often" was the best rule to adopt. As we had to be away from home considerably, we could not keep a watch on his work. One day while home, we noticed the chicks did not seem thrifty, and food was lying waste upon the ground. His excuse was that the chicks did not seem to have an appetite, and that he gave them a very little at a time. But we knew better, and made a change. The new man obeyed our instructions with the result that chicks hatched the latter part of May out-distanced those brought out about the middle of April.

Too great care cannot be taken in feeding growing stock of any kind. If we stall them we are sure to get them "off their feed" and they will receive a setback that is not so easily remedied.

As the hatching season has about closed with us—ten hens yet sitting and which will be due about the 11th of this month—it might be in place to give the results. We set but eleven eggs under each hen. In Wyandottes we averaged eight chicks from eleven eggs; Brahmas, every egg hatched; Leghorns, eight chicks from eleven eggs. Cockerels were changed each night with the Wyandottes, and every three days with the Brahmas. This would go to show that changes made twice a week would be as effective for good, strong fertility as if changed every night. For years back the impression has gained some credence that Brahma eggs are hard to hatch, and so we believe they are if the hens are allowed to become fat, and the same male birds are kept with the hens from the beginning of the season to the end. Such males become sluggish and inattentive to the hens. They also have favorites, which means that the chosen ones are favored and the rest neglected.

Caponizers say June is one of the best months for practicing their art. Caponizing never gained a good foothold in this country. We are not ready to pass criticism upon the work, but we will say that the financial result does not make it an object for our American poultrymen. In the first place, to save heavy loss in birds, the operator should be in continual practice. The demand is not sufficient to keep him at constant work. In the second place, the buying public will not pay the advance charges, so that there will not be sufficient profit to encourage the method. A well-fed and properly-cared-for cockerel can be made just as attractive and toothsome an article as can a capon; or, to more correctly state it, a good-conditioned cockerel is far better than an ordinarily-cared-for capon. So, until there becomes a substantial demand for the article, it will pay poulterers better to properly grow and feed their market stock for prime roasters than it will for capons.

At this writing broiler quotations are still very good, and it will pay to rush all surplus stock in that line to market.



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PIGEONS

Squab Culture

Those who have succeeded in growing squabs for market have done so because they have learned to conduct it as a business, and not as a pastime. When any of our feathered tribes are kept merely for pleasure, usually more is expended for our own satisfaction than is needed for their welfare, and for this reason no profit is made from them.

This is true of poultry, pigeons, birds and pet stock of all kinds. We can cite the case of a gentleman in New York whose specialty is the production of mules, a canary cross with other birds. He tells us that those he produces cost him about thirty-five dollars each. On the other hand we know a shoemaker who rears birds in the room back of his shop and makes money on these at five and six dollars per pair. Pleasure governs the outlay in the one instance, in the other, the main desire is to make money.

In writing about squab growing, Mr. Todd, of Massachusetts, tells us that to succeed we should cross the Dutchess with the Runt and the product of this cross with Homers. He also states that first crosses of the Runt, the Dragoon or the Mondaine or Hen pigeons are not good. All of these are expensive crosses and may be bred for pleasure, but scarcely for the business of raising squabs for market.

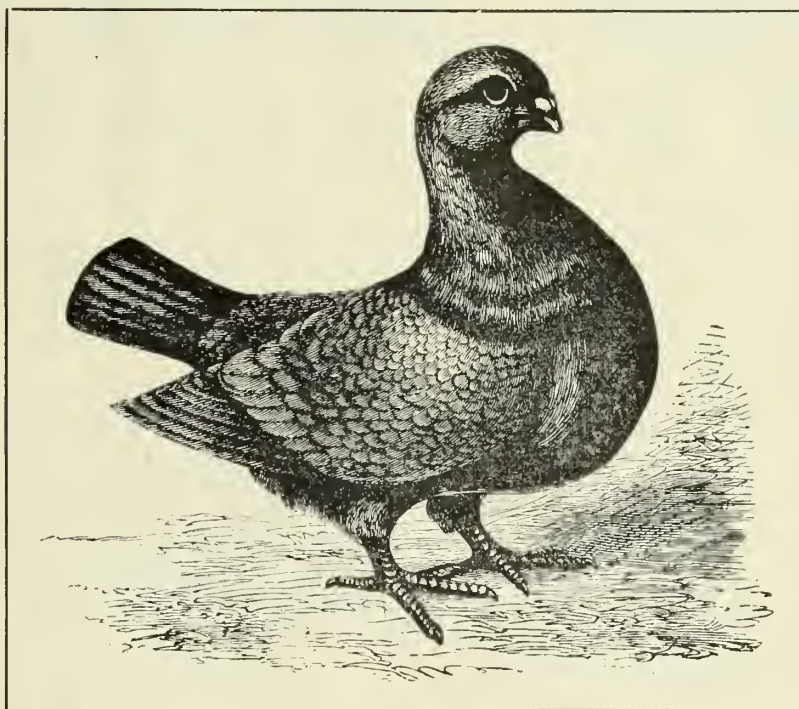
Handling Runts for squab growing is a branch of the business by itself. The Runt is the Asiatic of the pigeon family and must be handled specially for best results. They must be mated, fed and cared for to meet the demands of heavy weight, meat producing pigeons. Like the Cochins they must be accommodated with nests and perches close to the floor. They are heavy feeders, slow of motion, not so active in the bath as others, and unless dry floors are provided, are apt to keep their feathers in a filthy condition. They do not rear, as a usual thing, more than three or four pigeons a season. For these reasons only those who have a special demand for their squabs at high prices can afford to keep Runts for the market growing of squabs.

Of all the Runt family the variety known as the "Hen Pigeon" is the best for squab growing for market. These have full round breasts, heavy bodies and short tails that are carried up from the floor. They are more active than the German Runt, so called, and produce more and better squabs. They are rather scarce and high in price. All varieties of Runts sell from six to twelve dollars per pair. To cross these with a Dutchess then wait a year for the product of the Homer cross to begin work with, is rather expensive for those who hope to gain a partial living, at least, from squab growing. When Mr. Todd tells of these crosses he evidently writes from the standpoint of one who has his mind directed toward the pleasant pastime of experiment and a toothsome squab for his own table, as it is quite unlikely that anyone could follow this line of crosses and make money selling the squabs at from two fifty to four dollars per dozen, according to the season of the year.

We know breeders who make money

from both varieties of Runts for growing squabs, and from both of these mated with Homers, also from the half-bred Runt Homers as well. We know of others who do not succeed with any of these which is a reasonable proof of the great value of the proper management of these varieties and crosses. Proper management is the corner stone of success in the profitable handling of all kinds of squab-breeding pigeons.

No other breed equals the Homer for producing squabs for market. No one should ever keep any kind or variety of squab producers that are under size, slow breeders, or that are enfeebled through inbreeding. Have large, vigorous, non-



LEGHORN RUNT (FROM EATON)

related specimens and keep in mind the fact that the large, vigorous Hen pigeons produce the fine large squabs, and that the under size ones must necessarily produce squabs small size and inferior in quality. To succeed it is necessary to have good strong breeding stock and when you buy do not accept any other kind in return for your money.

Do not expect to get squabs that will average more than nine pounds per dozen. We hear and read about the twelve pound per dozen kind being produced from Homers. We doubt this and will continue to do so until fully convinced that they can be produced from Homers. Some few pairs do this well, but on the average, nine pounds to the dozen is all that can be expected from Homers of the best quality. The best managed Runts will not average sixteen ounce squabs when ready for the spit. Runts do produce squabs that weigh full sixteen ounces with their feathers off. We have seen many of these, but at the same time a large loft of Runts will not have such a high average.

Two absolute barriers are against success in squab growing. We expect entirely too much from the first purchase,

and we do too little to help ourselves. We must not expect the earth for one dollar and fifty cents per pair for breeders. The one who sells them to you has probably fed them a year, at least, to grow them; this has cost him not less than one dollar per pair, no other expense added. He may want to send you mated pairs; most certainly he would do so in every instance if he could. No one with common sense would do otherwise if he could avoid it, but you will thoroughly learn the lesson if you keep to the business, how difficult it is to select mates and keep mated your own stock, without considering the birds you try to mate for others.

Do not hope for a profit from them the first season. If you make it, be pleased at your success; if you do not, don't blame the pigeons, the sellers, or yourself. It is doubtful if one out of ten makes money the first year; those who do are fortunate in their management. It is a well-known fact in all business, that one must become established to succeed and make a profit. It is just the same with growing squabs, poultry, bees, fruit or anything that must increase to return a profit. Sad to relate, many take up these

without wire and let them feed themselves?

For strictly table use, which would be most profitable, the wiring and close attention, or letting them out to get their own food free of cost, and stand the loss of shot and trapped birds. Do you know of any large breeder who turns them out? If so, please give me his address.—B. H.

A. In the first place do not start in the squab business on a large scale at first. Lay out your plans for the future, and start your buildings along this line. Do not start in an expensive manner, and with a large number of pigeons, because it is a business that you must become familiar with from the beginning, if you wish to succeed in it. Those who succeed best and who make the money eventually are those who start in a small way. The failures surely come to those who try to start big when they know nothing whatever about it. Pigeons always do the best when they can fly about and feed themselves, but the trouble of this is so many are killed by outside people, and the young of those that are killed die in the nest. For this reason almost everyone confine their squab breeders in aviaries to assure always keeping them at home and to save them from destruction.

Homers Are Best

Editor of The Feather: Will you kindly answer the following questions through The Feather, and greatly oblige me. I have read a number of your works, but have found nothing covering these points:

Q. 1. I have a small flock of fine working Homers. Are these birds suitable for squab raising, or should I get other birds for that purpose? 2. One pair of my birds manage to break up every setting of eggs the hen lays. Is this the fault of the cock, or do hens have this habit the same as chickens? 3. What would you advise me to do with this pair of birds? I consider them too valuable to kill. 4. What are the enamel bands used by the A. P. C., and where can they be secured? I have always used aluminum.—M. E. H.

A. Nothing can be better for squab growing than working Homers, provided they are large, strong specimens. The pair that broke their eggs show evidence of discontent. It is best to either kill, sell or cross-mate them to another pair. It may be that if cross-mated to another pair they would do good work, if not they are of no value to you. Aluminum bands will do for marking for all purposes, except for recognition by the A. P. C. Mr. Edward Schmid, 712 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., can furnish the enamel band.

SQUABS sell for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to \$1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in ONE MONTH; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds send for our FREE BOOK, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

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Go Slow

Editor of The Feather: If I engaged in pigeon or squab raising for table use entirely on a large scale in our city of 40,000 people, lots of scattered grain in town, and surrounded by gardens and farms, is it practicable and profitable to raise them



April 27 the Cyphers Incubator Company bought a fifty-acre farm, located in the suburbs of Buffalo, on which to establish a complete poultry plant for experimental and demonstration purposes. They have engaged the services of Mr. James Dryden, for twelve years manager of the poultry department of the State Experiment Station, Logan, Utah, conducted in connection with the Agricultural College of Utah, to take charge of their new farm as director and resident manager.



MR. DRYDEN

Architectural plans are now being prepared for a ten-room residence for Manager Dryden, a modern stable, two incubator cellars, three nursery brooding houses, twelve long laying houses and a series of smaller buildings. The company began hatching chickens in April, and by June 10 counts on having in the neighborhood of three thousand Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Leghorn chicks on the premises in brooders and portable houses. It is the intention of the Cyphers Company to construct, on this site, a model poultry plant where experiments can be conducted systematically, extending over a term of years, with the object of establishing reliable records, of securing exact data on which sound conclusion can be based and of solving some of the numerous problems in which poultry raisers are deeply interested. A very great deal depends on the man who is to be in personal charge of an experimental and demonstration plant of this kind. The Cyphers Company feel that they have in Mr. Dryden the right man for the place.

Sixteen years ago the Harvey Seed Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., began by handling poultry supplies. They made it the corner-stone of their business to handle everything poultry people needed and to sell at reasonable prices. They insist that the quality of an article that receives their stamp of approval shall be unquestionably high, and that it shall never vary but always be the same. The Harvey Seed Company carries an immense stock of poultry supplies of all sorts, and every conceivable sort of appliance for the poultry house or pen—everything the poultryman needs. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and to guarantee

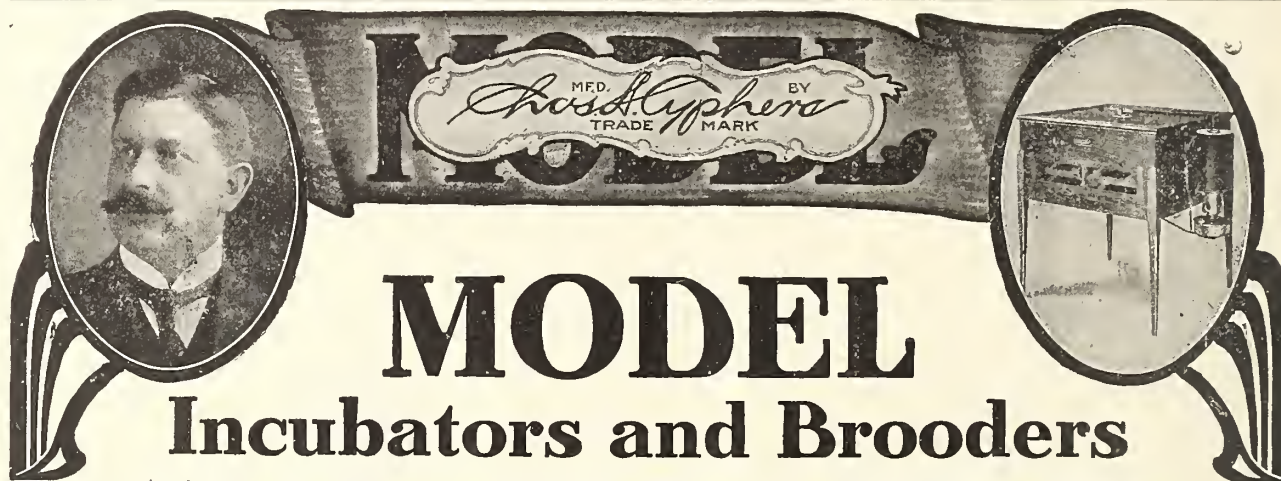
quality in every case. They publish a complete catalogue of poultry and pigeon

supplies that is full of reliable suggestions. It will pay every one who keeps fowls to send for a copy of this valuable book. Address Harvey Seed Company, 65-69 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y. Mention this paper when you write and they will send the catalogue free of cost, and they will also furnish any additional information that the reader may desire.

tural means, one-half of the book being devoted to each. It is beautifully illustrated, has an illuminated cover, and should be in the hands of every one interested in the growing of chicks. The book will be sent from this office for fifty cents postpaid.

Notice

We have a number of applications for Runts, Giant Homers, Hen pigeons and other large varieties for squab breeding. We think that it will be to the interest of those who have them for sale to advertise them in our columns.



the best at all seasons, are especially superior for late spring and summer hatching and rearing. Warm-weather chickens are profitable because at this season they can be reared with the least trouble and expense.

June hatched pullets, if kept growing, lay in December.

Summer hatched cockerels, if caponized, bring good prices in winter and spring.

The way to make money with your plant is to keep it running twelve months each year.

The Model Incubators and Brooders furnish you with the best equipment—the equipment which the large breeders are using to make money.

If you are using the old Cyphers, and do not want to go to the expense of buying new machines, why not have them remodeled? **The Crystal Springs Duck Farm is using 26 No. 3 and 7 No. 4 Models, and March 10th I remodeled their 49 No. 3 Cyphers, originally manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Co., putting in my new thermostats and ventilating system. They are using 67 of my No. 4's at Yardley; Truslow is using 50; Earl Stock Farm 36, Wilson is using 72 No. 3 Models and the Lakewood Farm 19.** If you wish any better testimonial of the Model's worth, note my competitor's desperate efforts at imitation.

I have still thirty Cyphers Incubators, manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Co., which are now in my factory. These machines I have remodeled with the Model thermostat and ventilating system. They should have arrived a month ago, and rather than carry them over summer I will sell them at a sacrifice.

PROGRESS

The Model Mill and the Model Poultry Foods

To satisfy the demand made upon me by my customers to supply them with poultry foods, I have availed myself of the first opportunity to secure a suitable milling property.

I have recently purchased a five-story, heavy mill-constructed building, centrally located for shipping, and having switching facilities to all the trunk-line roads. I have installed a full line of up-to-date cleaning and milling machinery, and am now prepared to offer strictly high-class poultry foods, made from clean, wholesome grains. My aim is to make the best foods that can be made for the particular purpose each is intended.

None but sweet and wholesome grains are used in the manufacture of the Model Foods. The large grains are first cleaned, to remove all foreign matter. They are then passed to the mills to be cracked to a suitable fineness, and from there to the

screens to be graded into the three sizes for nursery, growing and scratching foods. From the graders they are passed to the scouring or pearling machines, which remove all the loose particles of bran or flour, and rub off the rough corners and edges, which otherwise would flour in the bag during shipment. The result of this careful manipulation is that you buy what the chick will eat up clean, and there is no flour or other substance to be wasted.

Each bag of either the nursery, growing or scratching food contains a separate bag of Meat Food. No grain ration alone will raise chicks successfully, i. e., make bone and feathers, and put on weight at the same time. The Meat Food is to be hopper fed, so the chicks may go to it at all times.

No grit is contained in any of the Model Poultry Foods. You can buy this separate for less money.

Send for descriptive catalogue

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 316 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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One time.....\$.50
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One year.....3.50

READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 93 1-2 points; Drevenstedt, judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonia, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson Strains Fine Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up. Dark, medium and light. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARRBURGER, Denver, Pa.

Whits Rocks.—"Whits Cloud Strain," and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Farm raised. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport, N. Y.

Buff Rocks.—Madison Square Winners. 1st pen, 2d and 4th cockerel, 2d and 4th pullet. Best display. I bred all these winners. Bred sire and dams. Cockerels and pullets same breeding for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. E. PHELPS, Box 11, Laurel, Md.

Barred Rocks Better Than Ever. Eggs from a New York winner and her daughters, \$2.00 per setting. E. B. LEEK, Amagansett, N. Y.

Chance of a Life Time.—Millville Poultry Farm Company will continue breeding poultry for show purposes, and in future will devote its entire capacity to producing chickens and ducks for market. We will sell you any prize winner or breeding bird in our possession for fifty per cent of its true worth. This sale includes all our winners at St. Louis, New York, Boston and at other leading shows, as well as cream of stock bred from these winners. This sale positively closes July 10. Any old birds remaining at that time will be carried over until October, when we will hold a sale of cream of our 1905 hatched youngsters, and balance of old stock. Eggs from all prize matings half price during June. Broiler eggs, \$6 per 100; \$50 per 1,000 during June. Positively no shipments made between July 10 and October 10, as Mr. Delano closed his connection with our farm on July 10 but will return October 10 to conduct a sale for one month in the fall. Orders booked for October delivery at any time. Prompt buyers will procure the plums. Prices quoted on single birds, pairs, pen or entire flocks of any one variety. We offer you the best in America in Barred, Buff, and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks, and at prices you will pay. MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO., Maurice F. Delano, Pres., Box 11, Millville, N. J.

Eggs From Choice Pen Barred Rocks, 15, \$3.00. Two pens W. Rocks, 15, \$2.00. Utility stock W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. BROOKHURST POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 2, York, Pa.

Blue Barred Farm Barred Plymouth Rocks are winners, winning over fifty prizes the past year in hot competition. 9 Grand pens mated for this year; Bradley Bros.' strain pure. My circular and mating list is worth sending for. Eggs \$2 per 13. BLUE BARRED FARM, F. H. Castner, Prop'r, Box 8, Chagewater, N. J.

Blue Barred Rocks. The kind that pleases. Eggs in season, \$2 for 15, fertility guaranteed. Send for circular. C. H. HELME, Miller Place, N. Y.

B. R. Hawkins, Bradley & Thompson Strain Whits Wyandottes, Harris Strain Pekin Ducks, Rakin Strain. Eggs, \$1 setting. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write me, I will treat you right. R. B. DARY, Upper Fairmount, Md.

Butts! Circular! Blusgrass Poultry Yards, Pleasant Valley, Ky. 02-07

Eddy Buff Rocks; Exclusively Three Hundred Breeds. Eggs—special, \$3 per thirteen; regular, \$2; layers, \$1. THE POPLARS, D. B. Eddy, Prop., Somerset, Mass.

Barred Rock Eggs from Thompson & Bradley strain, also White Rock eggs from fine grade stock. Something that will please you. \$1 per 15. W. E. HAVENS, Cedar View Poultry Farm, Bridgeton, N. J.

Barred Rocks, Bred for Exhibition Purposes for over 20 years. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs, \$2 setting. Send for catalogue. C. S. JENSEN, Dover, N. J.

Eggs.—Barred Rocks and R. C. Reds. Prize Winners—\$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Incubator eggs, \$6 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Wm. S. MEAD, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Buff Plymouth Rocks; Eight Malles, Winning First at recent shows, heading yards. Eggs, 13, \$3. Express paid on two or more settings. C. C. SPARKS, Swanton, N. J.

Buff Rocks (Nugget Strain) Eggs From Extra large heavy winter layers and splendid buff-colored mottlings, \$1 per 13. Try us; we guarantee satisfaction. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Box F, Wsshington, N. J.

Blue Barred Farm Barred Plymouth Rocks Are Winners, winning over 50 prizes the past year in hot competition. Nine grand pens mated for this year. Bradley Bros.' strain, pure. My circular and mating list is worth sending for. Eggs, \$2 for 13. BLUE BARRED FARM, F. H. Castner, Prop'r, Box 8, Chagewater, N. J.

Bsall's Buff Rocks Newer List to Win 6 Prizes on 7 entries at Hagerstown—3 cock, 2 hen, 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets and 3 pen. We are in receipt of many letters from pleased customers who have been winning on birds from eggs purchased of us. Five grand breeding yards this season. Prices reasonable. Write for descriptions of matings and prices on eggs. F. B. BEALL, Berryville, Va.

Osk Groves Poultry Yards.—Eggs From Exhibition Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$2.50 per 45. MRS. R. P. HINES, Olney, Md.

Eggs From Extra Fins Barred Rocks. Bred For years to secure vigor, utility and beauty. \$3 for \$2. Incubator eggs, 100 for \$4. MISS H. W. ROBERTSON, Bel Alton, Maryland.

High Class Barred Plymouth Rocks Bred For practical and exhibition purposes. Eggs from three grand yards. Circular free, giving prices. R. J. CADLE, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—America's Best; Bred for "utility and beauty" 11 years. They have clear, even, narrow barring, large symmetrical size, vigorous constitution, and are heavy winter layers of large, brown eggs. The kind that pays and pluses. Selected eggs for hatching, \$1 per 13. D. D. MARVELL, Box A, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs for Hatching from vigorous, heavy-laying stock, clear and evenly barred, \$1 per 13; \$6 per 100. Hatch and good quality guaranteed. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Winners at Great St. Louis and Pan-American World's Fairs, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hagerstown, Chicago, Indianapolis. Eggs, 100 yards, mated, \$2 per setting. Stamp for 40-page catalogue. Egg catalogue free. MAY R. POULTRY PLANT, Box S, D. T. Root, Prop'r, Connersville, Ind.

Kaltreider's Buff Rocks Are Pure Nuggets. Won 125 prizes, including two silver cups and gold medals at Hagerstown, Washington, Sanatoga, Harrisburg and York. Eggs, from special matings, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 45. Less than eight chicks, order duplicate free. D. C. KALTREIDER, Red Lion, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—From Farm Raised thoroughbreds; nothing better. \$1 per 15 eggs. MRS. E. H. HARRIS, Berry, Md.

Barred Rocks Exclusively.—Double Mating System, high-scoring stock. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Write today. L. B. HEILE, Box B, Fredonia, Pa.

Buff Rock Eggs from Finest Mating, \$1 per 15. MRS. J. J. HARDIN, R. R. 6, Lima, Ohio. Mention The Feather.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Bred to Lay; 12 Hens averaged 2.21 eggs in one year. Farm raised. Eggs, reduced from \$2 to \$1 per 15; incubation eggs, \$4 per 100. Large, vigorous birds; High strain; stay white. JACOB W. L. RIDER, R. F. D., Altoona, Pa.

Rowland's Barred and Whits Plymouth Rocks and Whits Wyandottes.—Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. From line, big, healthy, farm-raised stock. LEWIS D. ROWLAND, Box F, Dayton, N.J.

Big Reduction! Balance of Season. Eggs, \$1 per setting, from Thompson's pure "Ringlet" Barred Rocks; large size, and well barred throughout. Cocks, \$2 to \$3 each. Everything guaranteed. A. J. CIEEK, Henderson, N. C.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively (Ringlet strain).—Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. Eggs, from extra good matings, \$1.50 per 15; prize matings, \$3 per 15. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.

Golden Buff Rock Poultry Yards.—Buff P. Rocks and Silver Penciled P. Rocks. All my birds are prize winners and high-scored birds. Stock and eggs for sale. Write and get what you pay for. IRVING E. SCHLEEDER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LEGHORNS.

50c. per dozen, \$3.50 per Hundred. Wyckoff Strains White Leghorns. Eggs. New Illustrated catalogue free. BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, West Cheshire, Conn.

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y. Stock and Eggs, \$1 up; Buff Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. We lead; others follow.

The Greatest Layers on Earth are My Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Have won over 300 prizes in leading shows. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn.

Singls Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Bright's and Forsyth's strain. Cockerel and pullet mated pens. 15 eggs, \$2.00. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, GEO. E. HOLLY, Prop., Lebanon, Pa.

Singls Comb Leghorns.—Whits, Buff, Black, Pyls, Silver Duckwing. Eggs for hatching from best pens. Stock for sale. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Lakewood Farm Layers are Great Profit Payers. Bred for business. Single Comb White Leghorns inclose stamp for our book, "Eggs, Broilers, and Money," LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY, Incorporated, Burkesville, New Jersey.

\$4.00 per 100 Eggs. S. C. Whits Leghorns. Van Dresser strain, 400 breeders. C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 1, Wilson, N. Y.

S. C. Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Eggs 15 for \$1; 50, \$2.25; 100, \$4. Fertility guaranteed. J. N. Sisson, Valley Crossing, Ohio.

My S. C. Whits Leghorns are Money Making Egg ushines. Blanchard strain. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. ERNST HERBERT, Westfield Poultry Yards, Westfield, N. J.

Ross Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. (Kennel's celebrated heavy winter laying strain.) 15 eggs \$1; \$5 per hundred. Trio, \$5. Pekin Ducks, extra large, 11 eggs \$1. JOHN A. KENNEL, Christiana, Pa.

Single Comb Brown and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin Ducks. Prize stock. Circular free. Eggs \$1. HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM, Cortland, N. Y.

Buff Leghorns. Fine as Grow. Arnold's Strain. Whits, Blanchard's strain. All S. C. eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. W. BRINER, Middletown, Pa.

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y.—Buff Leghorns exclusively. Winners of the highest honors at State Fair, Herald Square, Auburn, and other large shows. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15.

Free Circular. BLUE GRASS POULTRY YARDS, Pleasant Valley, Ky.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Vigorous stock, farm raised, great winter layers. Correct color and marking. Eggs, for balance of season, \$1 per 25; \$3.50 per 100. LEON L. HUGHES, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y.

America's Best Strain of Black Leghorns. Pure yellow legs. Eggs for hatching from selected matings. WILLIAM G. BELL, Lock Box 365, Henvilton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Single Comb Leghorns.—White, Buff, and Brown. Eggs for hatching from best pens. Prices reasonable. Stock for sale. CHAS. E. BOSTON, New Midway, Md.

Eggs from Pure-bred Hens—S. C. Brown, Buff Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks—\$1 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. MILLER, Mercersburg, Pa.

Ross Comb Buff Leghorns.—Golden Buff and Correct shape. Winners, New York, Boston and Ind. Eggs from grand pens, \$3 per 15; after June 10, \$1.50 per 15. ALFRED THOMAS, Rockville, Conn.

Single Comb White Leghorns.—Grand Layers; Good sized eggs. Mated specially for heavy egg production. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammononton, N. J.

Single Comb Whits Leghorns Exclusively (Wyckoff's strain).—Eggs, \$1 per 15. MORRIS MUEHLHAUSER, Tylersport, Pa.

If You Want Settings from Fine Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at 50c for 15, I can furnish you. Orders filled immediately. F. ROBERTS, Salem, Mich.

Leghorns.—S. C. White, Brown; Young Cockerels, February hatched, 1 cock, 10 hens, \$15. Whitsman's strain. Eggs, \$1 per 15. CHAS. BOSTON, New Midway, Md.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WYANDOTTES.

High-Class Whits Wyandotte, Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 30. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Winners of Second-Best Display in a large class at Sanatoga Show. A few settings of eggs at \$2 per 15. Address FRONHEISER & HOFFMAN, Sanatoga, Pa.

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Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. F. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y.

Golden Wyandottes Exclusively.—Keller Strain. Excellent layers. Eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$2.00 per 30, \$3.00 per 50. No further reduction. LEMUEL GRETH, Wernersville, Pa.

Whits Wyandotte Eggs.—(Hawkins, Duston, and Knapp strains). From pen as fine pullets and cockerels as hens and money can produce, \$2.00 a setting. E. S. HASSLER, Box 15, Wernersville, Pa.

White Wyandottes Exclusively.—(Duston Strain). Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$3.00 per 60, \$5.00 per 100. Circular free. HARRY A. AULENBACH, Wernersville, Pa.

Whits Wyandottes.—Won 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen in a class of 483 at Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1905. My yards are headed by my prize winners. Stock sold on approval. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Seven chicks guaranteed from each setting. ROSS C. H. HALLOCK, 6307 Chilton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Whits Wyandottes.—High Grads, Heavy Layers. Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Circular free. LESLIE W. BAKER, Perry Hall, Md.

Duston Whits Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Hatch guaranteed. Order refiled at half price if hatch is not satisfactory. F. M. ARTHUR, Logan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only. Eggs, \$1 per 15. A few good cockerels left. T. K. McDOWELL, Route 2, Rising Sun, Md.

Whits Wyandottes Eggs for Hatching from Prize winners, \$1.50 per 15; incubator eggs, \$5.00 per hundred. H. L. and H. W. PEASLEE, Bedford, N. H.

Snow White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale. Kulp's strain. Few as good. Eggs from choice mating, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$6.00 per 100. W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J.

Buff Wyandottes. Silver Cup Winners. Plenty of ribbons at Sanatoga, Reading and Blandon, Pa. shows. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. F. H. YARNALL, Pottstown, Pa.

Partridge Wyandottes.—First Prize Hen, First cockerel, second pullet, Madison Square, New York, 1905. Eggs. Stock. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes.—Every First and special prize at World's Fair Show. Also silver cup for best exhibit. Eggs. Stock. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Eggs for Hatching from vigorous, heavy laying stock with pure white plumage and yellow legs. \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100. Don't buy eggs from hussy stock. Ours are pure white and we guarantee good quality. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

White Wyandottes Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; Bsen Bred for seven years for egg and meat production, and up to standard requirements. CHARLES JEHLL, Long Branch, New Jersey. Winner at New York of 81 prizes.

For Sale.—Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. F. HOWLAND, 21 Linden St., Taunton, Mass.

White Wyandotte Eggs from 200-Egg Strain Stock. Also S. C. W. Leghorn eggs. Nap Bro. strain \$1 for 15. W. E. HAVENS, Cedar View Poultry Farm, Bridgeton, N. J.

For Sals.—Eggs From White and Buff Wyandottes. As good as the best. \$3 and \$2 per 13. M. KYLE, Charleston, W. Va.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Winners at New York, Cleveland, Newark, Trenton, Hagerstown and Atlantic City. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Circular. A. P. GROVES, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

Whits Wyandottes Exclusively. (Duston's Direct.) Pure white, large and shapely. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3 per 60; \$5 per 100. Circular free. HARRY A. AULENBACH, Wernersville, Pa.

Mapleside White Wyandottes.—Just the Standard kind. Exhibited at New York, Newark, etc., with grand success. Eggs and stock in any quantity of very best quality. CHAS. NIXON, Washington, N. J.

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. T. K. McDOWELL, Asylum Pike, Frankford, Pa.

Whits Wyandottes.—Bred for Eggs and Meat. Trap nests used. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; selected eggs, \$2 per 15. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammononton, N. J.

White Wyandottes (Reliance Strain).—Winners for show, meat and eggs; in all ways reliable, good, strong, vigorous stock, white and blocky. Males and females for sale. D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 3, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

Wyandottes; Columbian and White.—Choice Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs, White, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; Columbian, \$2 per 15. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md.

The Homing Pigeon. The Latest Book on These fascinating birds. 16 mo., printed on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated, it is a little gem. Price, 25 cents. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MINORCAS.

Black Minorcas. Choice Cockerels Reasonable. Eggs, \$2 per setting. ROWLAND STORY, 157 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black Minorcas (Northup and Trethaway Strains); prolific layers of extra-large, pure-white eggs. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. E. L. BEAM, Box 15, Stelton, N. J.

S. C. Black Minorcas; Barred Rocks.—Young Stock for sale for the fall trade. CHAS. L. BLANTON, Falls Church, Va.

Black Minorcas.—My Yards Contain All My Winners. Strong, vigorous, healthy; mammoth egg producers, and sure show winners. Stock for sale always. We guarantee 8 fertile eggs. I will give The Feather for one year with every order for eggs, if you mention The Feather when ordering. E. D. CROUCH, Twinning City, D. C.

The World's Fair, St. Louis, Also at Boston Show, 1905. Hilldorfer's Jumbo Black Minorcas won more prizes than any other eight exhibitors of Minorcas at these two shows. They have won more prizes at the national shows than have those of any other breeder of Black Minorcas in this country to date. Compare my winning with those of others at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Pan-American, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Johnstown, N. Y., Chicago, Madison Square Garden, St. Louis Fair and Boston. Have won 14 cups, 100 specials from 1900 to 1905. World's Fair and Boston mating eggs will be \$4 per setting; two settings for \$7, and 3 settings for \$10; the run of the pens for \$3 per setting, or two settings for \$5. Address JOSEPH P. HILLDORFER, Chester Ave., Allegheny City, Pa.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas Exclusively (Northrup strain). Eggs, 13 for \$2; 30 for \$4. R. T. APPERSON, 1723 Park Ave., Lynchburg, Va.

Kehn's Black Minorca Farm. Breeder of High-class Single Comb black Minorcas exclusively. Direct Trethaway strain. Settings, \$2 for 13, 1 guarantee 7 fertile eggs in every setting. Address Lock Box 277, Hanover, Pa.

S. C. Black Minorcas (Doane's). Prolific Layers, non-sitters. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Stock for sale after June 1st. E. M. JACKSON, Middleville, N. Y.

Edw. Chace, Berwyn, Md., Breeder of Thoroughbred Black Minorcas (Northup and Andrus strains). Stock the best, prices moderate. Several especially fine males for sale.

Pocket-Money Poultry, by Myra V. Norys. Written primarily for women, but the experienced poultryman also will read this book with both pleasure and profit. A complete guide to poultry keeping and thoroughly illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

BANTAMS.

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., Breeds All varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season. Catalogue for the asking.

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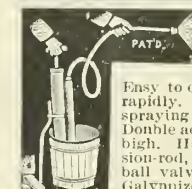
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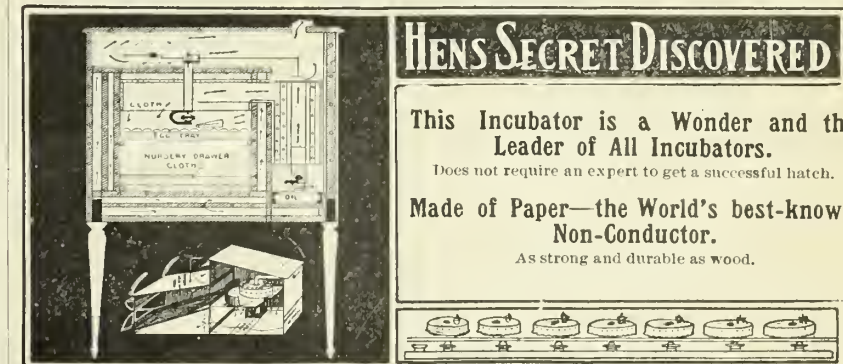
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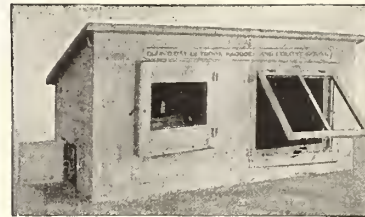
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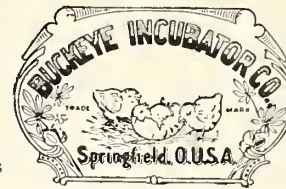
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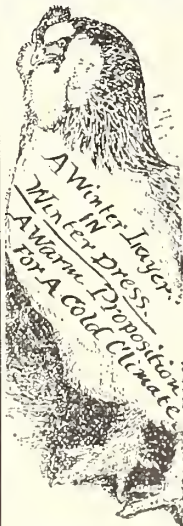
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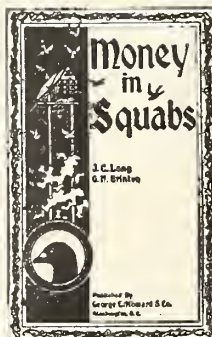
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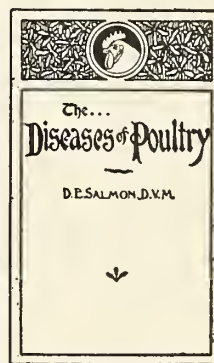
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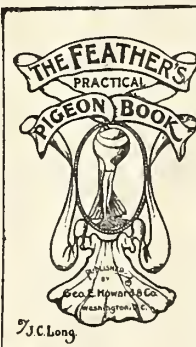
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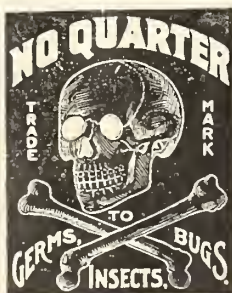
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The Feather

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1905

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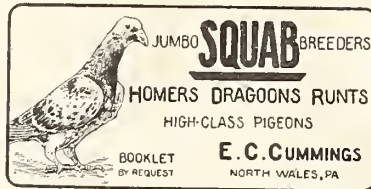
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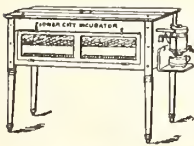
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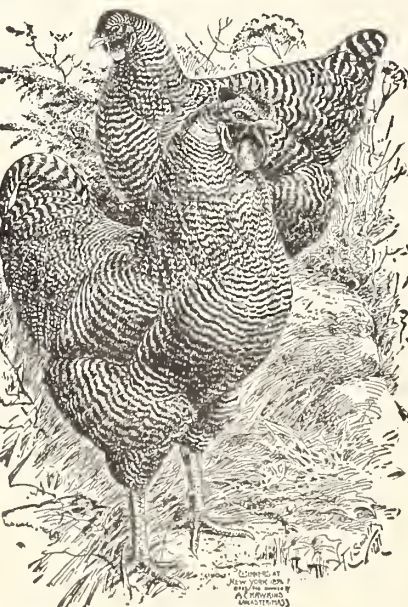
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14 years a breeder of

B. P. ROCKS,
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No man's fowls are better than mine. 15

Eggs, \$1.50,
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ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

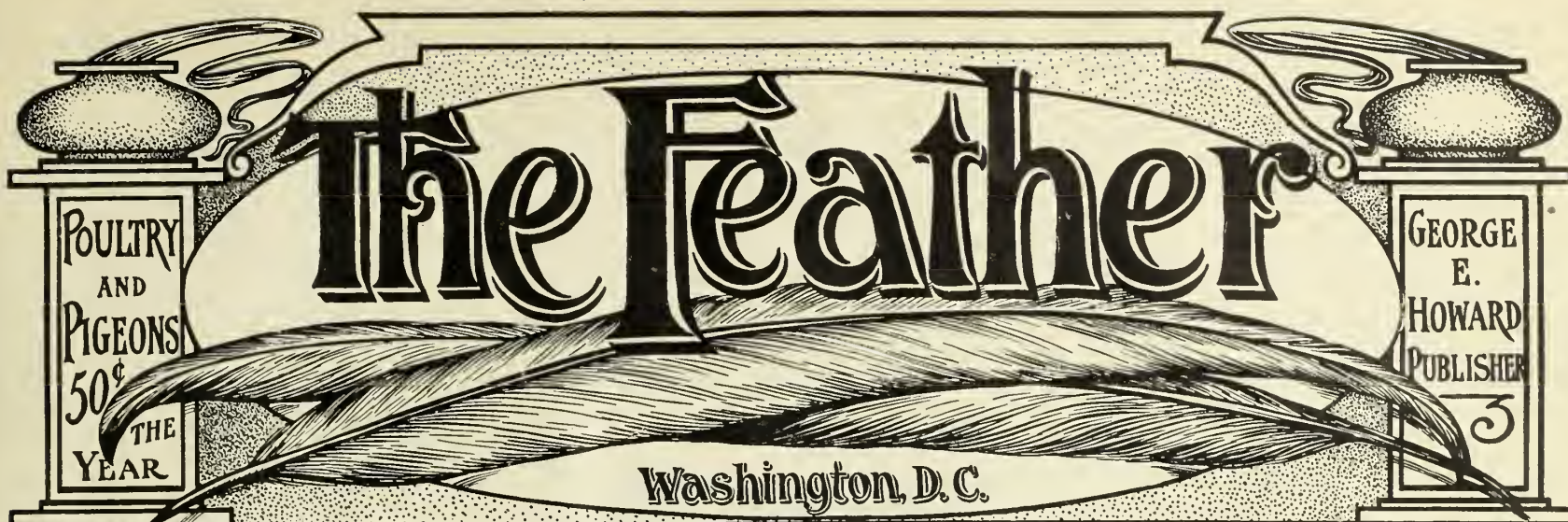
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SHOW BIRDS
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Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows than all others. The product of my matings this season are the best I ever owned. * * * * *

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My **BUFF ROCKS**, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at Honest Prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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Volume X

Washington, D. C., July, 1905

No. 10

ORNAMENTAL FOWLS

In beautifying country places, nothing seems more attractive than a collection of water fowls, pheasants, pea fowls and other similar specimens on the water front or lakes. Swans, white and black, and many varieties of geese may be kept. The most desirable of these are the wild Canadian, the Embden and Toulouse, from the fact that they have size, beautiful plumage and very quiet dispositions. Some other beautiful water fowls are almost too noisy to have near the residence of country dwellers. Some of them keep up such a continual noise during the night and early morning as to make them undesirable. Those we have mentioned are never troublesome in this way.

In addition to these are the beautiful little Carolina and Mandarin ducks. Both of these must be pinioned when kept upon a private estate. Posts should be set up in the water with small boxes thereon with slanting boards with steps for a pathway up to the boxes which have holes in the side like bird boxes. These make safe nesting places for the Carolina or Wood duck. So far as we know, no one has ever been successful in producing Mandarin ducks in this country. They are foreigners from China.

Of the pheasant family there are many varieties. The Chinese or Ring-necked are the most widely used for preserves or out-door growing of pheasants. The numerous other kinds and varieties that are bred must be kept within enclosures, where they can not run away or be lost. The breeding of pheasants is an interesting occupation by itself. Nothing could be more attractive than a large enclosure well stocked with pheasants, such as the Davenport farms at Morris Plains, New Jersey, where every known variety is grown and kept in separate enclosures.

Quail, canary birds, and caged birds of many kinds may be added to such a collection. Out-door fly-aways may be provided for many of them, and for the canaries, inside propagating rooms should be constructed. All of these require careful attention, and one must thoroughly understand breeding them to have the best results. This, like every other business, must be thoroughly understood and properly followed for success, profit and pleasure.

Some other specialties are classed with the ornamental varieties. These are pet

or toy dogs, Cavys—commonly known as guinea pigs, and specially bred cats. In some localities there are catteries constructed where many specimens are kept simply for breeding purposes and long prices are obtained for their progeny. We have seen many dozens of these sold in a few days in the department stores of our large cities at from fifteen to forty dollars each to interested people. All of

The Malay

The Malay is a *rara avis* and seldom do we see a really fine specimen of the breed at our shows. Occasionally at the fall fairs, one of the traveling poultry showmen will have a pair that are fairly good but the real great and tall Malay is not there. This is to be regretted as no more striking fowl exists than the genuine Malay. In head and comb it is distinct from all other breeds and varieties and in England these headpoints are valued very highly and are as important as correct curves and carriage, and size and bone. In looking over a recent number of The

things a successful breeder has to cope with, once the birds get down it is no easy matter to get them up again. Mr. Milner gives the following hints on breeding Malays:

"Choose a cockerel of sound color, with plenty of reach, and as little feather as possible, as they seem to get too much feather in this country; the feathers to be very short. He should look as hard as nails, and handle well. His mate should be a good cinnamon or wheaten color, with short, hard feather. In shape they should have the three curves distinct, and with rather a fierce look about the head, and brows prominent. In choosing your birds for breeding mind not to get the cockerel and pullet with the same failing, or you will spell failure outright. Do not start with too many, but creep up gently by degrees, and with steady work you will find success at the finish. In feeding the young stock do not feed too hard, and keep as dry as possible, or you will find that dreadful leg-weakness, which to Malay breeders is the one thing that stops them exhibiting at so many shows in various parts of the country."

In order to give our readers a clear idea of the characteristic head-points of the true Malay we quote from the English Club Standard: "Beak, strong and hooked; comb, small, set well forward, shaped like a half walnut, and as free from irregularities as possible; skull very broad, with deep set eye, and beetle or overhanging eyebrows, giving a cruel and morose expression; wattles and deafears, small, and bare skin running some way down the neck." How many birds at American shows conform to the above section alone? Very few. The trouble has been that Indian Game - Golden Wyandotte males have been shown as Malays and passed the judges when they should have been disqualified. It is true such a cross produces an enormous bird of the Indian Game type, but absolutely lacking in height and shape and head-points of the true Malay. Neither is the comb correct in shape, but the sharp exhibitors resort to dubbing the same—something that should not be tolerated in Malays, the strawberry comb being a decided characteristic of the variety. The shape of the Malay is well described in the English Standard by a drawing giving the curve of neck, back and tail, which has caused the Malay to be called "the bird of three curves." The Club Standard gives the neck as long, carried very upright, with slight but characteristic curve. The hackle is full at base of skull, otherwise very



COMMON PHEASANT.

these may be classed in the ornamental varieties of animals. Some writers are disposed to class with these the small-sized Shetland pony. While we are glad to admit that they are most attractive as pets and useful for means of travel for children, they scarcely belong to the ornamental department of a paper devoted to the feathered tribe.

Feathered World we found an interesting article on Malays by Mr. T. Milner. The latter has been a breeder of these fowls some twenty years, and has seen the ups and downs of the breed as well as studied its characteristics. The first point Mr. Milner calls attention to is the leg weakness the Malay fowl with its great height is prone to; this being one of the chief

short and scanty. The body is very wide and square at shoulders and tapering to tail; shoulders very wide, prominent, and carried well up, back sloping and rather convex in outline; tail drooping, not whipped, of moderate length, sickles narrow and but slightly curved. The breast is deep and full, generally bare of feathers at the point of breast bone. The outline of hackle back and upper tail feathers should form a succession of curves at nearly equal angles. Such is the ideal Malay male desired by the members of the Malay Club in England, and we hope our Game fanciers on this side of the Atlantic will follow the example of their English cousins and take up the Malay again and breed it up to the standard set for it by experienced breeders. Cocks under ten pounds and hens under seven pounds are considered small and usually fail to get in the money on the other side of the big pond. We have seen some so-called Malays shown that would have difficulty in scaling eight pounds for cocks or five pounds for hens. The flesh of all Malays should be extremely firm and hard to the touch; their plumage of extraordinary hardness and lustre.



GOLDEN PHEASANT

Winter Eggs

The harder you make the hens work next winter in the litter for their food, the more eggs will you have from them. If the grain food is very deep in the litter, they will always scratch vigorously to gain a sufficient quantity for themselves, and to produce the eggs the exercise helps the same as does the grain. They must have both to succeed.

Indiscretion often nips the buds of ambition.

Japanese Silkies

Silkies are usually associated with Japan, probably because so many other novelties originated there. However, it is certain that they are found in many other countries of the Orient. I recently met a merchant who visits China annually, and, being a poultry enthusiast, he has noted something of the Chinese poultry. He stated that Silkies are often found in China, in fact they are used at many if not most of the funeral ceremonies. The bird is killed and held so that the dark red blood flows onto the coffin. In Japan they are often found, but I have never heard them connected with such a gruesome rite.



JAPANESE SILKIES

The Japanese Silky is somewhat larger than our bantam fowls and a little smaller than the Leghorns. The shape should approach that of the Cochin in general appearance. Other characteristics are a crest, five toes on each foot, and a black skin and face. In Japan they are bred with a coral-colored face and skin, as well as the black, in fact some of the former have been brought to this country. But the most distinctive feature of all is the silky, webless plumage. This gives the birds a most comical appearance. The only color recognized by our Standard is white, but in England and Japan they are bred in several other colors, among them black, brown, and red.

In mating Silkies one should be careful to use birds that have a silky texture all over the plumage. Look particularly at the wings for there they are more apt to be plain than any other section. One should also breed from as large crests as possible, and should use only dark-faced birds.

The Silkies are not a fancier's breed only. The demand for them during the past few years has been very large, owing to the increasing interest in pheasant growing. Silkies make the best of setters, either when pure or when crossed with Cochin hens. For this purpose they are extensively used in England, and they will no doubt be in general use in America before many years.

Silkies are fascinating birds, and being very docile, hardy, and easy to rear, they make excellent birds for the city fancier. We would advise any one to begin with a few Silkies and help to meet the growing demand.—Frank W. Radford.

Turkeys

Nothing has been given the same attention this season as the consideration of how best to grow turkeys. The Agricultural Department of the United States Government is issuing a bulletin about growing turkeys, which they willingly send free to all who are interested. This bulletin should be in the hands of every turkey grower in the United States. It is surprising how little even the turkey

growers themselves seem to understand some of the points that need close attention. These may be divided as follows: First, to be absolutely certain that the mother hen and the young poults are kept entirely free from dampness and insect vermin; second, that they be sheltered while young from the direct rays of the very hot sun, and that they have a full supply of good, wholesome food and plenty of fresh water to drink; third, that the food supply be a mixture of very small grains of several kinds to which is added some bread crumbs, a little hard-boiled egg chopped very fine and grit—coarse, dry sand is the best. If these directions are followed there will be no trouble in rearing the young poults, provided that

much like the nesting places for pigeons, and that the quail may gradually be taught to have their nests upon these shelves. Others advocate that you make movable pens, with houses attached, and move them about from place to place for the quail. The most successful, however, have the permanent enclosures for them of a size equal to their necessities.

In feeding quail, the food should be provided much as for small poultry or bantams: wheat, hulled oats, cracked corn, a very little millet seed and plenty of grit and water. If the ground within the enclosure has a good growth of grass, there need not be any green food provided for them, but they should have a small amount of meat to provide for the lack of bugs and worms that would be more plentiful in the open country.

People have been known to keep quail together an entire year without having any young from them, the same birds doing fairly well the second year. As long as the quail are so wild that they will not permit any one to come near them, they are not likely to do well in confinement. But when they become accustomed to their surroundings, they will do almost as well as will the pheasants and other birds of like character.

To Cure Cholera

S. L. Boggs contributes the following to Poultry Life of America:

"A cure for the dreaded disease, cholera. It keeps hens strong and healthy; it is cheap and economical. If your flock is run down, it will quickly restore health and vigor. If fed to old hens or pullets, it will cause them to lay more eggs. It is a wonderful compound for chicken diseases. It is beyond comparison for keep-

ing your chickens in fine condition. It is not expensive for the doses are small. You can not afford to be without it.

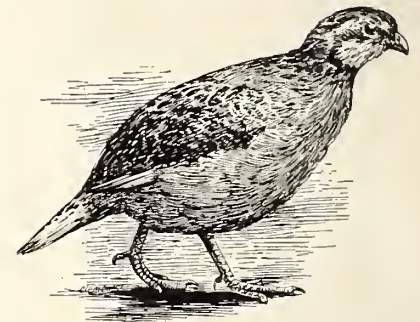
The Care of Quail

Those who desire the pleasant pastime of raising the American quail can do so, if they will provide for them semi-isolated surroundings. This is best done by building an enclosure that has brush or undergrowth of some kind growing within it and there should also be a good growth of grass. The enclosure can be as large as your ground will permit; but should at least be twelve by twenty-four feet long.

The fence should be built to enclose the whole piece of ground, with a twelve-inch base at the bottom. This base board should be set down into the ground an inch or two all around, to prevent the possibility of the quail escaping beneath the board. Above this should go at least twelve feet of wire netting—half-inch mesh—and the top of the entire runway should be covered with this netting. This will make a cage or enclosed fly-away for the quail.

The house for the quail should be built about in the center of the enclosure, very much as a small poultry house is built. One twelve foot long, six feet wide and four feet high would be plenty large enough for five dozen quail. This would be three dozen pair. A house in proportion can be built for a less number. The house should be built with a low roof, just so that it can be occasionally cleaned out. This house should have a base board about the bottom, and be filled in five or six inches deep with dry soil, that will become perfectly dry and make a dust or scratch place, as well as a nesting place for the quail, for they prefer to have it within the house. Many of them, however, are more likely to seek a place for their nest beneath some of the brush within the enclosure.

Quail never roost like poultry. They prefer to cluster in numbers in a corner of the house or upon the ground underneath the brush. Some people who have had experience in quail growing claim that shelves may be built within the house,



AMERICAN QUAIL

ing your chickens in fine condition. It is not expensive for the doses are small. You can not afford to be without it.

"Copperas, 24 ounces; blue vitriol, 1 ounce; cayenne pepper, 8 ounces; venetian red, 1 pound; nitrate of potassium, 1 ounce. Directions: For laying hens, one tablespoonful to two gallons of soft food. Feed in the mornings. For sick hens, double the dose, using two tablespoonfuls to two gallons of soft food. Feed once or twice daily. The powder can also be used to advantage by placing one tablespoonful in one gallon of drinking water occasionally, say once or twice a week, owing to the condition of the birds."

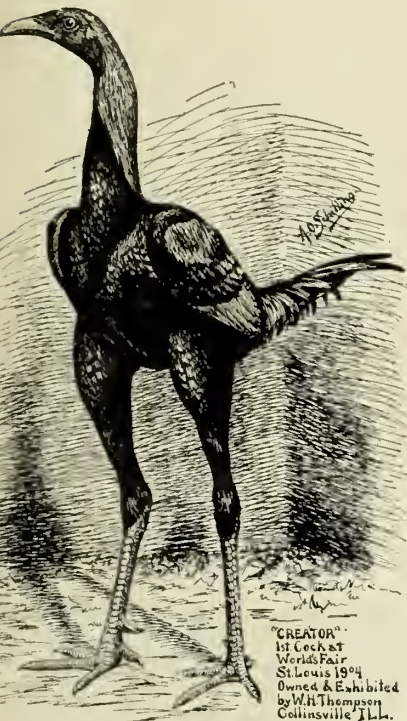
If, as all scientists tell us, "hen cholera" is an ailment born of filth, that is transmitted through contact with the ailing fowls or by the transmission of the germs through the food or water they take, we doubt the chances of the above prescription curing the disease, but we do know that it will check looseness of the bowels, and that it is a strong astringent that should be carefully administered to fowls. Never give well poultry medicine to keep them well, but be prompt to administer it when needed.

THE THOROUGHbred

The Game as an Exhibition Fowl



present, the charges have been many. Those not familiar with them can scarcely realize how marked the differences are.



"CREATOR"
1st Cock at
World's Fair
St. Louis 1904
Owned & Exhibited
by W. H. Thompson
Collinsville, Ill.

been, we presume, discussed more than the portrayal of any other fowls, caused by the fact that the statement was made at Rochester that the illustration was so overdrawn as to be unworthy of consideration. The writer of this article stated that there was at this time specimens of the Game fowl shown that came as near to the proposed illustration for Games as did the Barred Plymouth Rocks to the drawings selected for them. We hope that our readers will make note of this and compare all illustrations of the same character with those we present of the Games.

That we might make good our statement as to the quality of Games shown, as compared to the proposed illustration, we asked Mr. Greenman to have a photograph made of his elegant Duckwing Game Cock to prove our point. The specimen selected was poised within the open front cage, and the photograph taken worked up to this illustration. The picture is a good one of the fowl itself, as all who have seen him will testify, and while the position is three quarters in place of side view, it shows the type fully equal to the proposed illustration that was rejected at the Rochester Meeting.

Those who understand the true type for the Game fowl, will recognize in the Duckwing illustration, the true form and station as found in nature. Comparing this with the ideal drawing, we do not find even as much difference between them as we usually find between the photographs of Plymouth Rocks and the ideal drawings of them. We are strongly in favor of the very finest ideal drawings possible to make. We believe in the encouragement of the beautiful, and stand ready to applaud the successful efforts of a master, but we must not forget the fact that even a greater than "Rosa Bonheur" will come.

So far the illustrations of poultry have been almost exclusively the best efforts

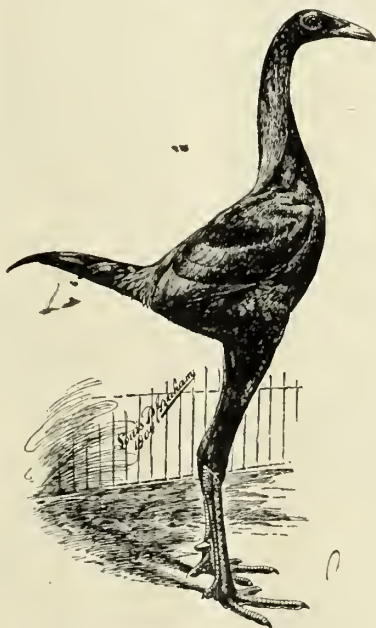


Illustration of B. R. Game that Was Rejected by the Rochester Meeting

of the artist to portray the ideal as his pen remembered through the mind's eye. This has gone so far that cuts are spoken of as the ideal of the artist who makes them, and people say "I prefer one of this

artist's pictures, or that artist's pictures," the same as one selects an article of food according to the taste, and not because any of the illustrations made are true to nature, or even a fair representation of the real thing.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the



DUCKWING-STANDARD GAME COCK
FIRST Cock NEW YORK 1903 and FIRST Cock NEW YORK 1905

Photo Illustration of Duckwing Game Showing the Exhibition Type

columns of the New York Sunday Herald a picture of a Pyle Game Cock, made from a photo of an English prize winner. This we use in our columns to illustrate the true Game characteristics. This photo seems to have been made of the bird without any effort whatever to have him stand as he would in the show pen, under the guidance of a stick in the hands of an expert.

In this presentation we have shown the ideal from the pen of two young artists, and photographs of the prize winners of two countries. This, we think, should incite thoughtful consideration regarding beneficial illustrations, and when we contemplate the value of an illustration, it should be from the standpoint of its near approach to a true likeness rather than for the fact that it is a beautiful picture or pen sketch. If those interested would accustom themselves to criticize a picture by comparison with nature, rather than with an imaginary ideal, they would find the artists would quickly grasp the situation, and turn their attention to the reproduction of nature, which is the true school for art, but as long as their living depends upon the transmitting to paper of the ideal fancies or dreams of their patrons, we shall have beautiful pictures of things that do not exist.

It is the purchasing power that governs the style of pictures that have ready sale in the market. There is at this time an unusual demand for beautiful illustrations to influence the sale of fowls the pictures idealize, and the artists make these to fill the demand and will continue to do this as long as this demand exists. But as soon as there is a call for the pictures true to nature, their attention will be guided along these lines. Artists are born, not made, but their necessities point out the path that they must follow to succeed. So far as the ideal type is from nature, just that much are we deceiving ourselves, and misleading the general public.

The whole fraternity is to be congratulated upon the forthcoming of so many young artists. There is plenty of room for them all. In fact, there is a longing

for them. But they must learn the lesson of patience, perseverance and untiring determination to execute original work, and to lean rather toward nature than the ideal, build up an individual record for portraying a true likeness of the specimen in the same manner as does the portrait painter, for in so doing they will become popular as artists, and teachers of true nature.—McG.

The Indian Runner Duck

English fanciers of the Indian Runner duck are discussing the vexed question, "Has it improved or degenerated?" One writer in the Fanciers Gazette, England, makes some very pertinent remarks, and sounds a warning note that may well be heeded by breeders of Indian Runners in this country. When first introduced into England it was at once recognized as the best layer of a very fine egg there was among the duck tribe. These birds bred truly enough to shape, with a little uncertainty in color, but with enough of the fawn and white as to tone and shade. They were then recognized as egg producers and not table birds, and became valuable on this account. They soon became popular in the show room, such prominent fanciers of aquatic fowl as Digby, Burns and others being keen rivals. The following description given by an English fancier fits the Indian Runner nicely: "Their shape is unique. It may be best described as a quick running, soda-water-bottle-shaped duck, running at about an angle of sixty to seventy degrees from the horizontal. Shoulders it had none. Keel it had none. Superabundant flesh and bone, none. It was a pure egg machine; a pretty type of a bird altogether." The same writer then asks why it was not allowed to remain so, and is of the opinion that color worked the mischief. Breeders went in for color markings, etc., and to get it, and perhaps with it to make a somewhat bigger and finer bird. They have let in fresh blood, so that on the moment there is danger that the Indian Runner duck will soon become no Indian Runner at all, but something wholly aside from its original purity. Judges should exercise greater care in the future when handling Indian Runners at our shows, and we believe a strict adherence to the Standard type and shape will do much to maintain the distinctive character of this valuable duck.



PYLE GAME FROM NEW YORK HERALD

This Is from an English Specimen that Has Won Many Prizes. He is Valued at \$3,000.

Attractive Pets

It might not be out of place for us to diverge a little from the regular poultry lore and in our issue specially designed for ornamental fowls tell of the pleasures of having a beautiful Persian or Angora cat. Nothing is a more attractive addition to a home where animals are a pleasure than a beautiful Angora cat. We have seen some of them that appeared to be almost as large as a Collie pup. When pure white in color and kept spotlessly clean nothing is prettier than an Angora with nice bright eyes and a full bushy tail. There are many kinds of cats, among them the Russian, the French, the Persian, the varieties from India, and they tell us even Africa produces some beautiful specimens natural to the country. We doubt very much whether any of the countries mentioned have these beautiful cats natural to their own country, but we do know that there are many fine specimens shown in the cat department of our poultry shows under foreign names.

The Japanese Spaniel and the Pomeranian are two beautiful house dogs of about the same size. The Japanese is somewhat like the King Charles, only smaller and more delicate. The Pomeranian is like a miniature Esquimaux dog in shape, or in other words the bantam of the Equimaux. These two at the present time are very highly considered as toy house dogs.

There is another dog just come into consideration called the Porto Rican. These are small white dogs of the Terrier type, coming from Porto Rica. We presume that if this proves to be an attractive specimen that the next furor will be in its favor. These dogs do not seem to have any fixed type as yet, but the fanciers of America will soon develop marked characteristics in them.

Ducks in China

An article copied from The Youths Companion in one of the farm publications attracted our attention because of some of the statements. It claimed that the Chinaman does not care how much exercise his ducks have; that he drives them about or lets them run and hunt their food for themselves and when the Chinaman is ready to market his ducks, he selects those he wishes to sell, which he ties together with strings, lashing the leg of one duck to the leg of another. In this way, at times, several hundred may be tied together, or, in other words, be connected with strings so that they can not separate. These ducks are driven into the water and the owners then drive them with boats and compel them to swim in the direction they wish them to go. Sometimes several boats accompany the flock in driving them over the water to market.

This article further recounts that it frequently happens that thousands of ducks will be seen swimming along the Yangtze river apparently in one flock, while in reality each flock could be distinguished from the others by its being tied together. The ducks are kept safely on their way by beating the water with paddles and sticks.

All this is a very beautiful fairy tale of the Chinese country, and possibly might be true. We have never noticed, however, either the Chinese or Japanese work themselves into such foolish snarls as this; and yet it may be that ducks are so transported to market. But we wish to state that if a large number of ducks were lashed together in this way with strings so tightly tied around their shanks as to

prevent their separating—and they would have to be very tight to last and keep them together—many of the ducks would be so lame, and the limbs of many them so useless, by the time they reached a many-days journey of this kind, as to make them almost valueless as market poultry in this country; but they might do for the Chinese.

Pigeons as Pets

Nothing is more pleasing to the young folks than to possess pets of some kind. Children must have recreation and something to attract their attention. Whenever you find a boy or a girl so fond of their pets as to stay at home and care for them, they should be encouraged. There is nothing more instructive than nature study, so called.

Children that learn to care successfully

his pigeons at home to care for and to have the proceeds of any sales he may make from them, or for him to loaf around the corner or in the back alleys learning to smoke, use bad language, and play truant from school? Surrounding influences form our lives, and most certainly a child will not learn bad habits from the keeping of innocent and desirable pets.

In selecting pigeons for the young children, there are many kinds that are inexpensive—Fantails, Tumblers, Turbits and Homers, all of which are beautiful and desirable varieties on account of their thrift, vigor and the ease with which they may be mated and cared for. It is not best to select the high-class, difficult kinds for the beginners, but always make it a point to have stock for them that is likely to produce such quality that may find a ready sale.



ANGORA CAT

for pets of any kind are usually kind-hearted and well-behaved. Nothing could be more attractive than a few pigeons of bright, rich colors, that can be kept in a small dove cote, with an enclosure where the children can care for them themselves. This teaches them responsibility. If the parents will lend their aid a little in instructing the children about keeping the quarters in a cleanly condition, and to properly care for and feed the birds, they will accomplish more for their children than many imagine.

For instance, which is the best for the boy, to have his poultry, his rabbits or

Storks in Constantinople

We copy the following from an old issue of the London Daily Telegraph: "One of the interesting sights in Constantinople is to watch the storks rearing their young. Each year the old birds return to their former nests, which are generally placed on the flat tops of the Turkish chimneys. These storks are supposed to bring good luck to the family that dwell in the house beneath their nest. You could scarcely induce a Turk to drive them away. They would much prefer to go to great inconvenience rather than to disturb them.

These storks are great scavengers. They eat up the snakes, the frogs, and the waste food and slops that are carelessly thrown about the streets of Constantinople.

"These morsels are carried home by the storks to their young. It is said that the dogs of Constantinople and the storks as well as the street cleaning department of that city. While it is scarcely as bad as this, the dogs and the storks do clean up considerable of the garbage that might become unsavory if left lying about the streets in such a warm climate. There are many dogs, also many storks, to be found continually about the streets of Constantinople, and you could scarcely induce the inhabitants to injure or disturb either of these that are so useful in helping along in keeping the streets clean."

Pot Pie

We notice in one of our foremost exchanges the recommendation that all the old roosters, and hens as well, be turned into a pot pie during the summer months. We know that nothing is more appetizing than a well-made pot pie. We are also aware of the fact that none of the poultry about the place ever becomes too old to make this toothsome dish. Pigeons that have outgrown their usefulness can be made into a desirable pot pie; and while the meat of the old poultry may be a little tough to handle, the dumplings and the crusts are so delicious that one will forget the necessity of the meat during the hot weather. Plenty of pot pie with the sweet flavor of the fowls will satisfy in hot weather, even without the meat.

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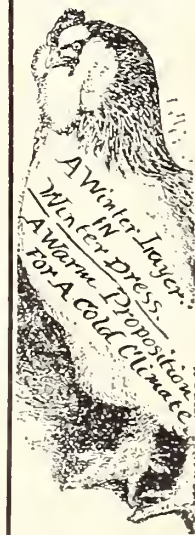
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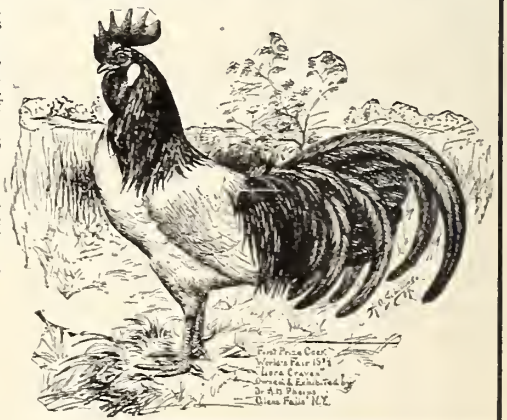
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See winnings at World's Fair, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF THESE BREEDS SENT FOR STAMP.

DR. A. H. PHELPS, - - GLEN FALLS, N. Y.

LAKENVELDERS



BOYER'S TALK

Calendar for July

Hot, sweltering July! How it takes the starch out of a fellow, and makes him seek the shade. Then the thunder storms! How suddenly they come upon us. Are you prepared for these hot suns and sudden rains? Have you provided shady nooks and convenient places for the stock to run into for protection? If not, you have been cruel to your birds, and your reward will be meted out to you accordingly.

The wise poultryman has turned his runs into a regular orchard, if he was not fortunate enough to have had an orchard when he started. About the most comfortable sight we ever saw, was a large poultry plant located right in an orchard. It was a very hot day on our visit to this place, but right there in the shade we caught a refreshing breeze, and the poultry were happy and did not know anything about the strong heat of the sun.

For profit, it is as necessary to have the fowls comfortable in summer as it is in winter. Extreme heat is as hard on the egg crop as is extreme cold, and no effort should be spared to protect the hens in this particular. With growing stock, extreme heat is a set back. When uncomfortably warm the chicks lose their appetite, and without the proper amount of food they can not grow as fast as they should.

There is no better growing month for young stock than July, provided they are rightly cared for. If trees are scarce in the range they have, the next best thing to do is to erect shelter for them. A lath frame covered with burlap is very good for the sun, but it will be no protection during rain, so it is advisable, instead, to use Neponset or rawhide paper coverings over the lath runs, which will shelter the young both from the sun and rain.

This hot weather will increase the army of lice unless the right kind of effort has been put forth from the start. See that the quarters are kept strictly clean, and be on the constant lookout for moping chicks. It means constant vigilance, and unless the enemy is kept routed the loss will be heavy.

Do not allow the food to become sour. In about a half hour go the rounds, and at once remove all soft food that has been left uneaten. Sour food will do deadly work, and one can not be too careful in this particular.

Another thing that must be guarded against is decomposed vegetal or animal matter. Such stuff is regular poison to the stock. It will be well to every now and then walk over the range and look out for decayed matter, which breeds maggots. The chickens eat these maggots, and a few of them in the crop will soon produce a case of "limberneck"—a condition which appears like a broken neck; the maggots forcing their way into the intestines.

Meat can now be dispensed with in the bill of fare, if the fowls and chicks have a free range, for in their travels they will gather all the bugs and insects necessary to provide them with the very best meat ration.

Feed very little, if any, corn or other heating food.

It will not be profitable to set hens this month; the loss, as a rule, will be too great to make the venture profitable, and owing to the hot weather we believe it is more humane to break the hens of their broodiness during this month than it is to accommodate them. Besides, you will save yourself a lot of trouble and annoyance.

We get more reports of the depredations of rats, minks, weasels and 'possums this month than we do any other. We do not believe that this is owing to the fact that these varmints have chosen this month in preference to any other, but more from the fact that the weather being warm the stock are slower going to roost, and consequently the houses are left open until after dark. Those who have close houses are apt to leave the door open all night. These animals take the first chance to get in and hide, and are shrewd enough to postpone their deadly work until all risk of being detected is past. We make it a rule to carefully inspect each house at night before closing it up, going along carefully with a lantern and looking in every possible hiding place. Just the other night a neighbor heard a terrible squawking in his hen house, and upon going out to investigate, found a large 'possum there. Fortunately he had only started at work when discovered, and before he could be killed, he severely bit the neighbor in the hand. It was a warm night, and the door of the coop was left open to give the stock all the fresh air possible.

Remove all rubbish piles within the vicinity of the hen houses. In these piles the pests hide and await a good chance to make the attack.

How are the fowls and chicks quartered at night? That is a most important question at this time of the year. To fight through a hot day is hard enough, but to be compelled to roost in a close, sultry, stifling atmosphere at night is ten times worse. No wonder fowls prefer to roost outdoors on trees, roofs, or any place, rather than be suffocated in close pens. We believe in the open shed fashion for a house. Our scratching sheds are so arranged that in summer they are nothing more than a plain shed with a wire netting front to keep out the enemies. In such houses the fowls get all the benefit of roosting outdoors, with the addition of being protected from dews, rains, or enemies. The fowl family must have fresh air to keep in good health and be profitable, and the more we carefully follow out such plans the better will it be.

Those who follow caponizing say July is an excellent month for the work.

The prices for dressed ducks are not so good as they were last month, but still we see a fair profit in them. Ducks must be marketed when ten weeks of age if we wish to secure a margin on their sale.

At present the roaster market is better than that for broilers. But we have found it advisable to promptly market all stock this month not wanted, no matter if they are broilers or roasters. Holding poultry for a possible advance is never a safe rule to follow. We are more apt to lose than gain. A better motto is to grow quick and market quick. Better low price now than to hold and market later on at only a slight advance.

If you did not do so last month, it is advisable to at once separate the males from the females. During the summer months the breeding pens will not be needed, and if the male birds are removed, the eggs the hens lay will keep longer, and in a much better condition. Besides, it being near the molting season, the hens will be able to shed their feathers easier, and stay in better health, if no male birds head the flocks, than if they are mated. As far as laying is concerned, we know from experience that hens will lay as many eggs unmated as if mated. The male bird has no influence upon egg production, only in fertilization of the eggs. There used to be an old theory that hens never laid so well as when in a yard with a good, vigorous male, but this theory has long since been exploded. It was about on par that the way to get the hens do their very best was to leave the eggs accumulate in the nest. That when the hen saw several eggs there she would determine to increase the number, and, consequently add to the lot. A hen can not lay until the egg is fully formed, then she must lay it, regardless of any theories.

During this hot weather the eggs should be gathered several times a day, especially if a male bird is at the head of the flock. To allow the eggs to remain in the nest, to be set upon for several hours by hens laying, will start the germ and partly spoil the eggs. Even when the germ is not present in the egg it will make them stale. During hot weather eggs become stale very easily. We one day shipped a crate of eggs—the oldest of which were three days old, and all laid by unmated hens—to a hotel about thirty miles from our farm. The weather was very hot, and to reach destination it was necessary to ship over two roads. When the end of the first road was reached the eggs were unloaded and allowed to remain on the station platform, in the hot sun, for several

hours. When they reached the hotel and were used they had the appearance and taste of eggs about ten days of age, and a big kick reached us. Upon investigation we found the facts as above stated. Complaint being made to headquarters, we had no further trouble in future shipments.

In each hen house we have a small box tacked to the wall. As we take the eggs out of the nest we place them in this box and allow them to remain there until night. They are then taken to a cool cellar, placed in a rack, on their ends, and remain there until marketed. In this way they are always fresh when delivered. We aim to dispose of all eggs that are three days old, so that it is not possible to have a stale egg on hand. This precaution on our part has given us a class of customers that it is profitable to take care of.

Those running incubators at this time of the year—and quite a number of poultry farms do that for supplying stock for summer resorts—should remember that, as a rule, more moisture will be needed, all depending upon the condition of the atmosphere in the incubator room or cellar. Ventilation, also, must be provided. The eggs should be tested five or six times during the hatch so that a proper knowledge of the air space can be gleaned. If the air cell is small, the amount of ventilation is deficient; and if the air cell is too large, more moisture must be added. Experience will soon teach the operator what is needed.

It hardly seems necessary to call attention to the many small matters that need attention during the hot month of July, and yet they are so often neglected, that it may be advisable to note at least a few of the most important, "lest we forget."

The most important of all is the supply of drinking water. It should be given fresh at least twice a day, and the vessels placed in the coolest spot possible. To make fowls drink hot water, water heated and staled by the sun, is not only torture, but it nauseates the fowls and is apt to lead to indigestion.

The green food part of the bill of fare must not be forgotten. It should form a large part of the diet. It cools the blood, wards off indigestion, keeps the bowels in good condition, and makes eggs and feathers. Where fowls do not have a range over a grass plot, they must be daily supplied with green stuff—tender grass, radish or turnip tops, onion tops, and in fact most any green part of growing vegetables. Pepper grass and purslane are also relished.

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JULY, 1905

Editorial Gossip

Our regular schedule for August calls for "Egg Breeds." We have decided to change and place the schedule for September, giving "Suitable Houses for Poultry" to the August issue, and "Egg Breeds" to the September issue. This is done because we have under consideration a new feature in the egg breeds which we fear can not be finished in time for the August number. This will simply transfer the September feature to the August issue, and set the August issue for egg breeds back to September.

The breeders of ornamental fowls did not take the interest in this issue that we hoped they would. The reasons for this is that the growers of pheasants and all ornamental fowls are at the present time in the midst of their season of hatching and rearing the young, and are consequently too busy to write special articles on the subject.

Among the oldest of all the poultry are the crest or Polish fowls. Of the Polish family there are many varieties of beautiful specimens, the most ancient of which, we presume, is the black Polish with the white crest. To this family has been added the Houdans, the Faverolles and a few other non-standard crested fowls; but of all these we presume none is more beautiful than a well-selected, finely-finished specimen of the Silver Laced Polish family.

The little Polish Bantam might well be classed as an ornamental fowl. These are unique and beautiful in their make-up, having as they do the three most attractive features of ornamentation—that is, delicate size, beautiful plumage, and a large crest upon their head and a beard as well.

The most successfully grown of the highly ornamental fowls is the long-tailed Japanese Games, often called the Phoenix fowl. This is the Game fowl of Japan, with a very long flowing tail. We have seen some of these the main feathers measuring between seven and eight feet long, and it is recorded that some of them have been grown having feathers to the length of fifteen to sixteen feet.

Another highly ornamental fowl that might be more thoroughly cultivated is the "Sultan," the White-booted Polish

fowl of Turkey. But few of these are grown. We have had letters from more than a half dozen localities within the last year, asking where some of these might be secured. These with the White-booted, the Black-booted and Rumpless fowls might be profitably grown for those who love to have beautiful oddities about them.

Editor Drevenstedt stated in a recent issue of The American Fancier that the experts were undoubtedly busily engaged in manufacturing the Rumpless fowl for exhibition. The gentleman who took part in the compilation of the poultry book recently issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. informed the writer that he knew for an absolute certainty that there were Rumpless fowls in existence that would reproduce their kind. We published a statement in the columns of this paper within a year, inviting any one having Rumpless fowls that would reproduce their kind to furnish us some eggs for experiment to prove the truthfulness of this assertion. Up to this time no answer has been forthcoming. Until some one can convince us in this way, we shall doubt that there exists a breed of Rumpless fowls that will reproduce their kind. Unfortunately they are manufactured through the use of the shears to nip off the Pope's nose as soon as the young chick is hatched.

Another fowl that might be classed among the ornamental is the Frizzle. These have been carefully bred within the last few years into most excellent appearing specimens having a well-defined comb and color that is much more attractive than the former mixed, unnatural shadings of color and markings so frequently seen. Within two weeks we saw a crate of young and old Frizzle fowls, of a cinnamon buff color, passing through the hands of a commission house to be sold as market poultry. We could not learn where these came from, or we would have looked them up, as they were above the average for merit and the desirable qualities of this breed of fowls.

To show that the agricultural department of the United States works for the interest of the people in the land, we cull the following from the New York American and Journal of Sunday, June 4. They call attention to the fact that in their last Christmas Day edition they stated that the United States government was now sending to farmers packages of germs with the extraordinary property of absorbing nitro-

gen and contributing it to the soil where it was propagated. It also states that the United States government was now sending packages of these germs for the purpose of inoculating the soil of farms so that it would absorb from the air the most valuable of all fertilizers.

The editor of the Western World copies from our recent issue some statements on the moisture question of artificial incubation in the higher altitudes of the country in reply to a former statement of theirs; but they do not favor us with more light on the subject. We have learned since publishing that article some statements that would not be vouched for as absolute facts that we hope to give to our readers in the near future. We trust that the Western poultry World will follow this matter up, as they are closer at hand than we are, and from the position in the Utah office should be able to get direct information.

On the subjects of feeding and reproduction the Reverend Edgar Warren states some well-selected facts when he says that in the selection for reproduction we must have: "First, maturity; second, vitality; third, nutrition; fourth, sanitation; fifth, sex; and that in feeding, you must feed generously. When feeding for the production of eggs, have the ratio of one to four (one part protein to four parts carbo-hydrates)." While Mr. Warren gathers these conclusions from authors of authority, he is to be congratulated upon his selection, for certainly if his rules for selection of feed were carried out to the letter, there would be no trouble whatever to gain a full egg supply and to have continued health among your poultry. There are three things that are absolutely necessary for your poultry: health and constitution, properly cared for, so as to sustain same to highest degree.

It is astonishing to note how many times some people stumble over the same peg in the ground without stopping to pull it up.

Cochin Bantams are most desirable for hatching of all kinds of bantam eggs. As they are light in weight and profusely feathered they can cover a number of eggs and keep them nice and warm.

The Department of Agriculture, of the State of Tennessee, through the University of Agriculture of that State, is advocating the establishment of a special poultry department to illustrate the actual working of the plant upon a farm, and where the management will provide thorough instruction in poultry culture. It is stated that the State of Tennessee is in earnest on the poultry question, and that the State is fast advancing to one of the foremost in the production of market poultry and eggs.

A writer states that the reason poultry pays upon the farm is because it can be so cheaply kept. Nothing need be provided for them, he states, during the summer months, and but little during the winter. It is doubtful that poultry treated in that manner would return a profit, but we are fully satisfied that the poultry on the farm is the farmer's best paying proposition, providing he cares for them properly, giving them a good ration for the production of both meat and eggs.

You cannot have the coops and brooder floors too clean for the chick's health. Do not imagine that they prefer cold, damp,

filthy places. On the contrary, they naturally belong to a cleanly tribe that would select the shelter of the woods for a home, and find their food in cleanly places. The confinement of civilization introduced them to the filthy habit of living in dirty places, and they must stick to the homes provided for them and suffer the ills forced upon them. If we did our part equally well with the hens, less disappointment would follow.

All for the Best

"The May number of 'The Feather' says: 'The meeting of the A. P. A. at Pittsburgh on the 4th of April last resulted in a most satisfactory settlement of the controversy that had occurred over the admission of the American Reds to the Standard of Perfection.' We wonder if Mr. Baerman, or even the Rose-comb Rhode Island Red breeders, would be willing to allow that the above statement is true, in view of the fact that a standard description neither for the American Reds nor Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds is to be incorporated in the new Standard? It is now promised that the new Standard will be completed by September 1, and the first meeting of the A. P. A. which can consider the admission of the breed in question will not be held for several months from that time. Draw your own conclusions."

From the issue of June 1 of Poultry Success we clip the above article. If the editor of the paper would stop to think that Mr. Baerman and all the breeders of the Rhode Island Reds present at Pittsburgh voted for the referendum of the whole question to the next meeting he most certainly must conclude as we have that the breeders of this variety present were satisfied. The description of Rhode Island Reds will be in the new Standard, and the only subsequent thing necessary is likely to be the adding of whatever varieties may be admitted at the next meeting.

A SPECIAL Combination

In order to more thoroughly complete our plans of organization, we have decided to make this Special Combination Offer to all lovers of Poultry and Pigeons of

The Feather and The American Fancier

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We are positive there never was a better opportunity for securing the Cream of Poultry and Pigeon Literature than is to be found in this combination. You get a paper every week edited and illustrated by the best talent in the country. It is a rare chance, and you can not afford to miss this combination. Send a DOLLAR BILL without delay and have your name on our list. Address,

The HOWARD Pub. Co.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.



The next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held January 18, 1906, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The total number of votes cast by members of the executive committee was 111. Of the latter 56 cast their ballots for Cincinnati, 45 for New York, and three for Denver. Thanks to the hustling abilities and personal letters of Secretary Foy of the Queen City the latter won out, New York virtually "standing pat," Mr. Crawford, the secretary of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association sending out no personal letters or printed circulars asking for votes.

In looking over the votes of the members, the geographical distribution of the latter is plainly another evidence of the necessity of a radical change in the methods of voting for and in the separation of the meeting from a poultry show held the same week. It creates too much sectionalism. The members in the West and Southwest naturally supported Cincinnati, and just as naturally members in the New England States in addition to New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey gave their votes to New York, barring a few notable exceptions. Three New Yorkers, one Canadian and three Pennsylvanians registered in favor of Queen City, four Westerners, two Canadians and four Pennsylvanians voting for the Metropolis of America. The Southern vote excepting three was for Cincinnati. Three poultry judges voted for Denver, while seven members refrained from voting. The names of those who voted will be found in another column of this issue.

In glancing over the votes cast for a meeting place and then looking over the list of members present at the latter, the percentage will be found rather small in comparison, unless the city is located in a state or section where the membership is unusually strong. It is to be hoped that at the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, such changes will be made in the constitution and by-laws as to enable a representation from each state by delegates. The expense involved is the most serious obstacle, but the old society should be in such shape financially in the future as to permit of the paying of all legitimate expenses incurred by the delegates.

Editor McReynolds, in the June Southern Poultry Journal, in answer to a correspondent who objects to the attacks made in some poultry papers by practical (?) poultry writers, replies as follows:

"Our friend can find several papers that permit such attacks and occasionally one edited by a man who makes them. I know one that has an editor who very frequently writes stuff about 'fine feathers at the expense of a loss of the useful qualities of egg production' that disgusts an intelligent man and misleads men ignorant of the principles of breeding. More than that, he has given standard poultry breeding many hard licks at farmers' institutes, by speaking lightly of 'show points.' That editor and nine men

out of ten who write such buncombe have skulls too thick and are too short on brains to understand the principles of breeding or the laws of heredity. What they say and write is prompted by jealousy more than anything else."

There is more truth than poetry in the above. It is a lamentable fact that men will write and lecture on poultry that have neither the true feeling for nor proper understanding of standard-bred poultry culture. Talk to real fanciers and the chances are that the majority will tell you they prefer to stay away, rather than attend a farmers' institute where a poultry lecture is on the program. Not many years ago one of these disseminators of practical poultry lore was called down rather hard by a well-known fancier of standard-bred fowls, and deservedly so. The attacks made on the fancy poultry business, coupled with the ignorance displayed in the feeding and handling of choice stock was too much for the man that made a practical success of a business that the lecturer in his theoretical way condemned.

It has been rumored that Mr. Geo. G. Bates, editor and publisher of the American Poultry Journal, has embarked in the newspaper business, having purchased a weekly paper in some Michigan city.

At the monthly meeting of the Adirondack Poultry and Pet Stock Club held last week it was decided to hold the next annual show at Johnstown, N. Y., February 21 to 24, 1906. The following judges were selected: D. A. Nichols, H. J. Quilhot, Geo. H. Burgott, C. H. Proper, F. B. Zimmer, and J. H. Drenvestedt. Others will be added later.

There will be no show at Meriden, Conn., next December, owing to the fact that Turner Hall, where the exhibition was to be held, burned down a short time ago, and it being the only hall in the city at the present time large enough to hold a show the association decided to abandon the latter.

Cock crowing contests are quite frequent and popular in Silverton, Devon, England. The owners of the birds take them to the village school room and set them crowing one against another. In a recent competition there were few of the cockerels requiring encouragement; in fact it was hard to get them to stop at all. The winner succeeded in crowing fifty-one times in seventeen minutes. The modus operandi is described by a correspondent in the New York Tribune as follows:

"For some time before the cock crowing competition begins the birds are fed in a special manner peculiar to each owner; the secret of the art of feeding is very closely guarded. For about three weeks prior to the competition the food is carefully dosed, and made as stimulating and exciting as possible. When the bird is sent to the show a timekeeper with a chronometer stands in front of it during the crowing contest; he marks the number of crows and the variation of notes in a given time, which is generally fifteen minutes.

"Paris has just had a cock crowing competition open to the whole world. The birds in the Paris competition are brought by their owners in darkened boxes. As each competitor's turn comes the cock is suddenly taken out into the light of day and placed on a platform.

"The bird imagines that he is there to herald in a supposed dawn, and begins to crow vigorously. At the same moment a special timepiece is started. The utterer

of the greatest number of cock-a-doodle-dos in a quarter of an hour is the one which is proclaimed champion chanticleer."

Alfalfa just now is the chief article of food discussed in the poultry and agricultural papers. Although this variety of clover has been grown and known many years, its value as a poultry food has only recently been heralded far and wide. Rations have been compounded with alfalfa as the greater part of the ingredients and in as many different formulas as ever confused a chicken raiser or confronted the hens. Everybody in the feed business is interested in alfalfa. Its a good thing and ought to be pushed is the way the dealers and growers look at it. Many acres are being grown in the state of New York, and the yield being large and

the demand great, the profits are consequently large. White alfalfa has not driven clover out of the market, but has given clover meal a decided set-back. Alfalfa meal and shredded alfalfa have taken the place of clover meal, temporarily at least, and it looks as if the greater yield of alfalfa as well, as it is easier cured and prepared as food, will keep it at the head of the procession of dried green feeds. We fed shredded alfalfa last winter with very good results, but are not prepared to say whether it is superior to clover meal. From limited observation, we thought alfalfa did not produce as good color to the yolk as clover meal when fed in connection with the same grains.

Clover being a biennial and alfalfa a perennial is another point in the latter's

Gallery of Fame



CHAS. A. CYPHERS

THIS portrait of Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers is a most excellent one. It shows him in an attitude of confidence and plenty. Every one who knows anything about chickens and chicken things, knows him as the inventor of incubators and brooders. His machines are known all over the world, and are giving satisfaction to many thousands of users. Mr. Cyphers's work in the poultry business is far-reaching; the influence of his inventions have made a marked increase in poultry statistics. He knows the art of producing chicks by approved methods, and his work along these lines will live forever. Our most earnest wishes are for his continued success in all respects.

favor. Three to four crops of alfalfa per season yielding from three to seven tons of fine hay per acre is far better than two tons of clover hay per acre. Alfalfa is over twice as rich in the egg-forming element, protein, as clover. Mr. A. L. Cottrell of the Iowa State College gives his experience with alfalfa as follows:

"We find that as a rule our hens fed on alfalfa-meal lay very fertile eggs, which produce strong, vigorous, hearty chicks. We also find that they will moult quicker in the fall and commence to lay earlier in the season. For laying hens we put several quarts of alfalfa-meal into a closed vessel, then pour boiling water over the meal until it is thoroughly moistened; place a cover over the vessel and let the mixture steep for a while. Just before feeding dash a little cold water over the feed. This brings out the green color, and the whole presents a very pleasing appearance and is as near grass as any feed can be. Some prefer to mix the meal with table scraps or grain, both of which add palatability and variety to the mash. Bone-meal and meat scraps make excellent additions to alfalfa or clover-meal, both of which are concentrated feeds and great egg producers."

As to alfalfa being responsible for fertile eggs we are not prepared to admit, but it looks as if hens fed with the same do remarkably well and the excellent condition of twelve Wyandotte hens and pullets this spring we can to a certain extent attribute to the feeding to them shredded alfalfa. The fertility of the eggs in April and May was one hundred per cent; the hatches in a number of instances the same.

We hear that preparations are being made for an immense exhibition to be held at Indianapolis the first week in February, 1906. The contract for cooping and feeding this show has been awarded to the Empire Cooping Company.

Here's the way a California breeder advertises his birds: "Rhode Island Reds Are Not Dissipated, Enervated Show Rounders or demoralized town-bred Birds, with abnormal appetites and inbred eggs eating the feather pulling habits, the result of neglect and prison-like confinement for generations." He further says: "They are not stupid, senseless feeders that gorge themselves to over fatness, neither are they high flyers, or nervous, flighty sitters and mothers." Even the great and only Edward Brutus Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y., who made Ringlets famous in the Barred Rock history of America, could not excel the above matchless piece of advertising of the now immortal Red fowls. The moral and physical superiority of the Californian's birds should sell every egg and feather for years to come.

We have had several inquiries regarding Rose Comb Blues—where they originated and what good features they possess. As far as we can learn, they are a product of the Midlands, England, and those districts are noted for excellent laying qualities, being considered superior to all varieties. We believe Dr. Phelps, of Glens Falls, who imported a pen several years ago, can testify as to their excellent laying qualities. An attempt was made to enter and classify this variety as Blue Orpingtons, but it failed. It is claimed to be a cross between the Wyandotte and Andalusian, and is not considered a pure breed over on the other side of the Atlantic.

Never go fishing with another man's bait.



General Management



THE ORIGINAL

Q. 1. Will you please inform me as to the ailment of my fowls. I have about two hundred Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns. These are kept in a reasonably well-constructed house, and are fed with a mixture of grains, mash feed made of a mixture of meals, and in the evening whole corn. I had three turkeys in the same house. One of the turkey hens staggered and fell about, and died in about four hours. Some of the hens became weak in their legs, but recovered. What ailed the hens and the turkeys? 2. Is there any book published giving the originator of the Buff Plymouth Rocks, and the name of the man who first bred the original Barred Plymouth Rock; also Buff and Brown Leghorns? Will you please give size, shape and color of these fowls?—D. R. G.

A. 1. It is possible that your turkey was troubled with what is called black head. We think that the ailment of the hens was due to having too much fattening feed, and too little exercise. This causes trouble like apoplexy. Why people continue to stuff their hens with corn that does more harm than good we cannot understand. Corn never produces eggs to any extent. Wheat and oats are the natural food for producing eggs. You should send twenty-five cents to this office for the book, "The Egg Question Solved." This will teach you how to care for your hens in winter. 2. Mr. Wilson, of New York State, originated the Buff Plymouth Rocks. The Barred Plymouth Rocks were first bred in Connecticut by Messrs. Spalding, Upham and Pitman. Buff Leghorns were originated in England. Brown Leghorns came from Italy, or somewhere along the Mediterranean Sea. A fine article on Buff Plymouth Rocks was published in the March 25 issue of the American Fancier, to which paper you should subscribe as well as The Feather.

GOOD POULTRY

Q. I am one of a number in this locality who keep a number of different varieties of fowls, such as Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. I have but small separate yards and I am worried to know how I can give them all a run on the farm. Will it do to let them all run together until the time to separate them into breeding pens? K. G. T.

A. There will be no trouble whatever in allowing the poultry to run together until you wish to put them into breeding pens. After separated and confined into their own pens you can begin saving the eggs after two weeks and feel satisfied that they will be all right for hatching. While hens will not lay quite as many eggs when confined in small yards the eggs are usually better under such confinement, and you can expect good success from keeping them in this way.

TWO-HUNDRED-EGG HEN

Q. Is there any breed of fowls or strains of a breed that can be depended upon to produce each one of them over two hundred eggs in a year? What is the average egg-product of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes?—J. W.

A. There are individual hens and individual lots of poultry that have laid two hundred eggs each. Some of the pens of hens in the Australian Egg Competition laid over two hundred eggs each, five to the pen, but these were specially selected hens for the purpose. The census of thirty years ago showed an average of between thirty and forty eggs to each hen in the United States. The last census raised this to an average of seventy to each hen. The average of three thousand hens kept for the special purpose in five separate lots in New York State showed an average of one hundred and twenty-nine to each hen. This was considered very good. The only way to have a flock of two-hundred-egg hens is to select, separate, and breed them up to this average. When you read of the records of six hundred hens laying near two hundred eggs each you may depend upon it that they were most beautifully handled to gain this good result, yet we hope the time will come when the average record of the egg yield will reach one hundred and fifty or perhaps better, per hen.

A BLOOD TUMOR.

Q. 1. What is the cause of distension by air, or rather a sort of a blood tumor under the skin of the neck of a squab.

2. Occasionally a squab develops a tumorlike formation near the vent. Perhaps it begins further up the breast. Could it be that tobacco stems in the nest might cause this? It is not very frequent. —H. M. B.

A. Sometimes in feeding the young the old pigeons will break the skin on the neck and in healing this will gather air or blood and form a soft tumor. The other trouble mentioned might come in the same way, the injured place being contaminated with the filth of the nest and causing something like blood poison. The cure of the first is usually achieved by opening the air or blood tumor. The other might be helped by cleaning the inflamed places and laying a piece of clean tissue paper over the sore part to keep out the dirt.

CLOVER HAY

Q. I wish to make preparations for a green food supply for my laying hens next winter. Which is the best, clover hay or Alfalfa hay? I can grow the clover hay, but there is no Alfalfa grown in this neighborhood. What would you advise me to do?

A. Alfalfa hay is about the best dried green food known for poultry in winter, and we recommend every one who can have it to provide plenty of Alfalfa hay for the use of their hens during the winter months. When you have it cut it short in the cutting box and throw whole basketfuls of it in the hen houses, so they can eat all they want, and the rough coarse portions which they can not eat will do for scratching material in the hen houses. Next to Alfalfa is clover hay. Cut the clover a little earlier for poultry than you would cut it for regular hay for cattle, specially dry it so as to keep it green, pack tightly in large sacks, such as wool sacks or in similar sacks of half the size and hang it up in the barn or some place where the air will circulate through it and keep it from getting mouldy. This

makes a dry hay almost the equal of Alfalfa for the chickens. Should prefer to buy good Alfalfa hay for the hens during the winter months rather than to feed them poor clover hay.

As surely as a poultry house is infested with hen lice and insect vermin, just that certain you have evidence of an unprofitable possession for the owner. Lice and hens never prosper in the same coop.

Buy Standard Cyphers Incubators NOW.

Take advantage of the present liberal policy of the Cyphers Incubator Co. and get the World's Standard Hatchers at

Reduced Prices.

You Can Save From 12½ to 20 Per Cent.

By installing labor-saving machinery, buying in immense quantities and greatly increasing our output, we have largely reduced the "cost of manufacture."

Our 1905 policy is to give this saving to our customers.

Cyphers Standard Incubators are used on more Government Experiment Farms, on more large and successful poultry plants and by more breeders of Exhibition fowls than all other makes of incubators combined.

Investigate our two low-priced incubators, Farm-Economy, 100-egg capacity, \$10.00; Boy's Choice, 50-egg capacity, \$6.50. These are practical hatchers that will do good work.

FIVE STYLES OF BROODERS to suit the conditions of every poultry raiser. Find out about the Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder. It will save the lives of your chicks. The Cyphers Company is today the World's Headquarters for money-saving, money-making Poultry Specialties. We now manufacture in our own factory, mill and laboratory more than 70 useful articles, all necessary for the poultry raiser's best success.

See our 1905 catalogue. Finest and most instructive poultry catalogue ever issued. Contains six special chapters on how to make more profit from poultry. Will be sent free, post paid if you send your name and the names of two others who raise good poultry. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

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Winner of First Prize at New York Show, and one of the Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows bred by us. The last seven years Twenty-seven birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks Bred and Raised by us during the last sixteen years have won More First Prizes at New York Shows, by over twenty-five per cent., than any other exhibitor has won on any stock.

Our Stock has won this year at the Largest Shows. If you wish to breed Winners, buy from the Winning line.

Highest Grade Breeders for sale in large or small lots. Write for large illustrated Circular FREE.

BRADLEY BROS., LEE, MASS.

New 1905 Testimonial Sheet, just issued. It states the Wonderful Standing of our Strain in the bands of our customers. Sent free.

PIGEONS

One Well-known Breeder's Experience

Editor The Feather: In an editorial in The Feather for June I find the following:

"In writing about squab growing, Mr. Todd, of Mass., tells us that to succeed we should cross the Duchess with the runt and the product of this first cross with Homers. * * * All varieties of Runts sell from six to twelve dollars per pair. To cross these with a Duchess, then wait a year for the product of the Homer cross to begin work with, is rather expensive for those who hope to gain a partial living, at least, from squab growing. When Mr. Todd tells of these crosses he evidently writes from the standpoint of one who has his mind directed toward the pleasant pastimes of experiment and a toothsome squab for his own table, and it is quite unlikely that any one could follow this line of crosses and make money selling the squabs at from two fifty to four dollars per dozen, according to the season of the year."

Please accept my correction of the above as follows: I am doing just what you say "is quite likely that any one could follow." I do not experiment with pigeons now as a pastime, nor to produce squabs for my own table. I did that for many years and learned the facts which I am now using in a profitable business of squab raising. This is my chief business. I send squabs to the Boston market and sell a few Runt-Duchess-Homer breeding birds to those who can appreciate the work of producing them. The latter, however, has not been my aim. It "just happened."

Let me tell you *why* I made this cross, I wanted constitution, size, rapid breeding qualities, good feeding qualities. Pigeons breed rapidly in confinement—that is, if good birds and well taken care of—and they must have strong constitutions to stand the strain, otherwise they produce small, weakly squabs. Constitutions may or may not be acquired by crossing. Much more skill is needed in successful crossing than in successful breeding of pure stock. The experimenter must consider strains as well as varieties.

You say that Homers are the best squab breeders. I am breeding twelve strains of Homers, but none of them came up to my crosses, either in size of squab or number produced. But let me tell you of the first Homers I bought. It was in the late autumn and the birds were not active enough to determine whether they were mated or not. They were *guaranteed* mated birds. I trusted the man who sold them. Finally I discovered that three-fourths of them were cocks. Now, let us see the value of the guaranty. Even when the party making it is financially sound, it amounts only to this: sending back the cock birds, paying express on them and on those sent to supply their place, which are no more likely to be mates than the first lot, and so continuing indefinitely. Besides, it is no easy task to pick out the odd male birds, and one must often feed them months before they can be discovered. I did not send my odd

cocks back. I was afraid they would be sold to some one else as hens. I cut them short in their career by making pot pies of them and, incidentally, learning their age. The age of the remainder finally proved its correspondence to those the teeth and tested, by the death rate. Again I bought Homers, good Homers, young, mated, and of different strains. They did fairly well, but the squabs would not go above eight pounds to the dozen, on the average. I wanted ten and twelve pound squabs, and the top of the market as to price. That is why I began to make the crosses which you seem to think can not



Muffed Rosewing Tumbler
A PRETTY PIGEON FOR A PET

be taken seriously. To be sure, I waited a year before the squabs of the last cross began to appear, but their appearance when they came justified the waiting. What is a year provided it brings the right results? The majority of squab growers dally with inferior stock that length of time and produce nothing that can balance the grain bill. Lost time is a different thing from time spent in achievement. Edison says that the majority of the inventors stop at the very point where they should persist. It is the same with squab raisers. Nine-tenths of the beginners go out of the business just as they are learning the fundamental facts. I know it is hard to recover lost ground when one has not started right, but the start can be made over again, and made a good start, by the experience already gained.—W. G. Todd.

One writer states that he does not believe that one squab in ten will be raised in a loft where but one single kind of grain is fed.

An Honest Opinion

For several years it has been the practice of the management of The Feather to state facts upon all subjects pertaining to poultry and pigeon growing, so far as it is possible so to do. In our issue of June we published an article on squab culture, in which we tried to state the exact facts with reference to very large pigeons for growing squabs.

Under date of June 9 we received a letter from Mr. H. B. Clewley, of Massachusetts, in which he states as follows: "Last evening I read with interest an article which appears in the last number of The Feather, relative to squab raising. There has been so much of what I call pure rot published in regard to the raising of squabs, that it is indeed refreshing to read an article which is so true and which states the facts fairly, as far as the article goes. It is really to be deplored that the papers of this country will print the numerous articles on these subjects, which are deliberately false, and are nothing more than un-paid 'ads' for some of the firms that have pigeons to sell. I have

which are made over the names of some who should know better. We trust that in the near future Mr. Clewley will send us a good article, giving his experience and the benefit of his knowledge of squab growing.

Rather Expensive

Editor of The Feather: Being a subscriber to The Feather, I took the liberty to ask you where I can secure some Blue Runt Pigeons. Can you place me in communication with a breeder of that variety of pigeons? Have written to a fancier in Illinois, who tells me that he has a large consignment on the way; that he wants from \$7 to \$10 a pair for such as he will get.—A. W. T.

A. Blue Runt Pigeons, in fact all kinds of Runt Pigeons, are expensive. There are not many persons in this country who keep them for sale. Most of them are imported from the other side. If you will write to Edward S. Schmid, 712 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., we think that he can furnish them, but no one can furnish good Runt Pigeons for any less price than you quote above.

SQUABS sell for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to \$1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in ONE MONTH; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our FREE BOOK, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,
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Best Stock in America.
A few birds for sale.

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SQUAB CULTURE

There is money in Squabs. We tell you how to get it. Our book, "Squab Culture," 10c postpaid, reveals secrets never before told. We sell thoroughbred, guaranteed, mated Homers, ready to breed, for \$2 per pair. Read book, get posted. Eastern Squab Co., 32 Hawley St., Boston.

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We carry a full line of poultry supplies, such as Drinking Fountains, Feeding Pans, Union Lock Wire Fence, Flint Koke Roofing Paper, Rust and International Poultry Powder, Dandy Bone Cutter, Oyster Shells, Mica Spare Grit, Agent for Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, Beef Scraps, Chicken and Chick Feeds, Napcreal and Lice Paint. Send for new 1905 catalogue.

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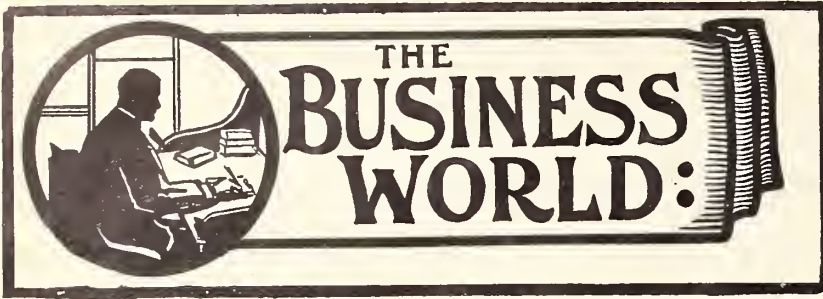
CALIFORNIA GIANT PIGEONS produce the largest Squabs and are the most prolific breeders known. We raise GIANT RUNTS, MALTESE and HUNGARIAN HENS, POLISH LYNX, SWISS MONDAINES and BELGIAN HOMERS; also RUNT-HENS, RUNT-HOMERS, and other Crosses.

HEAVY FOUNDATION STOCK FOR SQUAB FARMS
IN LARGE QUANTITIES A SPECIALTY.

We prepay expressage in U. S., also guarantee safe arrival. Send five 2-cent stamps for illustrated catalogue. **CALIFORNIA GIANT PIGEON CO., FRUITVALE, CALIF.** Largest Breeders of heavy stock in the world.

The cut shows one of our Giant Squabs weighing 1 1/2 lbs. when 3 weeks old, compared with a 3/4-lb Jumbo Homer, 4 weeks old.





The Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., 26-28 Vesey St., New York City, has on exhibition through the courtesy of Mr. H. S. Thomas, the chief electrician of Luna Park, Coney Island, fourteen No. 2 Prairie State Special Incubators, capacity 220 chicks. These machines are in operation, and will be until October 1, 1905. There are two machines with glass fronts so that persons can see through the machines during the period of incubation, and watch the little chicks coming through the shells. All the incubators are lit up with small electric lights showing the eggs in incubation from the first to the twenty-first day, and in all the stages. It is a very interesting exhibition, and it is well worth visiting.

We regret to state that recent death in the family of August D. Arnold, of Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, compels him to offer for sale his entire stock of Buff Leghorns and Silver Penciled Wyandotte fowls. This presents an opportunity to buyers seldom offered. The quality of the stock is good, and it has a world wide reputation. We do not know where one could turn for better of the kind, and we feel assured that if they will write to Mr. Arnold they will gain the best of satisfaction for their money.

The Plymouth Poultry Farm are before our readers this month with a new illustrated advertisement of their high quality stock that has won so many prizes and gained such a high reputation for the farm. In a recent letter from Mr. Myers he states that they have never had such quality as at the present time, and that they feel perfect confidence in being able to satisfy all who may send to them either for eggs or poultry. We saw some chicks recently hatched of their stock they had sent out that promise to be fine exhibition stock in the early fall.

We have a request from Parkersburg, W. Va., asking for Leghorn and other kinds of Runts. We have had a number of inquiries of this kind. Those having such varieties of pigeons for sale should advertise them in the columns of our paper.

Mr. John Bennett, Sunman, Ind., writes that he has sold all the stock he has for sale and that he is now behind in his orders. He says that The Feather helped him do the work, and that this is the best season in forty-five years.

We were delighted a few days since to receive a copy of the ABC of Bee Culture, from the Root Co., Medina, Ohio. This book is very valuable to all interested in this business; this paper has for so long a time advocated a union of bees with fruit and poultry, that we hope more people will value this, and realize the advantage to be gained by so doing.

We have the following request from Amherst, Va., no name signed. He asks why Toulouse Geese do not lay. We imagine that they must be rather young

Toulouse Geese, hatched last season, not until after the middle of May, perhaps not until June.

Mr. E. L. Barclay, Jr., of 929 Louisiana Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., has been very successful indeed with this line of desirable stock. He has made several shipments to foreign countries, and has at this time a most desirable lot of stock of all kinds to dispose of.

T. P. Burt, Jr., of Englishtown, N. J., has entered the field to furnish selected large Homers for squab raising. There is a very great demand for good, strong pairs of these for the purpose mentioned. Mr. Burt will do a very good business provided he sends good stock to his customers. We believe that he is worthy of the confidence of those looking for stock.

A TESTIMONIAL.

Petros, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1905.

Mr. W. F. Chamberlain,
(The Perfect Chick Feed Man),
St. Louis, Mo.

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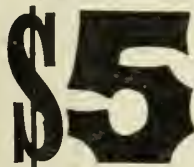
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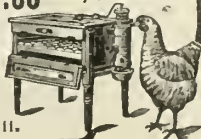
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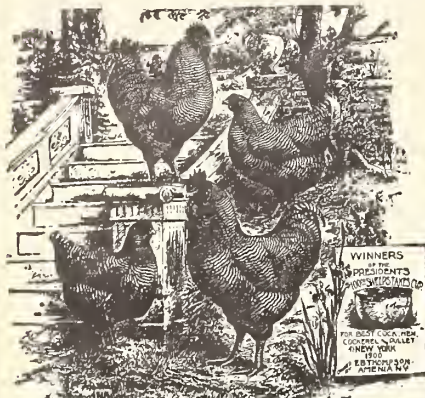
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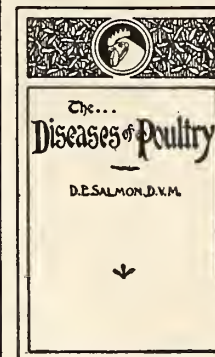
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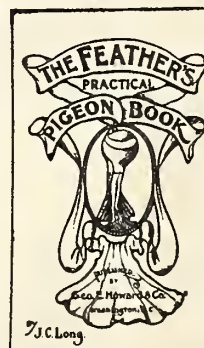


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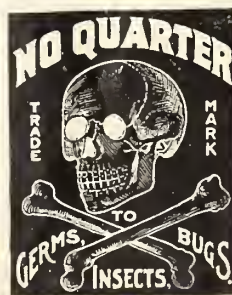
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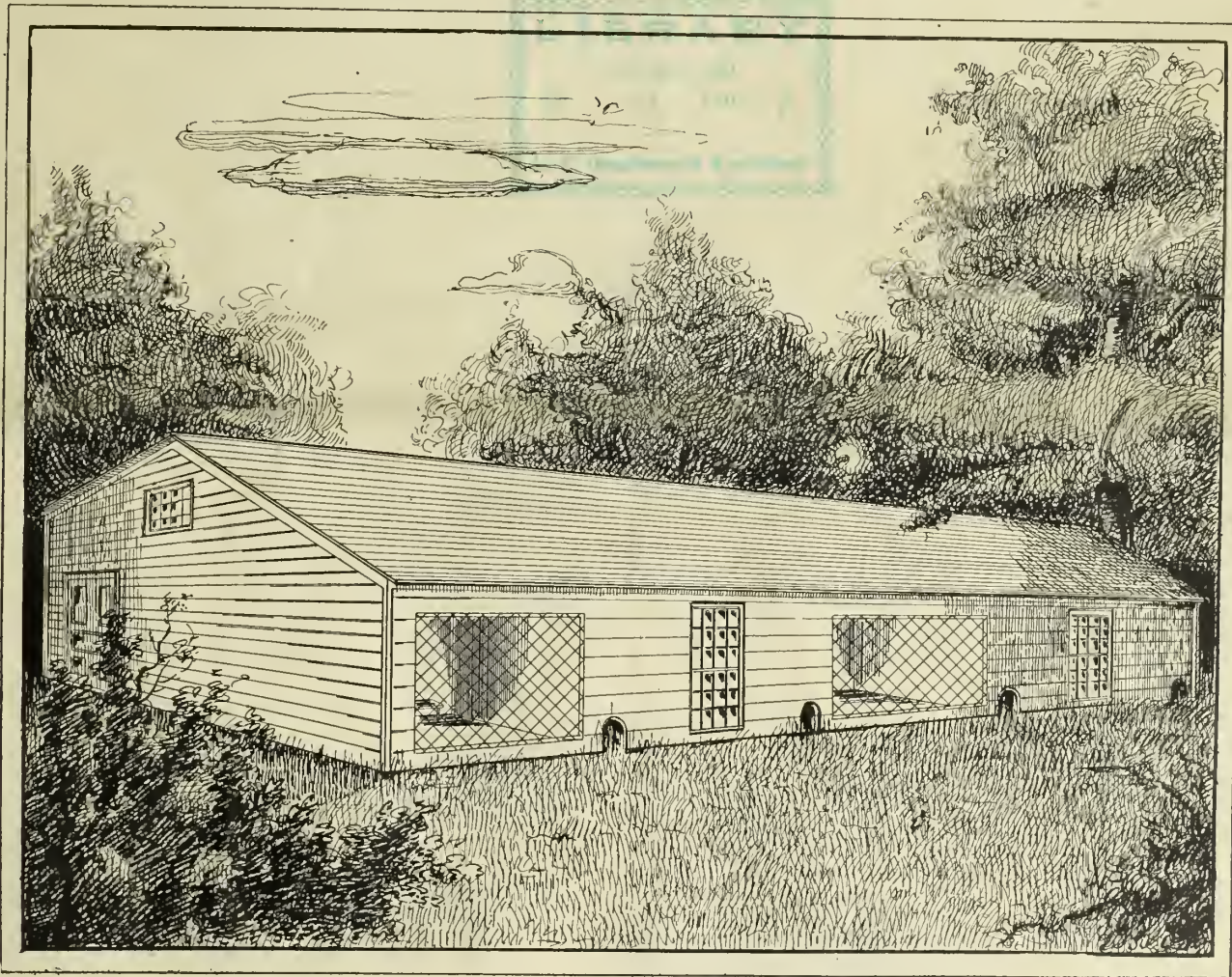
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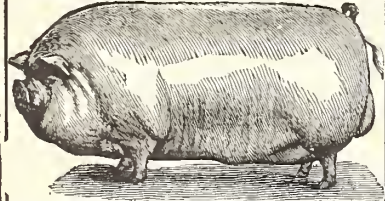
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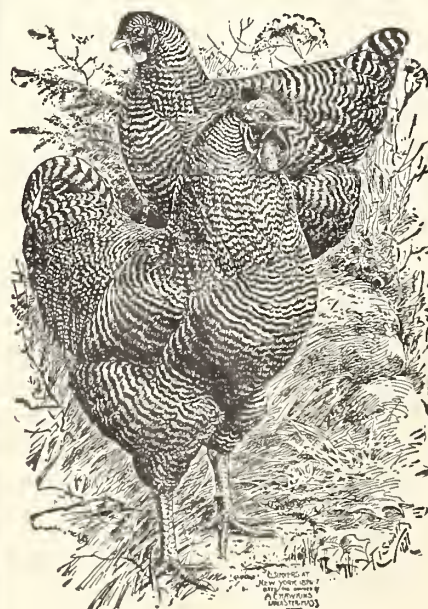
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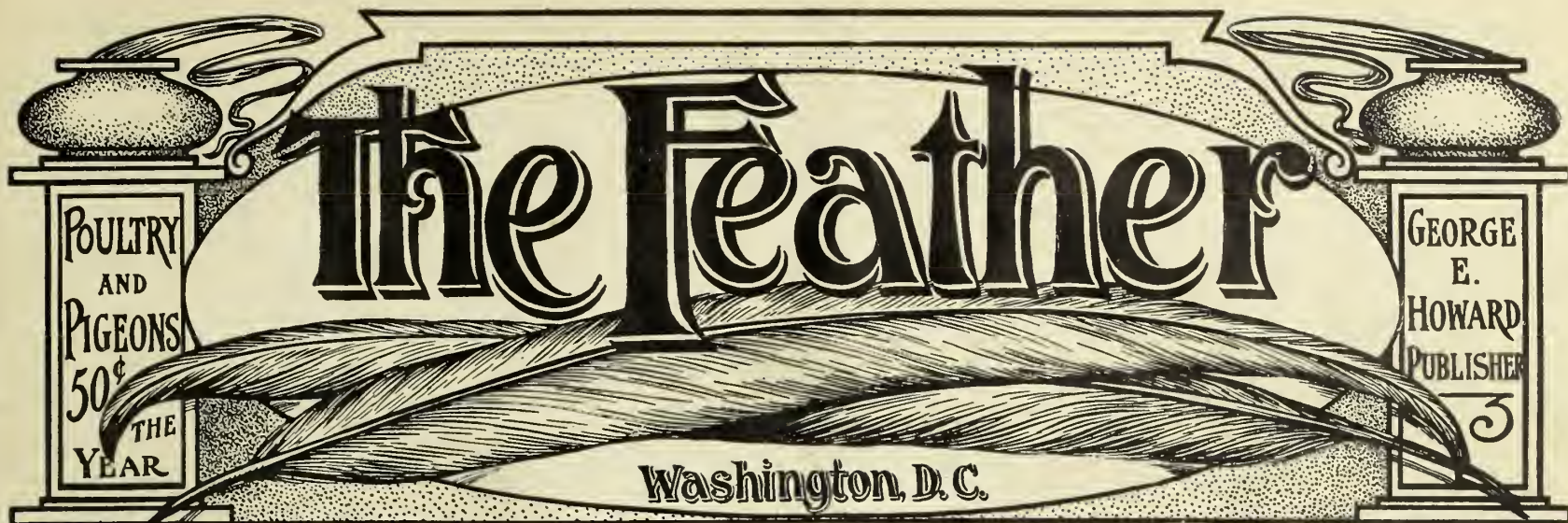
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Volume X

Washington, D. C., August, 1905

No. 11

POULTRY HOUSES

The Advantages in Having Comfortable Houses for Poultry

In selecting the most appropriate season of the year in which to construct or repair poultry houses, one should also remember the advantages to be gained by having perfectly dry floors and a dry interior to the building. To insure this, the houses should be built on ground that is elevated so that the drainage will be away from and not toward the building.

Ground should be selected that has both under and surface drainage. A hard bank of clay is not the best, for this usually absorbs and holds a large amount of water during the rainy season. Such a floor under a building is apt to be damp. A sandy, gravelly subsoil is the best, and in addition to the surface and under drainage, all surface water should be turned away rather than towards the house. When the location is carefully selected and the building is properly built, there should be very little danger of a damp interior during the winter months. A dry interior, even though it may be cold, is much better for the winter than a damp, changeable interior that may be a few degrees warmer.

The main cause for frost gathering on the windows and the side walls and roof of the building is the congealing of the damp air within the house against the walls and windows which are fairly good conductors of the cold. Intense cold without congeals the moisture as it comes against the windows and side walls and turns it into frost. This again melts and runs down to the floor during the day-time, when the sun shines, creating more moisture, which will again be congealed against the side walls and windows the following night.

If the floor is damp, it will be almost impossible to have litter upon the floor fit for use. Straw and like materials gather moisture, and so soon as it has become wet enough to become limp, it is very difficult indeed for the poultry to move it about when scratching for their grain food. As it is an absolute necessity to have litter upon the floor in winter, for a profitable egg production, if for no other reason, this would be sufficient to make a dry interior essential.

There is no other requisite so indispensable as dry floors in the poultry houses. W: do not think that any one ever has or ever will succeed with poultry to any extent who keeps them in houses that have

a damp interior, and we can not advise any one to hope for successful results in the production of eggs for market during the winter months under such conditions. It would really be better for the poultry to allow them to roost and live during the winter months under an open wagon shed where it is dry though very cold, than to keep them shut up in a damp house where the floors and litter are always moist and the interior consequently unhealthy. It has been known for many years that poultry seem to thrive better in an open shed where it is dry than within poultry houses that are damp. The consideration of these conditions had much to do with original trial of the muslin curtain for window fronts of the poultry houses.

Another requisite for success with poultry in winter is that they shall be kept from the injurious influences of extreme



GROUND FLOOR PLAN FOR COVER ILLUSTRATION

cold weather during the night. If the fowls, when they roost, are compelled to sleep in a damp, cold house, and they are subjected to drafts, all possibility of a profitable egg-yield is eliminated. Poultry must be kept comfortable at night to the extent that they will not suffer with the cold nor have their extremities frosted. To insure comfortable surroundings in the very coldest localities, under the most trying conditions, the hooded roost has been found quite useful. Considering as we do these three essentials, the most important features of poultry houses, we shall pay special attention to the construction of houses which have proven to be most satisfactory for the purpose.

IN GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Some poultrymen construct their houses with breeding pens, laying pens, hatch-

ing rooms, brooder houses and incubator cellar, all under one roof. These are at times so planned that a very small amount of the heat may be carried through the poultry house to take off the chill. In the main, however, these have proven rather unsatisfactory. The close proximity of the brooder house to the laying pens is apt to attract the lice from the laying houses into the brooders, and cause great inconvenience to the attendant to the young chicks kept in the brooding apartment. For these reasons, it is always best to keep the artificial plant separate and never permit any old or young fowls that have come in contact with others that have insect vermin upon them, to come in the artificial brooding or incubating places.

If you desire to raise chickens artificially, build your incubator cellar and brooder houses away from the other poultry buildings. We have known a whole brooding plant to be rendered almost useless by becoming infested with insect vermin, carried there by young chicks that had been removed from the mother hens to the brooder houses on account of a weakly or delicate condition. These being tormented with the insect vermin, carried the pest within the brooder house where the conditions were the best possible for a quick and steady growth. The vermin thus brought into the building spread and soon torment the whole flock, and not only destroy many of the chicks, but require almost endless watchfulness and trouble to get rid of them and to keep the houses clean and free from their deadly influences.

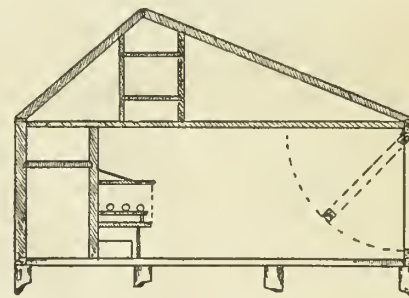
SCRATCH-SHED HOUSES

For several years much attention was paid to what is termed the scratch-shed poultry house. This is a building constructed with an open and a closed apartment under the roof, the latter for roosting, laying, and the living apartment; the other, under the roof with side walls and rear wall, but entirely open in the front for the scratching shed. Later, screen wire was placed over the opening of the scratching shed, then came a covering of cloth to prevent the rain and the storm from coming, and to prevent, as well, the blowing of the wind therein. This was found to provide almost as free circulation of the air as if entirely open, at the same time preventing the dampness that might be caused through rain and snow coming into the open shed.

The reason for having the scratch-shed attachment to the poultry house was to provide an open-air sheltered place where the poultry could scratch, hunt and dig

in a litter for all their food and have open-air exercise, which is considered most desirable for poultry at all times. In fact, no poultry will do well in egg production that do not have absolute freedom to exercise in the open air.

These scratching-shed houses were used for all purposes. A gentleman in New Jersey who kept poultry entirely for producing eggs for the New York market, made a poultry test for three winters of three styles and kinds of poultry houses: One, the open scratching-shed, afterward sheltered with canvas; the second, the



END ELEVATION SHOWING CURTAIN FRAME AND HOODED ROOST

glass-enclosed connected apartment house, facing the south; the other the glass-enclosed connected apartment house facing to the north. Careful records were kept for the three winters of the egg record from the hens kept in these houses, the two varieties kept being White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. The final result of three years' experimenting with these houses gave the preference for egg production to the glass-enclosed connected apartment house facing the south.

CONNECTED APARTMENT HOUSES

Connected apartment houses consist of a series of separate rooms under one roof, all connected with a hallway in the rear opening into each one of the apartments, or by having doors from one to the other through the entire building. For economy in caring for the poultry or for best results, those with the hallway in the rear seem to have the preference. These may be built under any kind of roof, either the A-shaped roof with the peak in the center, or the long roof, slanting to the south with the short slant backward over the hallway, or the entire roof may slant from rear to front with the shed of the roof to the south and the peak of the highest point to the north in the rear, over the hallway. This same construction may be used and have the doors passing from one room into another, without hav-

ing any hallway space at all. The great disadvantage of this construction is the labor imposed in carrying the dirt and litter from one house to another. Where the houses are very large, the carrying and going backward and forward adds very much to the duty of the attendant, and makes the care of the poultry very much more expensive; while with the hallway in the rear, a wagon or wheelbarrow may be used and the dirt carried from each apartment direct to the door and deposited in the wagon or the barrow for wheeling away. No matter which construction you may select, we should advise having the apartments connected with the hall in the rear that they may be readily cared for.

HOUSES FOR LAYING HENS

Those who keep poultry particularly for eggs in winter should take steps to learn the advantages of all kinds of houses for

of this country, and does not apply to the southern tier of states that scarcely ever have temperature down to the freezing point. In the warmer climates where the temperature of thirty degrees is seldom reached, the poultry only need good shelter from the worst weather, and during the other months only protection from the winds, the sun and the vermin that are often prevalent in the warmer climates.

THE GLASS FRONT

In the construction of poultry houses, some poultrymen hold the opinion that because some glass is necessary in the poultry buildings, the more you have the better it will be for the fowls. This is a mistake that often leads to serious trouble. Glass is an almost perfect conductor, and it attracts both cold and heat. The only reason for having glass windows in the poultry houses is for the light and sunshine which adds to the health and

considerably the intense heat within the building. In the winter months this loft may be filled with straw. The ceiling should be rather open so as to permit a circulation of the air from below through the openings of the ceiling into the loft above. When the loft is filled with straw it serves the double purpose of a warm roof over the house and the straw also attracts the dampness, if any, from below, and absorbs it. On bright sunny days, during the winter, the windows at each end of the loft may be opened so that the free circulation of the air may dry the straw, and thus keep it in first-class condition as an absorbent of dampness during the entire winter. In this way the loft serves both as a shelter from the heat and the cold and as an absorbent of the dampness that may accumulate in the interior of the house.

It is scarcely necessary to say more about the roosting and nesting conditions than to advise that the nests be placed off of the ground and out of sight of the hens, so as to remove the temptation which the eggs in plain sight prove to be to the hens and which induces the bad habit of egg eating. Always set your nests well up from the ground (except for heavy Cochins and Brahmas) so that the hens may go up to the nest and go in behind them out of sight to lay the eggs. When they have finished they come out upon the floor, and neither they nor the other hens are tempted to eat the eggs.

THE HOODED ROOST

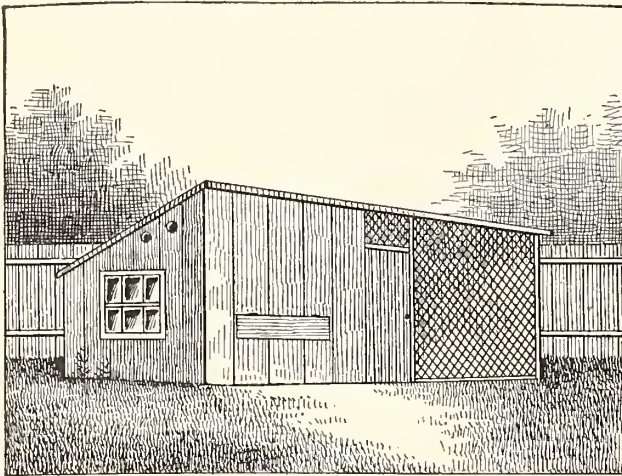
All houses constructed for winter egg-production in climates where the weather is cold, should be supplied with the hooded roost. This means that the roosts should be placed over the dropping board, with a roof and two ends of wood about the roost and a curtain to draw down in front so as to entirely shut the hens into

being placed against a solid partition, half-inch lumber being used to make the ends and top of the roost and a canvas or regular spring roller drop curtain being used. Always have the curtain pulled up from the bottom to the top rather than to have it pulled from the top down to the bottom, leaving the slight opening at the bottom near the dropping board. This is apt to leave an open space for cold air circulation from below, whereas, if the curtain is drawn from the bottom to the top and fastened, there is no circulation of this kind. Few who keep poultry for winter egg production do without these hooded roosts, and many are adopting them for the better care and protection of poultry of all kinds during the winter months in the coldest climates.

THE VALUE OF THE MUSLIN CURTAIN

A number of years ago, Morris Davenport, of Dryden, New York, experimented with a muslin curtain stretched on a window sash instead of glass in the sash. He kept his poultry through the entire winter within the building where muslin was used in the windows in place of glass, and the results were so satisfactory to him that he shared the secret with others who experimented along the same lines.

When the muslin curtain is used, the opening or window, as it might be called, in the house should be about twice as large as the ordinary window used in a poultry house. The outside of this opening should be covered with a wire netting. A frame just a little larger than the opening, so that it will lap over the sides and shut down close should be made of inch-and-a-half wide seven-eighths stuff; this frame to be covered on the outside with unbleached muslin. No paint or oil of any kind should be smeared on the muslin. Strong unbleached muslin should be used, and this should be stretched as tightly as possible over the frame, which should be



OPEN SHED POULTRY HOUSE

an increased egg-yield during the winter months. Those who pay special attention to the production of eggs for market in winter have, many of them, decided in favor of the connected apartment houses without any open scratching-sheds whatever, the room in which the poultry live being used as a living room, roosting room, laying room, and a scratching shed for the poultry. In the construction of such a house for the best results, a space of six square feet should be allowed for each Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock kept; five square feet is sufficient for the smaller breeds. Some breeders go so far as to get this down to four square feet for each hen. Thus, a room, ten by twelve, should provide living, laying and scratching room for thirty hens.

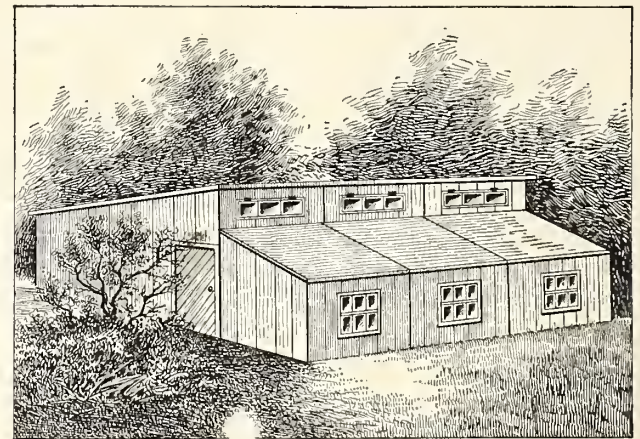
Where the best results have been obtained not less than five square feet and often six is the allowance made for each hen. Under these conditions, a room ten by twelve would provide the best of accommodations for twenty hens; and it is thought that the increased egg production per hen, where properly cared for under such conditions, will be more by actual count than would be gained from thirty hens in the same quarters, under the same conditions. There does not seem to be any hesitation on the part of the best breeders in saying that the best kind of a poultry house for a winter egg production in a cold climate is the connected apartment house, the least desirable being the open scratching-shed poultry house. The careful test of three winters by the gentleman in New Jersey corroborates this conclusion reached by the poultrymen who make a specialty of fresh-laid eggs for the winter market.

Of course our readers will understand that the above refers to the coldest parts

comfort of the fowls. A window that is large enough to furnish plenty of light is all that is needed for any building. Personal experience has taught us that a very narrow window, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, in the centre of each apartment is best. Such a window will allow the greatest amount of sunlight to enter the house. If the rays of the sun can penetrate pretty well to the rear of the apartment through a narrow window, this is all that is necessary, and a window of this kind will always furnish sufficient light, and does not attract an over-amount of heat in summer or cold in winter.

Another difficult problem in the construction of a poultry house is to prevent it from becoming overheated during the summer nights as well as unbearably cold during the winter months. In constructing the house, consider all these features—the influence of the glass window, the possibility of the interior becoming very cold in winter, the height of the roof or ceiling, and whether both the window and the roof cause unnatural heat in the warm summer days and nights, unless some precaution is taken to prevent these conditions.

Our illustration of the cover page shows one of the best possible plans for a poultry building. This can be cheaply constructed, and at the same time overcomes many of the difficult problems that we must face in keeping poultry in the same building during the very hot and the very cold months of the year. Such a construction provides for the small open loft beneath the roof of the building. A window in each end of the building provides for a circulation of air during both the hot and cold weather. This may be left open during the summer months and a free circulation of the air will reduce



COVERED RUN POULTRY HOUSE

an enclosure just the size of the roosting place. Experiments made with these hooded roosts have proven most satisfactory, the temperature usually being from five to eight degrees warmer within the hooded roost than in the living apartment where the hooded roost is placed. In other words, the warmth of the body of the hens under the hooded roost keeps them warm during the coldest winter nights.

Some of the most careful and best informed poultry experts of the country have made careful tests as to the advantages to be gained from the use of the hooded roosts, all of whom unite in the opinion that there is nothing more beneficial and helpful in the comfortable housing of poultry during the cold winter months than is the hooded roost. It is cheap in construction, the dropping board

hung on hinges next to the roof so as to drop against the frame work of the house. When this curtain is closed, neither snow nor rain will beat into the house, and there will always be a free circulation of air through the curtain. This circulation of the air prevents the possibility of dampness within the house; and while the interior of the house may be a few degrees colder than a house having glass windows, the dry condition within is such as to more than overbalance the advantages of a few degrees of warmer temperature.

We have pictured side by side in our illustration a building, two apartments of which have the muslin curtain, and two the glass fronts. We visited a house constructed like this during the very coldest month of last winter, and while the thermometers within the house where glass

was used showed six degrees warmer at noonday than did the house where curtains were used, the floors, the nest boxes and the straw within the house where the muslin curtains were used was so much dryer and tenantable than in the apartment where the glass front was used, that we were disposed to favor the use of the muslin curtain in the houses in that locality at least.

Similar experiments have been made at the agricultural colleges in New York State and Minnesota. Professor Rice stated last winter that he was not prepared to recommend the muslin cover for all localities and conditions, but that he felt sure that the muslin curtain would prove beneficial when used in houses that had a tendency to dampness; but that if as good interior conditions could be had through using the glass windows, he would recommend their use. However, whenever the decision must be made between a dry and a damp interior, he should favor the use of the muslin curtain rather than the glass, for the muslin curtain created more favorable conditions, as to dryness than could be obtained from the use of the glass.

On the other hand we have a letter from a party in the Northwest who tested the muslin curtains side by side in the same house, as we have illustrated it, who reports in favor of the muslin curtain, stating that the hens did better in the room with the muslin curtain fronts under a hooded roost than did some of the same lot of hens in the next apartment that had the glass front. Where the muslin curtains were used, he states that the interior was very dry, but that where the glass windows were used, there was a change of thawing and freezing day and night, the effects of the sun beating through the glass and thawing the moisture that would again be frozen against the glass and side walls the following night. At the same time, he states in his letter, if some one can devise a method that will insure a dry interior with glass windows and shutters for same at night, he believes that it will be much better; but so long as the moisture can not be kept out and away from the poultry by any other method, he should continue to use the muslin curtain front for his windows.

A communication in one of the papers a short time ago, from Dakota, described a cattle shed made in the shape of a horseshoe. This was intended as a wind-break for the cattle, and was built out of logs and timbers from the woods like a framework, having two sides and a roof, all of which was covered over with tons of straw, making a tunnel beneath in which the cattle could sleep at night and a wind-break during the daytime when they would gather within the horseshoe circle and feed upon the straw and clover hay, while the sun shone or not as might be, but the building or hollow straw-stack protected them from the winds blowing from the north. The writer states that about half of his poultry was scratching about this stack when the first snow storm of the winter caught them. They went in and took up their quarters for the night, and remained there during the entire winter, gaining their food supply from the cattle and the wheat and seeds that they could scratch from the litter, and that these hens produced more than double as many eggs during the winter months as the balance of his flock that were kept in a poultry building near the house. This is a sample of what may be expected in a minor way from the muslin curtain front poultry house. This straw shed was very dry and comfortable and the hens prospered here as they would in a warm house free from moisture, and produced

more eggs than did numbers of the same flock living in a poultry building that did not have a dry interior.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED

We should not advise the adoption of the muslin front windows for all kinds of poultry houses. Wherever the conditions and surroundings are such that the poultry houses can be kept reasonably dry during the entire winter and free from moisture with glass windows, even though double sash may be used, we should advise their use. These conditions may be improved in all houses by lowering the sash from the top every day that the weather is dry and clear even though very cold, and by having a loft full of straw overhead. But whenever a dry interior can not be had and kept with the glass sash, try the muslin front curtain for the window. Do not turn your whole house and all your poultry buildings into muslin-front houses, but try the muslin front in a few of them. Remember to use unbleached muslin without any oil or coating of paint. This gives the free circulation of the air, and keeps out the rain and the snow. Have

THE CARE OF POULTRY HOUSES

It is quite possible to make the care of poultry houses an unbearable duty. At the same time, it is equally possible to keep them in proper condition without imposing upon yourself so much trouble as to make it a nuisance. When we state that a poultry house should be kept clean, we mean that it should be kept in such condition that a person can go through it at any time, day or night, without getting so much dirt on their clothes as to cause them to wish they had not entered it. The floors must be dry, reasonably clean, and the entire interior, including roosts, dropping board and nest boxes kept free from filth and vermin. If this is done, the interior of the house will be perfectly tenantable for your poultry.

To accomplish this clean up the house as often as it is needed, which is governed entirely by the number of fowls kept. Cover the dropping board an inch or two with dry soil and thoroughly clean once a week—or once in two weeks will an-

never be kept presentable. The first principles of a perfect poultry house is a dry interior throughout.

The windows of the poultry house should be so constructed that they can be lowered from the top and raised from the bottom. The best ventilation in a poultry house during cool weather is gained through lowering the windows from the top. During the heated months the whole sash may be removed, and the windows covered with wire cloth. This is a perfectly safe method to follow, provided it does not permit currents of cold, damp air to blow through the house during day or night. Plenty of air and ventilation is advantageous, but cold drafts of air blowing through the houses are most injurious to the poultry.

When the poultry roost is in a direct current of air, and if this changes many degrees during the night, the effects are ill-health, colds, and, at times, catarrh and roup. Half a flock may take cold in a single night under such conditions, and it is best to avoid this by having proper ventilation from the windows, and no doors or windows open excepting those in front.

Do not hope to succeed with poultry during the summer months if the houses are permitted to become infested with insect vermin. There is nothing as injurious, debilitating or so certain to reduce the egg yield as the presence of vermin during the hot months in warm, improperly kept houses. We have known hens to go to roost on the fence or on an old box or wagon to avoid the terrible onslaught of insect vermin, mites and lice that attack them during the night, if they go into the poultry house. When a poultry house is so badly infested with vermin as to keep the hens out, it is about time for a change of management.

There are thousands of people who keep poultry who never have such a thing as insect vermin in their houses, and it is to be regretted that there are many times more than this whose houses are so badly kept as to be unfit for any living thing, the result of neglect and carelessness for which no excuse can be offered; and wherever such conditions can be found the owner can not be blamed enough for the neglect of his fowls.



"WONDER"

Rose-comb Brown Leghorn Cock Bred and Owned by W. W. Kulp

the frames so that they will fit tight and close to the side walls of the buildings, and arrange it so that they may be lifted up against the ceiling when the days are dry and warm, and quickly closed when storms approach. If all these conditions are followed and the window for an apartment ten by twelve or twelve by sixteen is made about six by eight, it will furnish plenty of ventilation.

Another absolute necessity is that when the muslin curtain is used, the entire balance of the house must be perfectly airtight, and all circulation of air must be stopped, except the circulation that comes through the curtain. In other words, to have the greatest benefit from the use of the muslin curtain, the house must be a solid box through which no ventilation or air can pass except where it is intended to go, and that through the muslin curtain. If there are openings, leaks and ventilating places in any part of the interior of the building where the curtains are used, the most desirable benefits will not be gained. To be successful with this kind of house, marked attention must be given to the proper construction of the house and the application of the curtains.

swer, provided there is no vermin on the roosts or nest boxes. No arbitrary rule can be made for the time for cleaning, nor the number of times that it should be cleaned, but it must be kept tenantable for both the caretaker and the poultry.

The most disagreeable condition for a poultry house is when the interior, floor, nest boxes, and dropping boards are so damp that they produce an offensive odor and are unpleasant for the poultry and the attendants. No one can have any success whatever with poultry kept in this way. We have known some poultrymen to clean their houses twice a week who do not have as presentable a place as others who do not clean so often. It is the manner and method that counts. When filth accumulates in the nest boxes, they soon become infested with the worst kind of maggots and vermin, which creates an odor most unpleasant, and a condition very injurious to the fowls. The same result may come through the carelessness of having damp floors and a damp-infested litter on the floor or about the house. A perfectly dry interior, with a dry floor and dry litter, may be kept in the very best of condition, whereas a damp interior can



A Hen's Teeth

are in her stomach. Give her good teeth and she'll digest good food for you and turn it into profit. The poultry raisers who supply their hens with

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find it never loses its sharp points and corners. It is the best kind of teeth you can give your hens. Contains iron for yolk; lime, soda, magnesias for shell. It costs a cent a pound in hundred pound bags at your dealers. Agent wanted in every town. Send for free folder No. 21

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THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

The meeting at Indianapolis on July 19 for the permanent organization of the Poultry Press Association was more than gratifying to all present. Fourteen poultry papers were represented in the meeting, at which the constitution and by-laws were adopted and applications for membership were filed by forty-one papers. The applications from the representatives of the poultry departments of agricultural papers were not considered from the fact that only papers can hold a membership, not individuals.

The permanent organization resulted in the election of Mr. Geo. E. Howard, of Washington, D. C., President, and Mr. J. F. Shureman, of Chicago, Illinois, Secretary. Business of considerable importance to the entire poultry press was considered, all of which will be given in the final report of the secretary in our next issue of *The American Fancier*.

It was gratifying to notice the union of thought regarding the plans of this organization for the purpose of sociability, interchange of information and building up and improving the entire poultry interest throughout America.

The incubator manufacturers met at the same time in Indianapolis and transacted business of great importance to the manufacturers and users of incubators. It was satisfactorily proven to all present that an incubator was no more dangerous to have in a building than a coal oil lamp or a candle. No direct evidence has been brought forth to prove that any buildings have been destroyed by fire from the use of incubators, and it was positively shown that a well constructed lamp of an incubator was just as safe as any oil lamp used in any way about the household. An earnest effort will be made to prove satisfactorily to all concerned that the lamp of an incubator is perfectly safe.

Following is the constitution and by-laws of the Poultry Press Association:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE POULTRY PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The Poultry Press Association of America," with headquarters where the secretary resides.

2. OBJECTS

Its objects shall be the cultivation of social relationship between its members and free exchange of ideas and discussions for means to promote the best interests of poultry culture and for the elevation of the standard of our vocation.

3. MEMBERSHIP

The membership of this association shall be confined to reputable poultry papers and agricultural papers containing poultry departments, and the membership shall be held in the name of the paper.

4. OFFICERS

Its officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and an executive committee composed of the president, secretary and seven other members of the association, to be elected annually, with the duties of such officers.

5. FEES AND DUES

A membership fee of \$5.00 will be charged each member. The quarterly dues shall be \$1.25, payable on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year, and the executive committee has the power to call for an additional assessment if it is found necessary in order to properly conduct the business of the association. In

case such dues are not paid within thirty (30) days from time they are due, the membership shall be suspended. In case such dues are not paid before the next annual meeting, the membership shall be forfeited and the paper thus forfeiting membership can be reinstated only by a majority vote of the association upon payment of all arrears to date.

6. ADMISSIONS

Members can be admitted at any time by the majority vote of the executive committee, providing the membership fee accompanies the application. It is understood that the membership is held by the paper and not by an individual, and in case any person other than the recognized publisher of the paper is present as a representative of said paper, he must produce credentials from the publisher, which shall be submitted to the executive committee and by it approved, before the holder shall be recognized on the floor or be permitted to vote.

7. VOTE

Each paper represented shall be entitled to one vote only on all questions.

8. MEETINGS

An annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as a majority of the members shall designate. This vote shall be taken by mail during the month of November of each year and notice of said meeting shall be given by the secretary to all members not later than December 1. Special meetings may be called at any time by the executive committee provided that all members of the association shall have thirty (30) days notice of said special meetings.

9. AMENDMENTS

Additions and amendments to the constitution and by-laws may be made at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of members present, provided that notice shall be given by mail to all members sixty (60) days prior to the date of meeting. Theo. Hewes.

Seems as though there were more substitutes now than during the civil war. A corporation with a capital of \$6,500,000 is making eggs, warranted "strictly fresh," out of casein, which is made out of milk. Thus the cow lays eggs, so to speak. As yet, however, she does not displace the hen. Casein eggs won't hatch. Will star-eyed science yet make them hatchable and consign the hen to the museum?—Everybody's Magazine.

The Incubator Manufacturers Association of America

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the Poultry Press of America:

The third annual convention of the Incubator Manufacturers Association of America was held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., July 18, 19 and 20, 1905, with a strong attendance of representative incubator manufacturers, President A. F. Cooper presiding.

Owing to the absence of Secretary J. S. Gilcrest, on account of sickness, Milton O. Adams was appointed secretary to the meeting.

Following the president's annual address and reading of the minutes of the last meeting the various committee reports were handed in. The committee on freight rates reports that it is quite possible to secure concession from various railroads. This reduction of freight will be of considerable saving to the purchaser. Previous to the organization of this association incubator purchasers were obliged to pay the first-class freight rate with no hopes of a possible reduction. The association will secure many concessions of a similar nature that will benefit consumers.

The committee on insurance finds that incubators are far less dangerous than the average house lamp.

Mr. John W. Myers delivered an excellent address on adjusting difficulties and misunderstandings whenever such arise between manufacturer and customer. His views of the matter were in direct line and perfect harmony with those of all present. The disposition of the manufacturer is to be perfectly just and to dispose of all such matters in a wholly just and equitable manner. Every manufacturer has the interest of his customers deeply at heart.

Mr. Milton O. Adams delivered an address on feeding hens for fertile eggs, emphasizing how necessary it is that every incubator operator use the utmost pains in handling his breeding stock to secure the highest possible relative degree of fertility in eggs produced for hatching purposes. The members of the association freely express the opinion that the chief source of all incubator trouble lies largely in the use of eggs that are not properly fertilized.

Mr. Jas. Homan delivered an address on incubator advertising which, besides being full of instruction for the manufacturer, also brought to mind the relation between the poultry press and this organization.

There was a general discussion in regard to the importance of every manufac-

turer becoming a member in this association, as it will be necessary to have the support of all in order to accomplish the great amount of work mapped out. Some have misconstrued the publicity previously given the association and have misinterpreted the motive. The sole object of forming the organization is to create more harmony among the manufacturers. The incubator industry is no longer a one-dollar industry, but a million, and there is a crying need for an organization of its constituents. The poultry press organized. The representative American poultry breeders have the A. P. A. Almost every recognized breed of fowls is represented by its association. States, counties and communities all recognize the importance of organizing to further the poultry industry in their territory, and it naturally follows that the incubator manufacturers can likewise band together for their good.

It is not the intention to dictate prices nor the territory which he shall operate, nor anything of that nature. This is a mistake. The report got out at one time that there was a protective incubator trust in view. Nothing could be further from the truth, as the incubator industry is not composed of men who favor anything of this nature.

While the principal point in view when organizing the association was to help the consumer, yet there are many things which will benefit the manufacturers themselves embodied in this movement.

The incubator industry has attained such proportions as to be worthy the support in the most intimate manner of all interested in it and it is only through the closest organization that many benefits will be derived to the fullest extent.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. James Homan, Springfield, Ohio.

Vice-President, Mr. L. A. Banta, Ligonier, Ind.

Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Myers, Quincy, Ill.

Secretary, Mr. Milton O. Adams, Hiawatha, Kans.

The retiring president, Mr. A. F. Cooper, owing to his no longer being an active incubator manufacturer, which would not render him eligible to holding office, was made honorary for the many valued services he has rendered the association. The members of the association were royally entertained by the Inland Poultry Journal and The Fanciers Gazette.

The proceedings of this meeting and full particulars regarding the organization can be obtained by every incubator manufacturer from the secretary—M. O. Adams, Secretary Incubator Manufacturers Association.



FAVEROLLES

The Most Beautiful of Fowls

LAKENVELDERS

"The King of Utility Fowls"

Faverolles are winter layers and are the most rapidly grown chicks known, when 8 weeks old they are broilers and at 12 weeks cockerels average 4 lbs., pullets hatched late as Aug. lay in Jan.

English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Nineteen breeding pens of the **Best Strains** obtainable in Europe, Imported Direct from the yards of the most successful breeders of Faverolles in England and France.

Eggs for Hatching, from best pens, \$6.00 for 15; other good pens, \$3.00 for 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price.

See winnings at World's Fair, Madison Square, etc.

Lakenvelders. The International winning flock recently owned by The Countess of Craven imported direct. These birds have bred more winners than any flock in existence. Twelve breeding pens of Lakenvelders.

Eggs for Hatching, from best pens, \$10 for 15; other good pens, \$6.00 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price.

See winnings at World's Fair, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF THESE BREEDS SENT FOR STAMP.

DR. A. H. PHELPS, - - GLEN FALLS, N. Y.



BOYER'S TALK

Calendar for August

For hot burning suns, August leads July. Even if the thermometer does not show a better record, the "feeling" is greater. Probably much of this is due to the fact that July has given us a telling blow, and we are still partially dazed from the experience. The fowls evidently are of the same opinion that we are, for they are rather inactive, don't care to move about very much, and their appetites are not so keen as they were a month or two ago.

The yearling hens at the present time present anything but a handsome appearance. With their ragged coats and an indifferent air they do not command much inspection. But in about a month from now we will notice them with more satisfaction: The more ragged they are now, the quicker will they be able to shed their old feathers and take on the new. The heavy molting fowl in August will, with proper feed and care, be the profitable winter layer.

Now is a good time to give a tonic to the fowls. During the entire year we add five per ct. of linseed meal to the morning mash, and find that it keeps the hens in a good healthful condition. The amount of linseed is not very great, but sufficiently large enough to tone up the birds and keep them about right. But, beginning with August, and continuing until November or December, we add condition powder to the mash. This is done every morning for the double purpose of assisting the molt of the hens and getting them into early egg production, and also for stimulating the pullets and getting them into early egg production, and also for stimulating the pullets and getting them to make an early and steady start. But after that, experience has taught us, it is best to rely upon the linseed meal as stated above.

The molting period will bring out the true condition of the fowl. If it has any weakness the strain of shedding the old and growing the new feathers will aggravate that weakness. A prompt and proper use of condition powder will as a rule help the fowl to fight this weakness and the mortality in consequence will be less. But in choosing a condition powder we advise care being taken so that a too-stimulating article is not used. Cayenne pepper is too high a stimulant, and as nearly all condition powders contain more or less of Cayenne, it is advisable to choose one that is not too liberal in the use of this strong stimulant. In our experience, we have found that Sheridan's condition powder is about rightly balanced and can be safely used, only that we think it advisable to make the doses only half the quantity the directions call for.

This hot weather is bringing out the vermin, and necessitates a close watch. Lice, mites, fleas and bed bugs thrive during warm weather, and especially in filthy houses. Not only should the houses be kept perfectly clean, but kerosene, white-wash and sulphur should be used thoroughly. If these enemies are found during this month, make a vigorous war upon them. Burn sulphur in each pen, white-

wash the walls, and paint the roosts and nest boxes with kerosene. Such heroic work will win.

The man who has not provided shade in his runs will see his mistake now. If there are no trees, shady nooks should be made. If protected from the burning rays of the sun, hens will not only thrive better, but be more profitable. Remember that the keynote of success is to keep the stock comfortable the entire year.

As the nights are warm, do not crowd your stock—especially the young growing birds—in close, poorly ventilated quarters. If you can have open sheds with a wire front to keep out enemies, you will find that the fowls not only appreciate it all the more, but they will be prevented from sweating. There is nothing more weakening than to have the stock sweat at night. It makes them lose sleep, and in consequence they do not have the life and appetite next day so necessary for strength and growth.

As the chicks grow, thin out their numbers and remove to more roomy quarters. When at all possible, we never have more than fifteen or twenty growing chicks in a flock. As they near maturity, we cut the number down to ten. Small families not only rest better at night, but they are not so apt to get into the vice of feather pulling.

We believe in early culling. As soon as the chicks weigh from one and a half to two pounds, we carefully inspect them, and any culls in the flock are at once used for market purposes. This gives more room and saves feed. Just to-day we took half of a pen that showed imperfections that are not desirable for breeding purposes, and they averaged two pounds each, and as the market rate for broilers to-day is thirty cents a pound, we secured sixty cents each for these broilers. These same chickens held another month might have gained a pound in weight, but as the market price a month hence will not be over twenty cents a pound, we would have received no more money, and besides would have been out one month's feeding.

It is always a good rule to market surplus stock as early as possible. It does not pay to hold stock for special markets as it is almost a rule that special markets have a glut. We never market a week before or a week after a holiday, unless by special order.

It is advisable to thoroughly clean and whitewash and store away all small chick coops not needed. An open shed, a barn or some other building is a good place for keeping these small coops. If thus protected from the weather they will last much longer and be in better condition for use another season.

As the young stock is reaching maturity a watch should be made to see if the

cockerels are worrying the pullets. It is a good rule to remove the cockerels from the pullets as soon as the former begin to crow, for that is the time they are apt to be troublesome.

The March-hatched pullets generally begin laying this month, but the laying will not be steady, for they are apt to go into molt in about six weeks, and will not come into profit again until toward spring. The April- and May-hatched pullets are the ones that can be better relied upon for winter egg production.

It is encouraging to note the growth the young stock is making. One can now pretty safely tell which are going to be good pullets and good cockerels. Plan how many you will keep over, and then sell off the surplus as fast as you can. This will be economy in room and cost, and the stock you are going to hold will be able to make better headway.

During molting of the old fowls, it is a good thing to add sunflower seed to the bill of fare. The oily nature of the seed will greatly assist in the growth of feathers, and will add a gloss to the plumage that is very pretty, to say nothing else.

Growing pullets must have bone and muscle food to grow a good, strong frame. Avoid all food that is of a too-fattening nature, or at least cut down the quantity of such food, as pullets that are made too fat are apt to go into molt, and this will throw them out of profit for two or three months. Make them exercise for their grain by throwing it among light hay or straw, about six or eight inches deep. This will teach them to work, and the more they work the better will be the digestion. It is plain to see that such exercise will not only promote health but will maintain it.

Those who follow caponizing say this month is not too late to caponize the surplus birds.

The duck-laying season practically ends this month, and the eggs should be incubated as soon as possible. They will not remain good for more than a few days during this hot weather. Duck eggs can not be held so long for incubation as can hen eggs, and the fresher the eggs the less likely are they to spoil when in the incubator, and the stronger will be the youngsters. Market the ducklings as soon as they reach the desired weight.

Some poultrymen incubate in August, using the stock for November and December broiling and frying chickens. But this practise is not generally followed out, as on most of the farms the hens are not mated, and will not be until after they are through with their molt.

Don't forget the green food question during this present hot weather. The stock needs it. Green food is cooling, it regulates the bowels, and it satisfies a craving which grain can not give. Vegetable tops, cabbage, lawn clippings and soft green stuff generally will be very acceptable. During the watermelon season, we feed considerable of this juicy, sweet article, and find that the fowls not only love it, but it is valuable to them in all ways for which green stuff generally is noted.

It is a little early yet to buy breeding stock, but it is not too early to make your plans, and see what you will need for another season. In the first place you will want new blood. From a fancier's point of view, the addition of new blood to the flock is a very serious question. You are more apt to throw away markings that have cost years to secure, but in practical poultry culture, where prolificness, strength, and egg yield is the desideratum, new blood is necessary. New blood, if selected from a strain of hardy stock, will mean increased stamina to your flocks. Strong constitutions are of more value to the poulterer than fine feathers. Increased egg production to the market man means more dollars to him than symmetry or other standard qualifications.

But it must not be understood that we favor mongrelism, or that we despise standard qualifications. It is our constant aim to keep as near the standard requirements as we consistently can, but we will not sacrifice utility for fancy.

When we get ready to mate up our pens, we carefully study our egg record sheet. That sheet tells us how many eggs each individual hen laid during the season when prices are highest; it tells us what shaped eggs she laid; it tells us the color of her eggs; and from that we make our selection. We first pick out all the hens that reach a certain point of quantity, and generally in this selection we have three times the number we intend keeping. Then we make a second selection from this lot, picking out all that give us a good-sized, nicely shaped egg. This will probably reduce the number to about double what we need. Then comes the third selection which calls for the best color for the breed. When we have finished we have the required number which are the cream of our entire flock.

August is a good month to make this selection, and we aim each year about this time to select one or more pens of our very best two-year-old birds, and one or more of the cream of our yearlings; the remainder of our pens we made up to the best marked pullets.

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Editorial Gossip

The next issue of The Feather will be devoted to laying hens. We invite any who may be interested to send in what they know from experience as to the ability of hens to produce a large egg yield during the year. Send in your personal experiences and not your beliefs or ideas about this.

This issue of The Feather is devoted to the building of poultry houses. July, August and September are the best months in which to build or remodel your poultry houses, for the reason that during this warm weather the floors and the interiors of the entire building will become perfectly dry and ready for occupation prior to the coming of damp or winter weather. We have known several flocks of very valuable poultry to be almost entirely destroyed because they were housed during the winter in buildings constructed in October and November that were so damp as to be almost untenable for the attendant, let alone the poultry that must stay there the entire time. "Make hay while the sun shines" is a good proposition. To build poultry houses in warm weather is equally advisable. People can not make hay at any other time, but they can build the houses at times when the construction of same may bring ruin to the flocks.

Experimenting with muslin curtains for the front of poultry houses has been carried on in many localities during the past two winters. More of this experimenting should be done. No one should turn their whole plant into muslin-front houses without experimenting as to the advisability of same in their locality; yet every one who has trouble with a damp interior during the winter months should try the muslin fronts in a few of their houses.

Obtaining a large egg production during the winter months depends more upon the kind of buildings the poultry are kept in than upon any other proposition except proper breeding and feeding. For best results these three combined always bring success. If either of the three are lacking, but slow headway will be made.

Just at this time when the weather is so oppressive is the most important to the poultry grower. Do all you can to protect the poultry from the direct rays of the burning sun. Remember how hot the houses may be at night. Keep them clean

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and free from insect vermin, and open the front as much as possible so as to permit the fresh air to go in without creating drafts and breezes throughout the building when the weather conditions change. Try and remember that the poultry deserve comforts as well as ourselves.

During the entire summer up to this time, fresh-laid eggs have brought good prices in the market. In fact, the market has been so high as to discourage both the wholesaler and the retailer from handling them to any extent, and when we remember that the eggs can not be put away for cold storage during the heated term, we can congratulate ourselves that cold-storage eggs can not drive prices so low next winter as formerly, unless the market is very low during the fall months, which does not seem likely at this time.

Take good care of the molting hens for the next ninety days; it will be a trying time for them.

Throw a little extra feed to the growing chicks and the young turkeys during the hot days of August; they will need it, as natural food will grow scarcer every day.

Before another copy of The Feather goes to the press, fall fairs will open up in earnest. This promises to be an unusually brisk season for the display of poultry at the fall fairs; more contemplate taking part in these than ever before, and we shall hope to see the fair displays containing better quality than ever before.

The new president and re-elected secretary of the American Poultry Association have taken up the reins of government. The Standard should soon be in the hands of many breeders throughout the country. The adjourned meeting of the American Poultry Association goes to Hagerstown in October, and the regular meeting to Cincinnati in January. The next six months in the life of the American Poultry Association will be of vital importance to the entire standard-bred poultry business of the country. It rests with the members of the association as to whether conditions will continue to improve or become more disturbed.

When the secretary of the American Poultry Association stoops to the use of political methods practised by him to in-

fluence the vote for place to hold the next annual meeting, it is time for the rank and file of the poultry fraternity throughout the United States to stop to consider the present position of their business as influenced by the association. Never but once before were such methods applied, and that meeting has been pointed to as a disgrace ever since it convened at Indianapolis.

We do not wish to be understood as either favoring or objecting to holding the meeting in any locality. We are always willing to bow respectfully to the will of the majority; but we had hoped the time would never come again when the association would be disgraced through the use of such unnecessary political tactics for obtaining the votes, not in the interest of the association nor the poultry fraternity throughout the country, but for individual advancement.

Another point in the affairs of the association is the payment of the Columbus note. As we understand it, this note was given as the individual note to Mr. Bridges. Afterward it was endorsed by him as secretary of the American Poultry Association, and it is surprising to notice how outspoken some fanciers are for the speedy payment of a claim that takes nothing whatever from them. We do not believe that there is an individual member of the American Poultry Association who would willingly step forward and liquidate such a claim, nor do we believe the gentlemen who are advocating the speedy adjustment of this claim would rush to the front to pay it from their own resources. The association should never recognize nor pay the claim until compelled to do so by law, provided they hope to retain the business respect of hundreds of its members.

At times unpleasant things become an absolute business necessity. The honor of an individual or an association must be protected, even though they are forced to resort to the law. But when the president and secretary of an association speak slightly and write suggestive letters as to the honor of the body that created them, it is time for a strong hand to take hold of the guiding influences, and either stop the early rush to destruction or else retire and permit those who seem determined to wreck the institution to carry themselves with it to ruin.

The London Telegraph states that eggs may be poisoned even before they are laid. The whites may contain disease-breeding microbes; these, when heated, may grow into injurious creations. This same paper also states that it is impossible even to be certain that the white of eggs whipped up with cream may not be injurious. This is like the man who stated that you must not leave rat poison where the hens would get it, as it might spoil their eggs. Foods that would pass through the manufacturing department of a hen and be turned into eggs, most certainly could not injure the egg when they were not equal to destroying the hen. Sufficient poison to injure an egg in this way would kill the hen long before it reached the interior of the egg shell.

Harper's Weekly is responsible for the following: "An enterprising salesman went into a rural district and endeavored to sell an incubator to a farmer. His argument did not impress the agriculturist. Finally, as a clincher in favor of his up-to-date improver, 'But,' he exclaimed,

'look at the time it will save!' The farmer replied: 'But what is time to a setting hen?' This settled the question, and no incubator was sold." Farmers who have no more value for time and production than this one usually have a mortgage on their farms.

It is stated that one of the egg farmers in Delaware goes about gathering his eggs in a large automobile. These eggs are gathered for a Philadelphia firm, as many as 12,000 dozen said to be gathered in a single day. What would you think if a 60-horse power automobile, loaded with 12,000 dozen eggs should explode or run into a ditch. Egg-nog and omelets would not compare with this.

Snake stories are nowhere to be compared with the reported stories of hens, cats, dogs, rabbits and guinea pigs the past season, which have been accused of appropriating each other's families, nests and homes. Just to think of the statement being made that a cat was hovering a dozen young chicks, or a rabbit caring for a bunch of young cats, or a guinea pig taking care of young birds, and yet people will read and relate such facts.

The next few months will be very trying on the brooding hens. Treat them kindly. Either confine them in grass-covered lots or suspend them in mid air in open slat boxes. Do not ill-treat them.

Nothing will be of as much service to the growing poultry as colony coops. No one can have too many of these.

Fresh air, plenty of room and no overcrowding may save hundreds of young chicks in the next two months. The reverse will undoubtedly destroy lots of them.

Unless well situated to hold for higher prices, always sell when your stock is ready for the market.

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The Interstate Fair Association of Lynchburg, Va., will hold its first fair October 3 to 6. Secretary F. A. Lovelock writes that the poultry prizes will be as follows: First, \$2; second, \$1; on fowls and chicks, the latter to be shown in pairs. Three collection prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10, will be offered on pigeons.

We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Buckpitt, secretary of the Variety Bantam Club, England, for a copy of the 1905 year-book. The latter forms a complete record of the club's work during the year, also containing the names, addresses and advertisements of most of the leading breeders of variety bantams in England. The winners at the club show are also given. There are some methods followed by the above club that could, with advantage, be adopted by specialty clubs in this country.

A hen belonging to Sergt. Didlock, a Padiham volunteer instructor, has laid an egg with a flat side, upon which is a likeness of the dial of a clock, round the circle being twelve raised sections like Roman numerals.—Poultry, England.

This hen must have been laying against time.

Mr. W. F. Spahr, secretary of the poultry department of the Hagerstown Fair, writes us that F. B. Zimmer will not be able to judge there this season and that Dr. A. A. Parker has been specially engaged to take Mr. Zimmer's classes, viz., the Games and Game Bantams. Dr. S. T. Lea, of Hodges, S. C., has been added to the list of poultry judges while Mr. Tie-mann will assist Mr. W. J. Stanton in the pigeon alley. This makes a list of nine judges, a formidable array for a fall show.

Mr. Spahr also writes that the Hagerstown Fair Association is offering two hundred dollars in cash specials in addition to the regular cash prizes, also a number of other specials consisting of incubators and specialty club cups and ribbons and a loving cup, known as the John L. Cost memorial, to be offered for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Light Brahma classes. The value of the cup is forty dollars and it will be handsomely got up. Entries promise to be unusually large at Hagerstown this year, the American Poultry Association meeting to be held there, adding greatly to the occasion.

Mr. R. J. Ruliffson, president of the National Bantam Association, spent several days in Johnstown and Gloversville, visiting the bantam fanciers. He is on his annual vacation trip to the wilds of the Adirondacks. His camp is about forty miles from a railroad, but close by lives a famous guide, Perkins, who raises blooded fowls and also manipulates several incubators with success.

We stopped a few hours with Mr. F. B. Zimmer one day last week and enjoyed

a good old chicken talk. "Zim" is a very busy man these days, looking after two large kennels, a cattery and several hundred Game and Polish Bantams. The noise that one hundred and twenty blue-blooded Beagles can make is evidence of the magnitude of Mr. Zimmer's dog business. And there are more to come. Probably two hundred Beagles will be the season's record. The demand is more than equal to the supply. The young chickens were the best lot of Game Bantams we have ever seen in Zim's Debonair yards. His matings proved good to start with, the weather was favorable and the fact that only dry chick food composed of a variety of grains was used, made such gratifying success possible. The reach, style and hardness of feather in the Red Pyle Game Bantams were remarkable. Among the Black Red Bantams were some beautiful little stags and pullets. "Guess I'll just show a few at New York and give Doctor Parker a tussle" is the way Mr. Zimmer expressed his delight over these little gems. The Polish Bantams are approaching perfection very rapidly, the size being smaller and more uniform, legs an uniform shade of blue, combs all V-shaped and crests full and correct in shape.

We regret to learn, however, that Mr. Zimmer will give up the judging of poultry. He has refused all winter shows and will officiate at only three fall shows near by. Men having the all-round ability to judge all standard-bred varieties of fowls are scarce. "Zim" has been "at it" a great many years. He is past the half century mark in years, the furrows of old Father Time are numerous scattered all over his face, but age has not diminished his enthusiasm, neither has it destroyed his proverbial good nature. He was very emphatic regarding American Poultry Association matters and certain members of the latter who seem to be on the bargain counter when it comes to voting on locating meetings, would not have enjoyed the vigorous plea of Frank B. Zimmer's for a return to business methods that do not smell of graft and pull.

The advice of theoretical writers on what to feed and on what not to feed fowls and turkeys is apt to confuse the mind of the beginner and frequently discourage him. The fact is both chickens and turkeys are extremely hardy when properly bred from healthy parents, and will eat a variety of food with impunity that would paralyze the "protein" believers of balanced rations. It is remarkable what a fine lot of balancing of rations the crafty old hen, frisky chicken, and wandering turkey poult will do when given an opportunity. After wandering through a lot of feeding tables and reading stacks of advice given by our well-meaning theoretical writers, it is refreshing to turn to a page in a poultry journal where advice can be read that bears the ear marks of common sense and the brand of authority. Such an article appears in the July number of the Poultry Advocate. It is written by Mr. W. J. Bell, the well-known Canadian turkey expert. In commenting on some of the fads in turkey raising, Mr. Bell concludes with the following timely and sensible remarks:

"I have known turkeys raised, and good ones, too, that are given but sour milk and water for drink. Good turkeys raised with sweet milk and water to drink, and turkeys successfully raised with all of them given at different times; and again have known fine turkeys raised when the only drink they would get would be a very small panful given to a large flock on an extra hot day. What will bring trouble

in your flock is to be giving them water exclusively for drink, and some person come along and tell you they should get only milk, which, if you decide to do, will surely bring bowel trouble from the sudden change. The same will apply to the sudden entire change of food. What constitutes overfeeding? I say it is feeding only once or twice a day.

"Feeding five times a day just what they will clean up will never kill them, for they are never hungry enough to gorge themselves. So long as turkeys are given a run on short grass, have grit and a dust-bath; fed regularly, they can be fed on many foods, and given all kinds of milk and water to drink, but they must be gradually brought to different foods and drinks other than what they are accustomed to."

The thinning or weeding out process of the growing flocks is now in order. A careful fancier can select his most promising birds, those that are the most thrifty and indicate points in comb and plumage that promise well at the age of four months. All inferior specimens should be weeded out, killed and sold. The room is needed for the prime birds and not for the "wasters." Overcrowding is the chief danger to be guarded against.

An artist who has studied and has been watching results from the mating of differently-colored fowls advances the following theory regarding color production in our English contemporary, Poultry:

"Birds of marking, such as Hamburgs, Wyandottes, and the like, are not included in this theory from want of opportunities for observation. My belief is that all colors may be produced from what may be called the primary colours, viz., black red, silver duckwing, black, and white; but no amount of mixture of any three of these will produce the fourth, unless by throwing back to an actual infusion of the blood of that colour into one of the other coloured strains. For instance, crossing black and white produces blues, splashes, cuckoos, and self colours of each parent, but never black reds or silver greys, unless either of the strains crossed has been comparatively recently crossed with black red or silver grey. Similarly, I have never noticed black or white produced from any pure strain of silver grey and black red when crossed. Brown reds of many shades are produced from a mixture of black and black red, and the addition of white brings pyles of all sorts, ginger reds, buffs, spangles and others, or should the grey color be infused, we

Gallery of Fame



W. R. WOODEN

OUR artist caught Mr. Wooden's pose as he delivered his convincing argument in the Chicago meeting in favor of the Wooden amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the American Poultry Association. Few have his ability as an orator and this has gained for him the title of Silvery-tongued Orator from Battlecreek. Among fowls his true love is the Buff Wyandotte. His strong point is "Fair play," first, last and all the time.

get yellow birchens, silver birchens, and all sorts of duckwings, according to the proportionate amounts of each color in the combination. Of course it is well known that red and grey produce duckwings and red and white cause pyles, or, in each case, self colors of either parent, which are, of course, not pure."

Frequently the question is asked whether the cackling of the hen after laying an egg is a hereditary characteristic belonging to the primitive animal, or is it the result of domestication, the hen thus giving notice that it has just laid an egg. A writer in Poultry, England, states that to get a solution of this question, one must get back to the primitive type from which the domestic fowls are descended, but according to most authors, this type is the jungle-fowl of Bankiva, *Gallus bankiva* of India. This wild hen lives in the Indian jungles, where it can be caught without great difficulty. Burmah is the primitive district of the Bankiva cock, which thence found its way to Bengal, as far as the frontier of Orissa, where it is replaced by a cock of Sonnerat, *Gallus sonnerati*. It is moreover less wild in Burmah than in other parts of India and comes much closer to the habitations. They say that in Burmah the female *Gallus bankiva* cackles after laying, which enables the natives to find the eggs. The fact was formerly affirmed by Darwin, although the illustrious naturalist did not speak as an eye witness, merely repeating what he had been told by Mr. Blyth. The Bankiva hens of the London Zoological Gardens do not cackle after laying. This faculty may, it is true, have existed formerly, and been lost on account of the conditions of life. Such is the conclusion arrived at by the writer, quoted above, in England. We should like to hear from Mr. Homer Davenport and Dr. Little, both of whom have imported into the United States flocks of the original jungle-fowl. As Dr. Little has been on the native soil of *Gallus bankiva*, he may be able to shed some light on this question.

Mr. J. W. Ludlow, the veteran English poultry artist, fancier and judge, was the recipient of a purse of over five hundred dollars and an address, expressing grateful appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the feathered world during a long and eventful career. It was a graceful act and well-deserved tribute to a grand old fancier. Mr. Ludlow's sketches will be remembered by the older generation of fanciers in the United States. Many were published in the American poultry papers. The first real fine sketches of Langshans and Indian Games were from the pencil of Mr. Ludlow and did the rounds of the poultry press, and appeared in numerous circulars until the advent of Mr. Sewell, who did the work of the Langshan and Indian Game illustrating in this country, especially when these two breeds were enjoying such well-deserved popularity. To Mr. Ludlow, however, belongs the credit for first educating the eye of American fanciers to the beauties and possibilities of the two breeds mentioned.

"May the wing of friendship
Ne'er moult a feather"

was the motto that headed the handsomely bound and illuminated address presented to Mr. J. W. Ludlow. It is a beautiful sentiment and one that should exist among true fanciers everywhere.

The Buff Columbian Wyandotte is heralded as one of the coming breeds of fowls by Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Texas, who states in the July issue of Poultry Life of

America that while it has been on the market less than two years, its popularity has become equal to that of most any of the popular breeds of the age. He further remarks that they are as yet exceedingly scarce and, so far as he is aware, there is only one breeder in Texas who has them and he has none for sale. Breeders outside of the Lone Star State have been swamped with orders for eggs at ten dollars for twelve, so we are informed.

The Buff Columbian Wyandotte is described as certainly being a handsome fowl. In color a rich buff bird with black lacing in neck and a black tail, clear legs, true Wyandotte comb and shape, and size exceeding that of the Brahma. Unlike the Brahma, however, they are thrifty and are willing to work and, if given a chance, are good foragers.

They are said to be great egg producers and excellent winter layers. The eggs are a beautiful brown and of large size—fully as large as the Minorca—giving as much egg meat as any breed in existence, and of a very high quality and delicate flavor. This is the rosy view of the new comer. The shortcomings are not stated. Birds larger than Brahmas are likely to attract attention for that distinction alone. Never having seen this new variety we can not express an opinion regarding its merits and will take it for granted that Mr. Smith, of Texas, has presented the Buff Columbian Wyandotte in a correct light before the poultry fanciers of America.

Wyandottes of To-day is the subject of a very interesting article by W. M. Elkington in the current issue of Poultry, England. Mr. Elkington starts off by remarking:

"It has appeared strange to some patriots that a breed so pronouncedly American in type and name should have become so popular in this country, but I do not think many of us who admire the breed have ever stopped to take its nationality into consideration. It is enough for us that it has merits and charms far above the ordinary, and if it is American—why, so much the more credit for America. As a matter of fact, however, there is very little American about British Wyandottes of the present day. We have fixed our own types and gone our own way, and it is only the origin of the breed nowadays that is American. Even the name has already acquired an English sound, and few would connect it with a tribe of North American Indians. That tribe, I am afraid, has long ago broken and scattered before the advent of Eastern civilization, and no longer boasts even the departing glories of the Sioux, Sarcees, Crees, and Blackfeet of the far West, among whom I once lived for close upon five years. But not even the famous Mohawk race will ever have a more lasting memorial than the Wyandottes, in the breed of poultry that has gone to all corners of the earth."

The popularity of the Wyandotte is universal even in far-away Australia. Great tales of the wonderful doings of Wyandottes are sent abroad. The fact that the English fanciers have departed from the beautiful American type is well known, and is, also, a source of regret to lovers of Wyandotte shape. It is true that our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic have made wonderful progress in the color and lacing of the Silver Golden and Partridge Wyandottes. The fact of considerable English Silver Wyandotte blood finding its way back to the United States proves the high appreciation our most successful Wyandotte fanciers have for the open and clear white centers and uniform

lacing of the English type. The blending of the latter with selected American-bred males has given good results. The first cockerel at Boston, this year, combining the open-laced features of the English with the true Wyandotte shape of the American type.

Mr. Elkington on this point remarks:

"Shape certainly has been neglected, and in some cases to a remarkable degree, but it has not been because fanciers have deliberately ignored it, but simply because other points have been so elusive that it has been a case of breeding a poorly-shaped bird with good marking, or a badly-marked bird with good shape. I do not say that this excuse can be advanced in every case, but it is applicable in a good many. In America they make much of shape. A true Wyandotte judge makes it his first objective; and, consequently, the type throughout the classes is better in that respect. In England, plenty of all-round judges confuse the shape of the Wyandotte with that of the Plymouth Rock, and even among the specialists he would be a bold man who put shape before lacing and color. Who shall say which is right, the American with his firm belief in form, or the Englishman with his preference for plumage? Both are striving for perfection, though by different routes, but who shall say which will get there first?"

He further remarks that it would certainly be a wise move to make a little more of shape than has been the case during the past few years, for there is always a danger of the rising generation forgetting that it ever had any importance. Mr. Elkington thinks the special prizes which the American Partridge Wyandotte Club has given to the Partridge Wyandotte Club, of England, to be awarded for shape and color will prove decidedly interesting and do much good. It may develop the Wyandotte shape idea to such an extent that fanciers will be likely to pay more attention to it in the future. Mr. Elkington gives the following facts that some American fanciers, no doubt, are aware of, but they will bear repeating:

"That the non-observance of shape is really the result of difficult breeding is borne out by the fact that no variety fails so much in this respect at the present time as the blue-laced, which, it will be admitted by all who have had anything to do with it, is indeed a puzzler to breed to type. Some of the hens look like mongrel Indian Game, and many of the cocks resemble Leghorns; but for all that I think breeders deserve very much credit for having achieved such excellent results in color and lacing in a comparatively short time, and having done so much we may trust them to rectify errors of shape in good time. This course might not appeal to the American Wyandotte fanciers, but it is our way of getting at the goal, and it may prove the shortest cut after all."

The Enterprise Cooping Co., Fultonville, N. Y., have completed a complete outfit of new wire coops for the poultry building at the Ohio State Fair grounds, Columbus, Ohio; also, a large order for bantam and pigeon cages to be placed in poultry building at the Allentown (Pa.) Fair grounds.

Neglect and carelessness are criminal offenses that should never go unpunished. Where they are permitted to exist, the poultry suffer and the owner loses profit.

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PIGEONS

The Runt Pigeon

At St. Louis there was considerable argument over the placing of awards on Runts, many believing that it was wrong for those with feathers on their legs to win the prizes. We are not absolutely certain as to the final decision in this matter, and when venturing our opinion in favor of the smooth shank, we know that we are on the side of purity, and that it will pay in the end for all those who grow Runts to lead up to the absolutely featherless shanks and toes on the exhibition specimens of the Runt pigeon that wins the prizes in the shows.

The American Runt Club has its headquarters in Oakland, California. This locality is credited with being the home of what might be called the American Runt, there being more of this family of Giant pigeons in that locality, we presume, than in almost any other in the United States.

This club has issued the following standard for the Runt pigeon, and we present it with their comments, as it comes from R. V. Moore, who, we presume, is the secretary:

As this city and near-by locality are the Runt centers of the world, and as this organization is the largest gathering of genuine true Runt fanciers in this or any other country, the club deemed it advisable to produce a standard of excellence to be adopted by all pigeon judges and fanciers of this variety (the largest domestic pigeon of the columbarian family) throughout the world, and after much consideration the following standard was adopted by a majority vote of the many members present. Trusting that all pigeon judges will be governed by this standard, recognized as the highest authority in the Runt world. Where judges should cut,

Weight 1 point per lb. under 3 lbs. on cock.
Weight 1 point per lb. under 2½ lbs. on hens.
Girth 1 point per inch under 16 inches.
Length ½ point per inch under 24 inches.
Wing spread ½ point per inch under 44 inch on cocks.
Wing spread ½ point per inch under 42 inch on hens.
Head ¼ to ½ point.
Back ¼ point.
Color ½ to 2 points.
Carriage ½ to 2 points.
Condition ½ to 4 points.

QUALIFICATIONS

Head, broad and slightly oval.
Beak, broad and massive, light or dark as to color of bird.
Back, broad and hog-shaped.
Color, clear and solid.
Carriage, straight legs, body rather high, nearly horizontal, inclined upright, wings carried even with or above the tail.
Condition; birds must be in perfect health with full plumage and clean.

Now that the above standard is adopted,

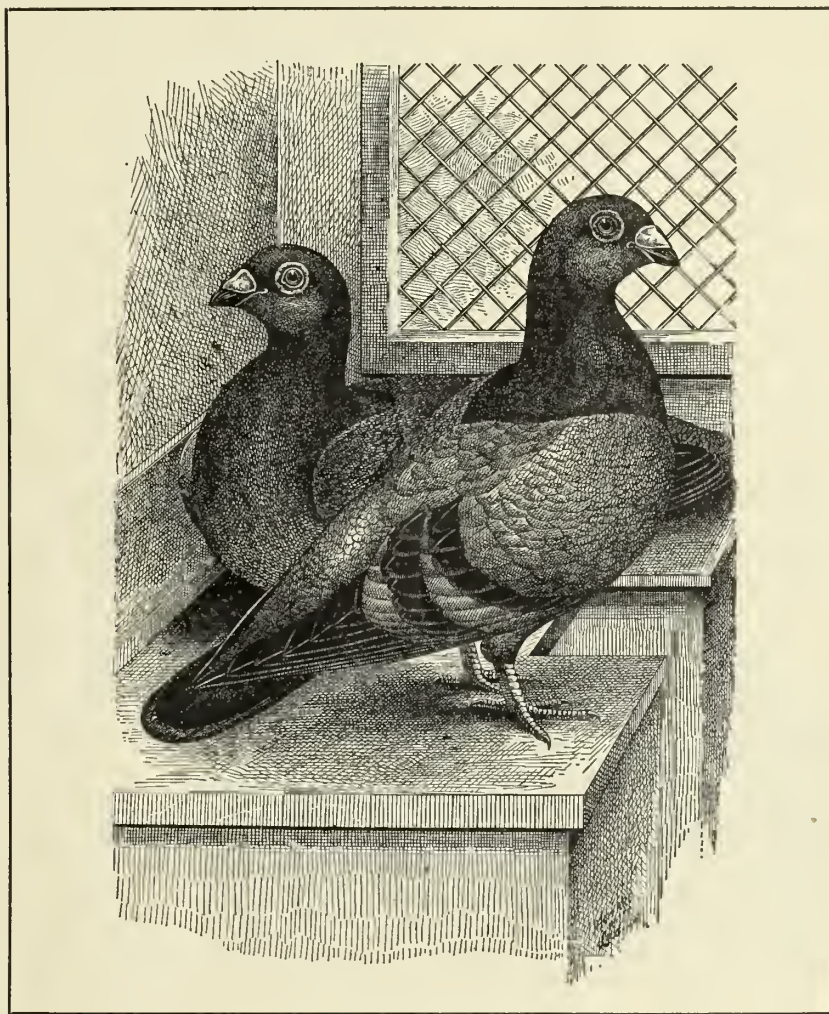
I would like, through this paper, to hear the views of others, and criticisms if they have any to make upon this adopted standard. Particular attention is called to the fact that grouse-legged or slightly booted birds are not disqualified or hindered in the show room, as many Eastern fanciers and judges suppose. It will be noted also that weight is the chief consideration, the club deeming wing spread a small item, owing to the fact that as a rule the largest

rank alongside of equal quality with the smooth shanks; and it is simply from the fact that the presence of the feathers on the legs and toes of Runts is proof positive that there is impure blood somewhere in the line from which they descend.

Feeding Pigeons

Q. I am keeping all the different varieties of Homers and like them very much. I do not know whether you keep pigeons or not, but if you do I would like to know if you feed them buckwheat and to what extent. I wish you would describe all the different kinds of Homers you have, or have heard of, which I could get in regard to color. If you know some good reliable breeders of Homers please mention their names.—H. F. Q.

A. Our friend, like all amateurs, seems to be determined to start out and take in every kind of pigeon that he can find.



PAIR BLUE RUNTS

and finest birds are usually flightless during the show season. Now, pigeon judges, paste this standard for the giant and noble Runts in your hats for future reference, for many of you will be called upon in the near future to pass judgment upon this variety, the mammoth Runt, the king of all he surveys. Foreign and American papers please copy.—R. V. Moore.

As stated above, we do not profess to be authority on pigeon matters, but we do not believe that the fanciers in the East, where the best of these will finally be grown, will accept as absolute authority the statements made in this proposed standard. We believe that size or weight should be the chief consideration, but we do not believe that the feather legs or the booted specimens should be permitted to

Those who succeed best usually select one or two kinds and pay their entire attention to them. But there is a great pleasure to many in having a variety. Our book, "The Homing Pigeon," 25 cents, will tell you all about the different varieties. Mr. Edw. Schmid, 712 12th St. N. W., this city, is a good man from whom to purchase Homers. As to feeding buckwheat, it is very good for the old birds during the winter season when they are not feeding young, but during the breeding season it is best never to feed the pigeons oats, buckwheat, or any kind of grain that has a husk or hull to it, as this is difficult for the young pigeons to grind up and get the good from it. During the breeding season feed plenty of good, solid wheat, some cracked corn, a very little hulled oats, a few peas, a handful of hemp seed to a peck of other food

and your pigeons will do well, providing they have plenty of water and grit, and it is well now and then to throw them a few leaves of lettuce or cabbage. They do not need much green stuff, but they seem to relish a little of it now and then.



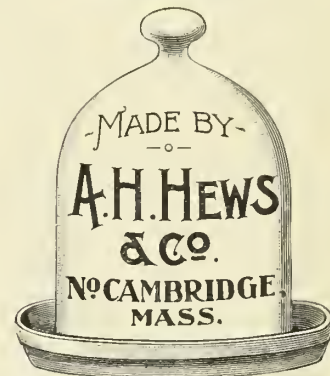
The Saving in posts, boards, rails, staples and labor makes the first cost of Page Poultry Fence less than that of common nettings, to say nothing of the better service it will give and the longer time it will last. Write for particulars.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
Box 8065 Adrian, Mich.

SQUAB CULTURE

There is money in Squabs. We tell you how to get it. Our book, "Squab Culture," 10c postpaid, reveals secrets never before told. We sell thoroughbred, guaranteed, mated Homers, ready to breed, for \$2 per pair. Read book, get posted. Eastern Squab Co., 32 Hawley St., Boston.

SQUABS sell for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to 1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in one month; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our free book, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,
334 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.



America's Leaders for Sixteen Years.



Winner of First Prize at New York Show and one of the Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows bred by us. The last seven years Twenty-seven birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks Bred and Raised by us during the last sixteen years have won More First Prizes at New York Shows, by over twenty-five per cent., than any other exhibitor has won on any stock.

Our Stock has won this year at the Largest Shows. If you wish to breed Winners, buy from the Winning Line.

Highest Grade Breeders for sale in large or small lots. Write for large illustrated Circular FREE.

BRADLEY BROS., BOX 900, LEE, MASS.

New 1905 Testimonial Sheet, just issued. It states the Wonderful Standing of our Strain in the hands of our customers. Sent free.



Our readers will be surprised at the quality of the stock grown by Mr. E. L. Barclay, Jr., 929 Louisiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Send to him for one of his beautiful illustrated circulars. He has a wonderful lot of pet stock of all kinds. Do not miss this opportunity.

F. W. Corey has connected himself with the Rock Hill Poultry Farm, as manager. They have purchased a number of the White Plymouth Rocks that won the prizes at New York last winter, and they hope ere the winter shows open to have a fine lot of stock for exhibition.

We have always favored the all-season system of hatching and exhibiting standard-bred fowls. Other fanciers are also inclined this way as proven by a letter just received from Mr. Geo. H. Northup, in which he tells us that he has orders for Rose and Single-comb Minorca eggs for hatching, to be delivered up to September 1. This is in line with the continuous hatching performance as illustrated in Mr. Northup's new catalogue, in which also he tells and illustrates the foreign sale so much written of in the press of the country.

Mr. Rowland Story has sold some of his prize winners at very large prices. Having a grand lot of young from them he can well afford to sell the breeding stock.

Seventy-five chicks out of seventy-six fertile eggs is an extra record. Mr. C. H. Hamner, of Bayou Goula, Louisiana, did it in his incubator this spring and won a prize.

A 200-egg incubator was offered by the publishers of the Southern Ruralist to the person who obtained the largest hatch from a machine purchased from their advertisers. The prize was to be awarded in April. The contestants sent sworn statements and signatures of three reliable witnesses.

The best result of them all was the score reported above. This high percentage—98.6—was obtained in a Prairie State Incubator. The givers of the prize allowed the winner to choose the machine he wished. Naturally Mr. Hamner's selection for his premium was another Prairie State Incubator.

RIGHT TO THE POINT

Office of Eastern Importing and Breeding Co.

Macon, Mo., April 26, 1905.

Mr. W. F. Chamberlain,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Please send me my usual order of your Chick Feed by early freight; am most out and might as well be without chicks as without your feed. Your Perfect Feeds are, sure enough, in a class by themselves.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Finley,

Manager and Treasurer.

FEED REEVE'S LAYING STOCK OR SCRATCHING FEED FOR EGGS. ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE C. H. REEVE, 187 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.

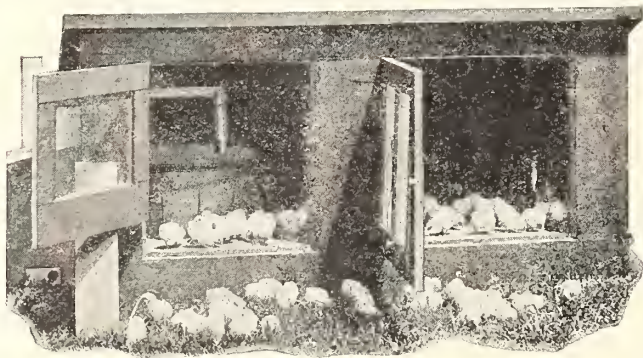
"I have advertised the past season in eight poultry journals and sixty-seven farm grange papers and while I have done the largest business this year that I have ever done since breeding Minorcas, 1895, I have received more inquiries and done more business from my small breeder's card in The Feather than I did from the others combined, although in the farm papers I ran a one-inch ad. I have been with you for over eight years and find you the real thing for results."—E. D. Crouch, Twining City, D. C.

DATES CLAIMED

August 22 to 25, 1905.—Cortland, N. Y. W. J. Greenman, Secretary.
August 22 to 25, 1905.—Wellsville, N. Y. Wells-ville Fair and Races. A. S. Stillman, Alfred, N. Y., superintendent of poultry.
August 22 to 25, 1905.—Rockville, Md. Montgomery Fair Association. Calvin Hicks, superintendent of poultry.
August 29 to September 1, 1905.—Ballston Lake, N. Y. Saratoga County Agricultural Society. N. V. Witbeck, Secretary.
August 29 to September 1, 1905.—Hornellsville, N. Y. The Hornellsville Fair and Races. A. S. Stillman, Alfred, N. Y., superintendent of poultry; H. P. Schwab, judge.
September 2 to 9, 1905.—Toronto, Canada. Canadian Exposition. A. W. Bell, Superintendent.
September 4 to 7, 1905.—Johnstown, N. Y. Fulton County Agricultural Society. Drevenstedt and Zimmer, judges.
Sept. 5 to 8, 1905.—Cambridge, N. Y. Andrew Riddell, Supt. Poultry.
September 5 to 8, 1905.—Brookville, Pa. H. A. Emmel, Mars, Pa., judge. F. B. Henderson, secretary.
September 11 to 16, 1905.—Syracuse, N. Y. New York State Fair. S. C. Shaver, Secretary.
Sept. 11 to 16, 1905.—Syracuse, N. Y. New York State Fair. J. D. Jacquins, Supt.
September 12 to 15, 1905.—Greene, N. Y. Riverside Agricultural Society. C. Winston, secretary. L. J. Hall, supt. poultry.

September 12 to 15, 1905.—Greene, N. Y. George W. Linderson, secretary.
September 14 to 18, 1905.—Albion, N. Y. Orleans County Agricultural Society. L. H. Beach, secretary; H. P. Schwab, judge.
Sept. 25 to 29, 1905.—Trenton, N. J. Trenton Inter-State Fair. Walter S. Gladney, Jr., Sec., Atlantic City, N. J.
September 26 to 29, 1905.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dutchess County Agricultural Society. Zimmer and Drevenstedt, judges. J. M. Booth, Secretary.
September 26 to 29, 1905.—Roanoke, Va. The great Roanoke Fair.
October 1 to 7, 1905.—Danbury, Conn. F. Borman, secretary.
Oct. 3 to 6, 1905.—Lynchburg, Va. Frank A. Lovelock, Sec.
October 10 to 13, 1905.—Hagerstown, Md. B. A. Betts, Superintendent.
October 17 to 21, 1905.—Atlanta, Ga. Georgia State Fair and Atlanta Poultry Association. Drevenstedt, judge. Frank Weldon, Secretary.
November 20 to 25, 1905.—Gloversville, N. Y. Fulton County Poultry Society. Stanton, Zimmer and Drevenstedt, judges. Jacob N. Blunck, Secretary.
November 22 to 25, 1905.—Holyoke, Mass. The Holyoke Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Messrs. Felch, Ballon, Shove, Pierce and Crangle, judges. Geo. Barnett, Jr., secretary.
November 27 to December 2, 1905.—Erie, Pa. Northwestern Pennsylvania Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. W. C. Pierce, judge; F. E. Thompson, secretary.
November 30 to December 2, 1905.—Danbury, Conn. Nichols, Drevenstedt and Card, judges. C. H. Brundage, Secretary.
December 5 to 8, 1905.—Walden, N. Y. Drevenstedt, judge. H. W. Millsap, Secretary.
December 5 to 9, 1905.—Providence, R. I. W. J. Brown, Secretary.
December 5 to 9, 1905.—Wilkesbarre, Pa. D. T. Miller, Secretary.
December 6 to 8, 1905.—Paterson, N. J. Jas. Haufford, Secretary.
December 6 to 13, 1905.—Charleston, S. C. J. McCarthy, Secretary.
December 6 to 13, 1905.—Charleston, S. C. The Charleston Poultry Association. E. C. Voigt, superintendent of poultry; Dr. S. T. Lea, F. J. Marshall, judges; F. J. McCarthy, secretary.
December 7 to 9, 1905.—Stewartville, Minn. Stewartville Fanciers Association Poultry Show. George D. Holden, judge.
December 12 to 15, 1905.—Monroe, N. C. Marshall, judge. T. F. Dillon, Secretary.
December 12 to 16, 1905.—Missouri State Poultry Association. H. P. Mason, Fayette, Mo., secretary.
December 13 to 15, 1905.—Kingston, N. Y. Drevenstedt, judge. F. E. Miller, Secretary.
December 13 to 16, 1905.—Blondon, Pa. E. G. Wilkinson, Secretary.
December 14 to 16, 1905.—Rutherford, N. J. Rutherford Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. E. J. Irwin, secretary.
December 18 to 23, 1905.—Hazleton, Pa. J. E. Anderson, Secretary.
December 18 to 23, 1905.—Concord, N. H. New Hampshire State Poultry Association. H. C. Shaw, Milford, N. H., secretary.
December 19 to 23, 1905.—Atlanta, Ga. H. F. Reils, secretary.

December 19 to 23, 1905.—Mobsville, Pa. Geo. W. Hatt, secretary.
December 25 to 30, 1905.—Mankato, Minn. Holden, judge. J. W. Kallmann, Secretary.
December 26 to 29, 1905.—Meriden, Conn. Drevenstedt, judge. W. H. Baldwin, Secretary.
December 26 to 29, 1905.—Marietta, Ohio. H. A. Emmel, Mars, Pa., judge. A. I. Spencer, Parkersburg, W. Va., secretary.
December 26 to 31, 1905.—Oregon, Ill. Ogle County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. W. C. Pierce, judge; L. H. Valentine, secretary.
December 27 to 29, 1905.—East Palestine, Ohio. East Palestine, Ohio, Poultry Club. C. F. Early and Phil Fell, judges. Wm. Haught, secretary.
December 27 to January 1, 1905.—Tacoma, Wash. Collier and Dixon, judges. Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Secretary.
December 29 to January 1, 1906.—Wallingford, Conn. New Haven County Poultry Association. D. A. Nichols, N. W. Card, judges; Wm. J. Hogan, secretary.
December 29 to January 2, 1905.—Toronto, Canada. R. Durston, Secretary.
January 2 to 5, 1906.—Lynn, Mass. J. Fred Watson, W. B. Atherton, D. P. Shove, C. S. Flinders, judges; Chas. E. Huut, secretary.
January 2 to 6, 1906.—New York. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J., Secretary.
January 8 to 12, 1906.—Augusta, Ga. J. W. Killingsworth, Secretary.
January 8 to 14, 1906.—Los Angeles. Mrs. O. K. Burbridge, Secretary.
January 9 to 12, 1906.—Middletown, Conn. W. J. Keiff, Secretary.
January 9 to 14, 1906.—Dallas, Texas. Loring Brown, Kuebel and Purdy, judges. —, Secretary.
January 15 to 20, 1906.—Delevan, Wis. Tucker and Rigg, judges. W. E. Pepper, Secretary.
Jan. 15 to 20, 1906.—Oshkosh, Wis. Wisconsin State Poultry Association. McClave, judge. Frank W. Radford, Sec.
January 15 to 20, 1906.—Oshkosh, Wis. Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Charles McClave, judge. Frank W. Radford, secretary.
January 15 to 20, 1906.—Delavan, Wis. Southwestern Wisconsin Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Jas. A. Tucker, Thos. F. Biggs, judges; W. E. Piffer, secretary.
January 16 to 20, 1906.—Charlotte, N. C. H. P. Schwab, judge. W. B. Alexander, secretary.
January 24 to 26, 1906.—Pittsfield, Mass. R. T. Kent, Secretary.
January 29 to February 3, 1906.—Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland Fanciers Club Co. F. L. Gruelch, secretary.
January 29 to February 3, 1906.—Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland Fanciers Club Co. F. L. Gruelch, secretary.
January 31 to February 3, 1906.—Hudson, Mich. The Southern Michigan Poultry, Pigeon and Game Fanciers Association. Jas. A. Tucker, J. W. Mulnix and H. A. Boies, judges; H. A. Boies, secretary.
February 19 to 24, 1906.—Pittsburg, Pa. Pittsburg Fanciers Club. Chas. McClave, S. Butterfield, G. O. Brown, judges of poultry. G. T. Erbe, A. J. Edwards, judges of pigeons. G. C. Sutch, secretary.



You can Raise All your Chicks in this Brooder

Your success and profits in poultry culture depend altogether on the chicks you raise. You may be unusually successful in obtaining big hatches, but what does that profit you if you fail to raise them to marketable maturity?

Have you ever figured out how much you lose every year in the loss of young chicks during the brooding stage?

Count your time, labor, eggs and oil if hatched in an incubator and it amounts to quite a sum at the end of the season. But that is not all—you lose whatever profit you could have made upon each chick that dies prematurely had you been able to raise it to marketable maturity.

You no doubt realize all this and have hoped that some one some day would put upon the market a brooder that would enable you to stop this discouraging and common loss.

That hope has been realized, and right here is that kind of a brooder. A brooder so correct in its principles of construction; so wide in its range of adaptation, and so perfect in its arrangement that there is not one chance in one hundred for a chick properly hatched to die.

That may seem like "claiming" a good deal, but we have the machine and the proof to back it up.

For twenty years we have been making brooders and in all that time we have never produced until now, anything which has proven so practical, so completely successful for outdoor purposes as our new Combination Colony Brooder.

The New Prairie State COMBINATION COLONY BROODER

is a decided improvement in brooder building. It is different from any other—has new points that you will recognize are winners. It is made not only to meet every condition of climate and weather, but every condition of growth and development of the chicks.

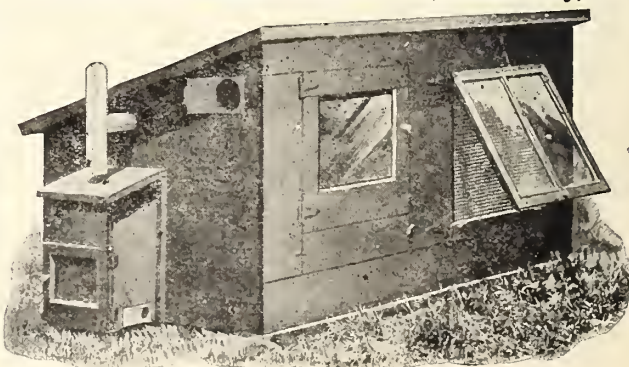
Under the most severe tests we could possibly give it of storm and weather, it has gone way beyond our highest expectations. The chicks thrive and develop so much better and faster that we could not help but feel very enthusiastic over it, and we know you will, too, when you know it from the same source that we do—that is, from actual experience.

We have just issued an advance Special Brooder Circular which tells all about it, and all the other New Prairie State Brooders we are going to offer the poultry people this year. It gives photographic illustrations of them—shows the inside and the outside construction and the plans of arrangements in detail. You ought to send for one of these circulars. You will be surprised at the many new and advantageous points these new brooders possess.

Here is the solution to the greatest problem the poultryman has had to contend with. We have spent years in solving it for you and all we ask is a careful consideration of our efforts. The evidence of the real merit of the New Prairie State Brooders is apparent in the machines.

You will regret it if you fail to send for this brooder circular. It is free.

Prairie State Incubator Co., Box 481, Homer City, Pa.



CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time.....	\$.50
Three times.....	1.00
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One year.....	3.50

READ CAREFULLY.

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 2 cents each for one insertion, or 1-1-3 cent each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Our Barred Rocks Won First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, pullet and pen at Olean, January, 1904, scoring to 93 1-2 points; Drevenstedt, Judge. Winners at Elmira, Fredonia, Rochester, and other shows. Customers win at New York, Buffalo, Mansfield, Nebraska State, etc. Eggs \$2 per setting. KRAFT BROS., Box 536, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Bradley Bros. and E. B. Thompson Strains Fins Barred Rock cockerels for \$2 up. Dark, medium and light. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARR-BURGER, Denver, Pa.

White Rocks.—"White Cloud Strain," and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Farm raised. J. SHERIDAN WELLS, Greenport N. Y.

Barred Rocks Better Than Ever. Eggs from a New York winner and her daughters, \$2.00 per setting. E. B. LEEK, Amagansett, N. Y.

Eggs From Choice Pen Barred Rocks, 15, \$3.00. Two pens W. Rocks, 15, \$2.00. Utility stock W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. BROOKHURST POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. No. 2, York, Pa.

B. R. Hawkins, Bradley & Thompson Strain White Wyandottes, Harris Strain Pekin Ducks, Rakin Strain. Eggs, \$1 setting. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write me, I will treat you right. R. B. DARY, Upper Fairmount, Md.

Buffs! Circular! Bluegrass Poultry Yards, Pleasant Valley, Ky. 02-07

Eggs—Barred Rocks and R. C. Reds, Prize Winners—\$1.50, per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Incubator eggs, \$6 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Wm. S. MEAD, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Eggs for Hatching from vigorous, heavy-laying stock, clear and evenly barred, \$1 per 13; \$6 per 100. Hatch and good quality guaranteed. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively (Ringlet strain).—Exhibition and breeding stock a specialty. Eggs, from extra good matings, \$1.50 per 15; prize matings, \$3 per 15. ROBT. W. HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.

Golden Buff Rock Poultry Yards.—Buff P. Rocks and Silver Penciled P. Rocks. All my birds are prize winners and high-scored birds. Stock and eggs for sale. Write and get what you pay for. IRVING F. SCHLEED, Ann Arbor, Mich.

I Have Some Fine Cockerels and Pullets Sired By my great cock-birds. Keep-on, Look-me-over, and Snowball. Get your stock from these birds. WM. WINKLER, Freelandville, Ind.

500 Buff Rocks For Sale. Pure Nuggsts. Must have room for 1,000 chicks. Will sell at rock bottom prices. ALLEN SECHRIST, Dundore, Pa. LEHORNS bkgtaibgkaa

S. C. White Leghorns, Pullets and Cockerels, for sale; pure Wyckoff strain. Correspondence solicited. MAPLE POULTRY YARDS, New Oxford, Pa.

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y. Buff Leghorn Breeders without reserve. Your chance to secure the best there is, \$1.00 np. Chicks also.

50c per Dozen; \$3.50 per Hundred. Wyckoff Strains. White Leghorns. Eggs. New illustrated catalogue free. Splendid cockerels, 75c. BISHOP'S POULTRY Farm, West Cheshire, Conn.

The American Fancier's Poultry Book, by Geo. E. Howard, is one of the best books ever offered to our readers. It is a practical book and should be in the homes of all lovers of poultry. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LEGHORNS.

C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, N. Y. Stock and Eggs, \$1 up; Buff Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. We lead; others follow.

The Greatest Layers on Earth are My Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Have won over 300 prizes in leading shows. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. F. S. ZWICK, Seymour, Conn.

Singls Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively. Bright's and Forsyth's strain. Cockerel and pullet mated pens. 15 eggs, \$2.00. CRESCENT POULTRY YARDS, GEO. E. HOLLY, Prop., Lebanon, Pa.

Single Comb Leghorns.—White, Buff, Black, Pyle, Silver Duckwing. Eggs for hatching from best pens. Stock for sale. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Lakewood Farm Layers are Grsat Profit Payers. Bred for business. Single Comb White Leghorns. Inclose stamp for our book, "Eggs, Broilers, and Money." LAKEWOOD FARM COMPANY, Incorporated, Burrsville, New Jersey.

\$4.00 per 100 Eggs. S. C. White Leghorns. Van Dresser strain, 400 breeders. C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 1, Wilson, N. Y.

Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Harford Mills, N. Y.—Buff Leghorns exclusively. Winners of the highest honors at State Fair, Herald Square, Auburn, and other large shows. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15.

Free Circular. BLUE GRASS POULTRY YARDS, Pleasant Valley, Ky.

America's Best Strain of Black Leghorns. Pure yellow legs. Eggs for hatching from selected matings. WILLIAM G. BELL, Lock Box 303, Henvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Single Comb Leghorns.—White, Buff, and Brown. Eggs for hatching from best pens. Prices reasonable. Stock for sale. CHAS. E. BOSTION, New Midway, Md.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.—Golden Buff and Correct shape. Winners, New York, Boston and Pan. Eggs from grand pens, \$3 per 15; after June 10, \$1.50 per 15. ALFRED THOMAS, Rockville, Conn.

Single Comb White Leghorns.—Grand Layers; Good sized eggs. Mated specially for heavy egg production. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonont, N. J.

Leghorns.—S. C. White, Brown; Young Cockerels. February hatched. 1 cock, 10 hens, \$15. Wittman's strain. Eggs, \$1 per 15. CHAS. BOSTION, New Midway, Md.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.—Large, Healthy Stock of good solid color and perfect markings. Special bargains in stock and eggs balance of season. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENNEL BROS., Christiansa, Pa.

R. C. Brown Leghorns Exclusively.—Farm Raised, 200-egg strain. You can't get better birds for shape, color and combs. Stock after Sept., \$1.50 to \$3. LEON L. HUGH, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y.

Money in Squabs, by J. C. Long and G. H. Brinton. The only practical book published on raising squabs for market, and is of untold value to all interested in raising pigeons for pleasure or profit. Profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address, GEO. E. HOWARD, 714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WYANDOTTES.

High-Class White Wyandottes, Bred for Practical and exhibition purposes. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 30. Circular free. L. H. MORSE, Newark, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Winners of Second-Best Display in a large class at Sanatoga Show. A few settings of eggs at \$2 per 15. Address FRONHEISER & HOFFMAN, Sanatoga, Pa.

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y.

Stay-White Wyandottss. Satisfaction Positively guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. 75 to 90 per cent fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa.

White Wyandottes.—Won 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen in a class of 483 at Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1905. My yards are headed by my prize winners. Stock sold on approval. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Seven chicks guaranteed from each setting. ROSS C. H. HALLOCK, 6307 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

White Wyandottes.—High Grade, Heavy Layers. Winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Circular free. LESLIE W. BAKER, Perry Hall, Md.

Duston White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Hatch guaranteed. Order refilled at half price if hatch is not satisfactory. F. M. ARTHUR, Logan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Silver Laced Wyandottes Only. Eggs, \$1 per 15. A few good cockerels left. T. K. McDOWELL, Route 2, Rising Sun, Md.

Partridge Wyandottes.—First Prize Hen, First cockerel, second pullet, Madison Square, New York, 1905. Eggs. Stock. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes.—Every First and special prize at World's Fair Show. Also silver cup for best exhibit. Eggs. Stock. E. G. WYCKOFF, Box A, Ithaca, N. Y.

White Wyandottes.—Eggs for Hatching from vigorous, heavy laying stock with pure white plumage and yellow legs. \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 100. Don't buy eggs from brassy stock. Ours are pure white and we guarantee good quality. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Bridgeville, N. J.

White Wyandottes Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; Best Bred for seven years for egg and meat production, and up to standard requirements. CHARLES JEHLL, Long Branch, New Jersey. Winner at New York of 81 prizes.

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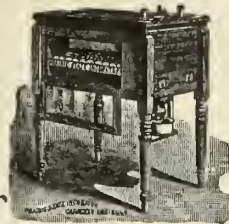


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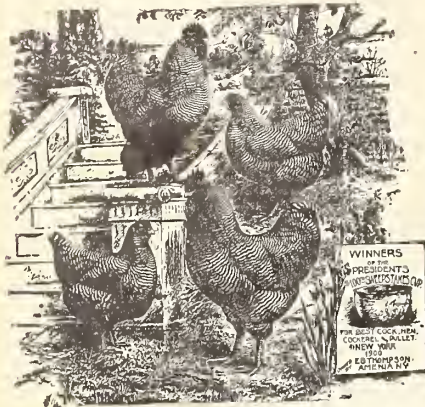
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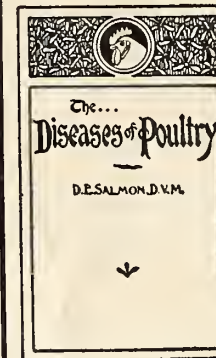
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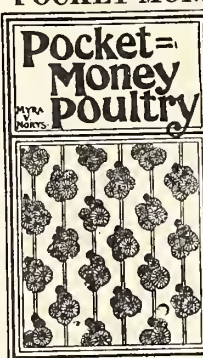
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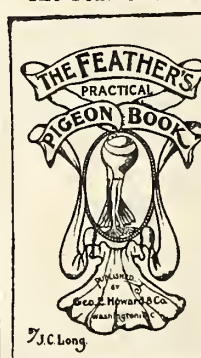
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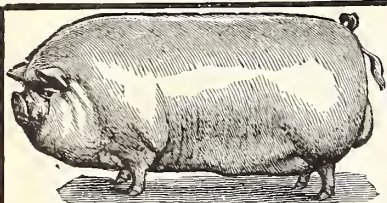
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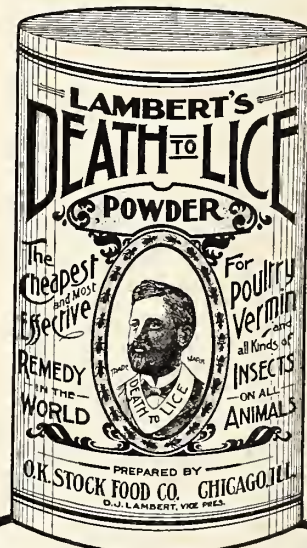
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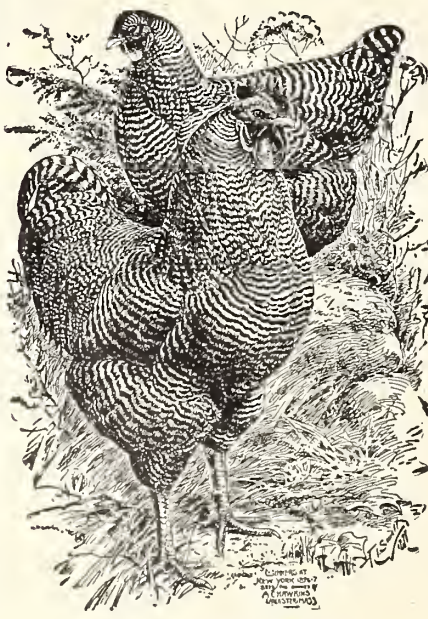
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Volume X

Washington, D. C., September, 1905

No. 12

EGG PRODUCERS

Breeds and Varieties of Poultry and Water-fowls that Produce the Most Eggs

When one mentions egg-producers, or egg-producing breeds, the reader is always led to the consideration of the Mediterranean breeds of fowls, of which the Leghorns are the principal variety. It is the general belief that among laying hens the greatest egg-producers of the world are the Leghorns. This in the main, might be considered true. In the last ten years the writer has followed the results of many egg tests. In some of these the Leghorns have been the most successful, while in others the Wyandottes, the Plymouth Rocks, the Brahmas, and even the Cochins have ruled supreme. This has brought up the consideration of poultry culture as a profitable venture, and a careful scrutiny of all results has satisfied the writer that the best egg-producing variety is the individual lot of hens that have been most carefully bred for that purpose and then handled best and fed.

At the Maine experimental station the largest number of eggs yet recorded from one hen was credited to a Barred Plymouth Rock hen. In the test of New York State, Wyandottes seemed to have done the best. In the Kansas test the Rhode Island Reds and the Wyandottes seemed to be doing well, while in many other tests the Leghorns have always come out supreme; and in one laying contest for a year a pen of Buff Leghorns gained the victory.

AUSTRALIAN TESTS

Nowhere in the world has there been given the same attention to egg-laying contests as by the people of Australia to this particular method of testing the quality of the egg-producing powers of fowls of all kinds. Small yards or pens have been made in which six hens or ducks have been kept to discover the ability of the different kinds of fowls to produce the greatest number of eggs during the year.

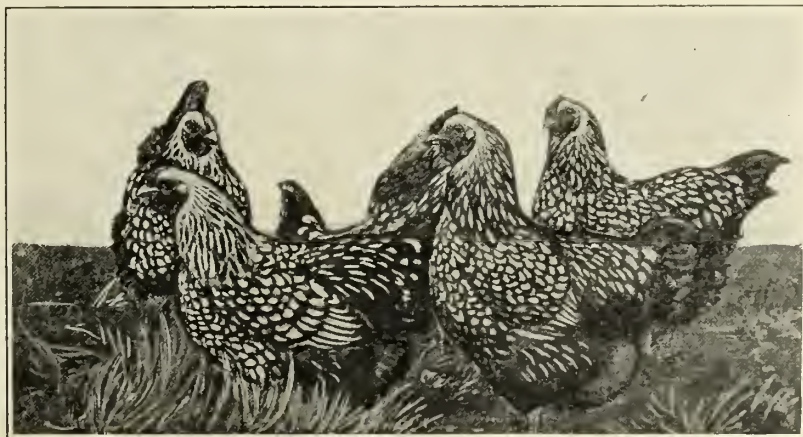
In the Hawkesbury College test which closed the end of April last, a pen of Silver-laced Wyandottes won the yearly prize. In the Southern Australia laying competition, White Leghorns held first and second positions, while in the Rockdale Overflow competition. Black Orpingtons ruled supreme; and in the Queensland second annual test Brown Leghorns held the lead, while in another

laying contest in the same country Minorcas have done the best. Here we have a series of records, covering a number of years, in which Leghorns, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes have each been able to win the highest honors. This evidence should prove satisfactorily to all growers of poultry that the way to have the greatest number of eggs from any given number of hens, is to breed and select these hens for that particular purpose and to carry out that line of breeding just as carefully as the breeding of the dairy cow for an increased milk product would be observed.

the Indian Runner duck of the type and character as bred in Australia for egg producing. A writer on this subject in The Australian Hen, to which we are indebted for much of this information, states that these ducks of both kinds have been carefully bred for years for the express purpose of a large egg production; that the ducks seemed to stand the heat of the Australian climate better than other poultry, and that these two kinds are more rugged and less influenced by the extreme temperature than are the other kinds bred there. This proves how much may be gained through careful breeding for the purpose intended as against the haphazard, catch-as-catch-can methods of letting them go as they will, and trusting to luck.

AMERICAN EGG PRODUCERS

The Light Brahma as originated in the New England States was the original great egg-producing fowl of this country.



WINNERS OF AUSTRALIAN EGG-LAYING CONTEST

There is another contest going on in Australia that is attracting great attention there and elsewhere: this is the Australian Hen-duck Laying Competition. Nineteen pens of ducks are competing for the honors. This contest was for twelve months, closing, as it did, the end of June. A new breed of ducks to us is grown in that country, called the Buff Orpington ducks. A pen of these produced the greatest number of eggs during the contest, having averaged over two hundred eggs each in twelve months. The next in order to these are the Indian Runner ducks, which produced almost as many eggs as did the Buff Orpingtons. We are able to present to our readers a picture of the Buff Orpington duck and

Following these came the Leghorns as introduced into Westchester County, N. Y., by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Halstead. The latter, Mr. A. M. Halstead, of New York, one of the oldest American fanciers, did more for the improvement and the advancement of the Brown Leghorn than any one else in this country during the early days. Mr. Simpson, who lived at White Plains, a few miles below Rye, New York, had the first White Leghorns of which there is any record in this country. From these two started the Mediterranean fowls as they are now bred throughout the entire world for egg producers under the name of Leghorns.

Mr. A. M. Halstead was one of the earliest manufacturers of incubators and

brooders. His, we believe, were the first really successful machines sold in this market. This same gentleman drafted and owned the original copyright of the Standard of Excellence that was afterward transferred to the American Poultry Association. We think—perhaps not exactly correct—that Mr. W. T. Simpson had much to do in assisting in the original compilation of the Standard. The writer has often examined the original Standard as owned by copyright by Mr. Halstead, who transferred it, we believe, as his donation to the future welfare of standard-bred poultry to the American Poultry Association, as organized in 1872. Mr. Halstead sent to England to be pictured for the early illustrations of the Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book, some of his Brown Leghorns, Mr. Simpson at the same time sending the Whites. This heralded the value of American-bred poultry throughout the world, and opened the way for its distribution throughout foreign lands.

There are very few of the original first members of the American Poultry Association left among us. None of these have done more for the poultry interest than Mr. A. M. Halstead.

QUEENS OF EGG PRODUCTION

The most profitable egg market to cater to, perhaps, in all the world is the New York market. Her demand for eggs having the white shell is most pronounced. We have seen during the winter months fresh-laid eggs side by side in the egg baskets offered in the dairy stores in New York City, where the white-shelled eggs would readily bring from five to six cents per dozen more than the brown-shelled, all being equal in quality. When customers will pay as much as six to ten cents at retail more per dozen for the white-shelled eggs than they will for any other, it creates a market for a certain product that is worthy of cultivation. This more than for any other reason is responsible for the large number of White and Brown Leghorns kept throughout the East for the producing of eggs for the New York market. The entrance in the Mediterranean classes at the New York shows are much more numerous than in any other locality in the country, while in New England, where the brown-shelled eggs are the prime favorite, it is with considerable difficulty that large or even respectable classes of the Mediterranean varieties are gathered in the exhibition hall. At the same time the Boston show is thronged with unusually large entries in the Asiatic and American classes.

These local peculiarities are straws that indicate the way the wind blows. In the

Western or Chicago markets there is no attention whatever paid to the color of the shell of the egg, size and quality being the great desideratum. When all of these conditions are considered, and one attempts to designate at the present time the absolute meaning of egg-producing breeds, the locality must be taken into consideration as well as the variety of fowls.

THE QUALITY OF THE LEGHORNS

It seems to be conceded by those who have had the most experience in the production of eggs for market, that the Leghorns will produce the greatest number of eggs with a less outlay for food, etc., than will any other breed or variety of



BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK

poultry. When this statement is made, people are apt to jump at the conclusion that when they wish to keep hens, they should always select the Leghorns. There are conditions surrounding all these selections that should be taken into consideration before a conclusion is reached, and that is, Do you intend to keep poultry simply for laying eggs, or do you intend to have poultry for table and market as well?

Where nothing but eggs are desired, and white-shelled eggs preferred, always select some one of the Mediterranean family that pleases your fancy best, and care for them as they should be handled for a large egg yield. Where the brown-shelled eggs are preferred, select either the Brahma or some variety of the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte families. By so doing no mistake will be made, provided you have selected them from a strain of egg-producing fowls and cared for them as they should be handled.

Mentioning the egg-producing breeds, we should enumerate White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, single and rose-combs, as the leading varieties of the Mediterranean family. The Blue and the Silver Duck-wing Leghorns are very beautiful. There are but few of them bred in this country. The Black Leghorns have been greatly improved in the last few years. All of these fowls are familiarly known throughout the entire world.

The Minorcas, Black and White, rose and single-comb, have become very popular as the producers of the largest white-shelled eggs. The Anconas, the Black and White Mottled Leghorns, are growing in favor throughout some parts of New York State. They are Leghorns of the mottled black and white color, much like the color of the Aridan.

We presume that of all fowls in America there are more Banded Plymouth Rocks grown than of any one variety. Throughout New York, New Jersey and

perhaps Connecticut there are more White Leghorns kept than any other. In some localities of New England the White Wyandottes and the White Plymouth Rocks are gaining in numbers more than any other breeds. All of the breeds and varieties that we have mentioned in this article are bred and kept in some of the localities of the United States for the most profitable production of eggs for market in that locality.

To sum up the true meaning of egg-producing breeds we find that the only proper definition is the best bred, best selected and best fed for the purpose. It is fortunate that tests have proven this assertion, for people are learning to select the breed best suited to their locality and purposes, and to care for them in a manner that brings the most profit therefrom. If more care and better judgment is given in the future to the selecting, mating and growing for egg production, the possibilities for a large egg yield are so great that no one need be surprised if, within the next few years, there are a large number of hens and flocks of hens producing up to two hundred eggs a year and more.

No one need imagine that careless selection and handling of hens will produce a flock that will lay two hundred eggs and more per year, but all may depend upon it that the possibilities of having such an egg yield is within the reach of all; it is only necessary to select, breed and feed for the purpose to have such a flock of hens. To be careless and neglectful of these three necessities insures a flock of hens that will produce not more than seventy to one hundred eggs per year.

Golden-spangled Hamburgs

Taking advantage of your invitation in the August number I will give you the results of four years' experience with this, shall I say, matchless egg-producing fowl. Four years ago last March I bought a trio of the Burn strain of Golden-spangled Hamburgs; on the first day of April following I placed them in a wired enclosure six feet square and thirty inches high for nesting and roosting quarters. They had one-half of an upright piano box and were not once out of that enclosure until the first day of November, when I transferred them to winter quarters. During that time I kept a careful record of every egg laid by them and the result was 284 eggs, one hen producing 140 and the other 144 eggs. In the morning they were fed a rich mash, plenty of beef scrap at noon with a light feed of mixed grain and at night all the grain they would eat. Three times a week they had green cut bone, and every day as much green food as they could eat. Up to about the first of July I fed them clippings, then my Swiss chard came on and from then fed that to the exclusion of all other green food. I would say right here that if poultry raisers knew more of the value of chard they would raise more of it, for in my judgment it has no equal in food value or in the quantity that can be grown on a grain space. During the seven months the two hens were confined to their quarters. The soil (which was a light sandy loam) was limed and spaded over every week. The hens showed no signs of broodiness during the whole of the period. This is briefly what I know of the laying qualities of the sadly-neglected Hamburgs. Why breeders and fanciers give so much time to the Silvers, the most difficult of all the Hamburgs to breed to the Standard, and neglect their far-hand-somer cousins, the Golden-spangled Hamburgs, is a thing I can not understand, for I believe there is no variety of fancy-plumaged fowl that breed truer to type than the Golden-spangled Hamburgs.—J. S. Garrett.

VALUE OF LINE BREEDING

A request was made for a concise statement of how we bred the White Wyandotte pullet now leading in the Kansas State Laying Contest with a record of 160 eggs for the eight months ending June 30, 1905. Good foundation stock, line breeding, pedigree, selection by the trap-nest test—these four points tell the story.

We started in business with eggs from two of the best breeders we could find, one in the fancy line, the other a utility man. Although we have introduced blood from other families we have practised line breeding and our pedigree records enable us at pleasure to identify individuals carrying a preponderance of the blood of either of those two original families. In introducing new blood by the use of a male we mate him to two or three only of the best females of the selected family and for subsequent use upon that family select from the progeny of the new mating that male which conforms most closely to the selected family type. We have also introduced new blood through a female but have not reached a conclusion as to the comparative value of the two methods. We use the Ideal Trap Nest and thereby are enabled to pedigree all our birds although a breeding pen often contains females from three different families.

Our operations are not large. We have only three-quarters of an acre of ground, including the residence, and keep usually from twelve to twenty-four breeding females and raise about two hundred chicks annually. We are probably able to give our flock more attention than a larger one would receive but we certainly would not expect nor attempt to improve any flock without trap-nest and pedigree work. Any other system is guess work—simply working in the dark.

We have increased the laying propensities and powers of our original fancy-bred family without any noticeable lowering of scores. We have raised the scores of our original utility-bred family while maintaining egg records. This has been in four years of breeding and we feel that we are on the right track. We are after quality. Once that is secured quantity comes easy.

We are not able to keep records throughout the year, but we do trap every breeding female during the first four or five months of each calendar year. These incomplete records proved so valuable that we began to search for some means by which complete records for the full year might be secured by some recognized authority, opened to all interested breeders and when secured made available to the fraternity generally. The result was the Kansas State Laying Contest, conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, beginning Nov. 1, 1904, continuing a full year and open to all Kansas birds.

As to the future of this work, we can only say that we are making every effort to have this line of work continued, broadened and perfected. We believe state poultry associations should cooperate with their experiment stations to this end. Let the state poultry associations select the birds to be tested each year, perhaps by preliminary contests working hand in hand with the state poultry shows. Then turn the birds over to the experiment stations for the test, allowing the stations to sell eggs for hatching or incubate the eggs for their own benefit; at the close of the year's test each competitor to receive a complete record of his bird's performance, including egg record, molting and broody terms, fertility of eggs, weight per dozen, etc. Perhaps in this line can be

found a field of worthy endeavor for the coming regenerated American Poultry Association. Here's to the pedigreed, registered heavy layer.—Beecher & Beecher.

Poultry Raising at the State College of Connecticut

In Connecticut the possibility of growing wheat and other heavy farm crops to compete with the West is out of the question. The result is that the agriculturist has to turn to either dairying, fruit growing or poultry raising. It is doubtful if there is a farm in the State where poultry raising is not acknowledged to be a paying investment.

Realizing this, and in order that the poultry grower may get all there is from the hen, the State College at Storrs, Conn., is doing all in its power to boom the industry by placing it on an equal footing with the cow and the orchard. They have at present about 500 laying hens of thirteen varieties, besides ducks and geese. There are also five lofts of squab-breeding pigeons. While it is the desire of the administration to have the best, still the fact is not overlooked that it is a good, hardy, egg-producing stock that the Connecticut farmer needs, and in every case pens are mated with this aim in view. The houses are built with the same idea, and as a result very little money is being expended in fancy buildings. The colony plan has given excellent satisfaction. They have already built seventeen of these houses and have the material on the ground for eight more to be built this fall. These, together with three long houses, built some years ago, will furnish accommodation for 900 laying hens, and every one of these houses would make a suitable, and by no means extravagant poultry house for any farmer.



INDIAN RUNNER DUCK

The regular agricultural student gets three hours a week of poultry lectures through the winter, and from three to six hours of practical work during the summer months. Besides this a special poultry course of six weeks is given. This begins early in January and is particularly fee, the only cost being \$4 per week for board. This course consists of six hours a day in lectures and about four hours of practical work. In this course the student has an opportunity to hear some of the leading poultrymen of the country and is taught everything from running an

incubator to handling a capon. Of course they do not contend that a person can learn all about the poultry business in six weeks, but by using the information gained there, as a set of tools, he will be ready to practise with them, and it all depends upon himself as to his proficiency in their use.

This college also works in connection with the Washington government along experimental lines, and among other things is carefully investigating the squab industry. They have been breeding and marketing squabs for nearly two years and hope before long to produce an interesting bulletin for those who are thinking of taking up this industry. A number of experiments are also being carried out regarding the different methods of housing poultry, and the effect of fresh air in winter.

Where to Run an Incubator

Naturally an incubator will give best results where there is but little variation in the temperature. However, a good incubator can be operated in almost any room or well-constructed outbuilding with reasonably good results. In cases where people have failed to secure a good hatch, the fault, as a rule, can be traced to imperfect ventilation of the room, and for this reason we advise and find the greatest satisfaction can be secured by running the incubator in a dry, well-ventilated cellar. It has been frequently stated that the hen does not add moisture to the eggs. This, however, is a mistake, as careful experiments will prove. The body of the hen and the down enveloping the eggs are always moist.

We have found, during nearly twenty years of careful study and experiment, that a large portion of the failures and poor hatches can easily be traced to poor, impractical ventilation, which was either too excessive or insufficient, allowing the poisonous carbon dioxide gas thrown off by the eggs to accumulate. We have been reading for many years that it is an easy matter to hatch chicks in incubators, but a very different matter to raise them. The difficulty is simply that the chicks were not well hatched—not hatched under natural and perfect conditions. The chicks were hard to raise because they were hatched poorly.—E. G. Wyckoff.

The Secret of Success

It is not unusual to see frequently in the papers, under "The Secret of Success," information about poultry culture. There is but the secret of success, and that is perseverance in and out of season. Those who become weary of the poultry during the summer months are usually disappointed at the quality they grow when they come to exhibition time. The only way to grow fine exhibition poultry is to care for them in the very best possible manner from the time the birds are mated up to placing them in the exhibition pen.

Many people say they can not understand how it is that the old exhibitors always win the prize. The reason for this is that the old exhibitors have continued to pay special attention, every moment of the day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, to the growing of the stock that produces the exhibition fowls as well as giving continuous care to the young chicks until they are ready for the show pen. No one ever succeeds in any business unless they give it their undivided attention; and no one can succeed in growing standard-bred poultry for exhibition, unless they give the same undivided attention, the same that is demanded for the running of a bank, a farm, a merchant's establishment, or a store. Success

in the poultry business does not come from playing with poultry; it comes from making the growing of exhibition stock a business.

The Best Time to Sell

The best time to sell the poultry is when you wish to dispose of it, provided it is ready for the market. Following this, the most profitable time to sell the poultry is when you can get the highest price. The most profitable returns are gained from the selling of poultry at the time when they give you the least profits in eggs. All of this depends very largely however, in having the poultry in good condition to sell to market.

Do not go out and gather up a lot of poultry just when the notion strikes you, and send it to market to be sold, whether it is in proper condition or not. Make up your mind in advance what you are going to do, separate and place in an enclosure the poultry that you intend to sell, and feed them all they want to eat of good, rich, fattening food for a week or two and bring them into a good, plump condition for market. Poultry that is overfat—so full of it as to hang down behind—never bring the best of prices in the market.

The most profit is made from poultry by having an established route of customers, who wish a good quality of fresh laid eggs and poultry and who will take some of each once or twice a week. Have enough of these to consume your full supply of poultry and eggs, cater to their tastes and obtain from them an advanced price, which is very easy to get for a good quality of stuff.

The English Sparrow

No one, as far as we can tell, has a fondness for the English sparrow. Like the chimney and barn swallow they are voted a public nuisance. Although the opinion that nothing was created without a purpose is accepted, we should class the sparrow with weeds, hen lice and filth, which can all be reduced to a minimum nuisance by partially obliterating them from existence. We must dig up and burn the weeds to save our land from them; a constant fight must be waged against the hen lice and other insect vermin to prevent their overrunning the place; the same vigilance must be kept up against the sparrows, other birds or animals that destroy property.

The English sparrow or the black bird provide meat for a bird pie. Hundreds, yes thousands, of the sparrows are served as reed birds in our restaurants. They are plump, toothsome and ever ready for the spit, and although rather small, numbers overcome this. Smothered in the oven, like quail or other birds, they are the equal of any for flavor. When destroyed they need not be wasted. Mixed with pigeons or squabs, they add flavor to the pigeon pie. It is troublesome to prepare them, but so it is to cap the berries or shell the peas. No pleasing bit of culinary art is accomplished without labor. Good results demand more or less labor in all things.

Care of Poultry Houses

Poultry houses should be kept at all times in a fit condition for a visitor to go into, which means properly kept for the poultry house and not a fancy, expensive place that is out of reason for the purpose.

This same care should be given to the coops that are used for the mother hens and the broods, and to the brooder and the incubator. When you hear or know that

people ask how it is possible to rid their brooders and incubators of hen lice, you will realize how badly such things are managed. One of the main advantages of artificial incubating and brooding is the impossibility of there being present in either the incubator or the brooder the least possible amount of vermin. There should never be any within these enclosures, yet we have known some of them so badly infested as to make it imperative to pour coal oil over them and burn them up.

One absolutely certain thing is that wherever lice and vermin are present in hen coops, chicken coops, brooder houses, laying houses, incubators or brooders there is no one to blame but the attendant or those having these places in charge; and whenever you face such a condition, simply shoulder the responsibility and blame yourself, and proceed to have the conditions changed at once. It is very much easier to keep such places in order than to have them in a mess. When they are properly kept they are a pleasure; when neglected they become a nuisance and hardship to all who must go about them.

Hagerstown Show

We have a very interesting letter from Mr. B. A. Betts, superintendent of the poultry department of the Hagerstown Fair, in which he states that Mr. Spahr will have direct charge as before, and that the association is likely to offer some handsome cash specials and a beautiful memorial cup in Light Brahmas to commemorate the name of Mr. John L. Cost, deceased. Every fancier in the United States should get ready to go to Hagerstown in October and each poultry paper in the United States should mention the matter, so that all will be fully informed as to the quality of the exhibit to be held at that time in commemoration of the old war horse of poultry success in the South.

Practical Pointers

A filthy, damp interior to a poultry house insures the destruction of the flock with roup, canker, vermin and cholera.

To succeed, keep your work before you; if the work drives you, you are on the road to destruction.

Bantams of all kinds are in great demand. Even the English papers are full of compliments for their valuable qualities.

Do not stay in the minor class. Get up and get a move on yourself and go into the junior class at least; that is next to the graduates, you know.

One man claims that he has quit all poultry except bantams, and that he makes more money from his bantams than he did from the other kinds. This is proof positive that he loves the bantams and cares for them properly.

Those who succeed the best are the ones that work the hardest during the dull months of summer for success.

Do not permit yourself to become weary in well doing. Well doing means looking out for your own interest and the poultry.

When the poultry has the run of the farm during the summer months, a little wheat is all they need to be fed. The



A. M. HALSTEAD

growing stock should have all the grain food they will eat all the time. When winter comes, then is the time for the meat, the clover and alfalfa hay, and the deep scratch bed of litter.

When you see the hens digging and scratching in the ash-heap, you may depend upon it they are hunting for charcoal and egg-forming material.

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Measure their success by the success of users. Twenty incubators sold first year; 20,000 sold in 1903. Went all over the world. Winners of 385 first prizes. Write for our FREE catalogue.

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Grit That Turns Into Eggs



is the kind that doesn't lose its sharp edges, that grinds up the horny portion of a hen's food and prepares it perfectly for digestion and assimilation.

Mico Spar Cubical Grit

makes hens hardy, sturdy, healthy, happy. They're bright-eyed; lay a big proportion of good-sized eggs, and their droppings show that their food is well-digested. There's profit in supplying Mico-Spar Cubical Grit and none is lost in the litter—it's always seen on account of its shining surface. Sold by dealers. Costs a cent a pound in hundred pound bags. Send for a free, explanatory folder. No. 21

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ODDS & ENDS

We have just received a letter from Mr. Geo. H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y., secretary of the Rose-comb Black Minorca Club, in which he states that that club has provided special ribbons and will distribute them to the winning specimens at the leading shows in states where the clubs have sufficient membership to warrant it. Quite a number of states are enrolled in this list as well as Ontario and Nova Scotia and Canada. All states should increase their membership to the club so as to have some of the beautiful ribbons to distribute where the Rose-comb Minorcas are shown. Write to Mr. Northup for particulars.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the C. E. Conkey Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a beautiful little book on diseases of poultry. This work contains other valuable information. Each one of our readers may obtain one of these books by sending four cents in postage stamps to the publisher at Cleveland.

Secretary Geo. L. Young calls for a closing vote for judge of Bantams at Madison Square Garden Show. All members have printed cards and shall vote at once as polls close September 15.

The American Ancona Club has adopted a standard for Anconas, about the same as the English Standard. Mr. J. H. Bennett, Viroqua, Wis., is secretary of the club.

We have just received a letter from Mr. E. B. Thompson, in which he states as follows: "My 'Ringlets' are fine this year and show great fluff-barring and have fine golden beaks." It looks as if things would be very busy this winter among the Barred Plymouth Rock exhibitors.

All interested in Bantams should write to Frank B. Radford, secretary, Oshkosh, Wis., for a copy of the handsome catalogue issued by the International Bantam Club. The National Bantam Association of the East and the International Bantam Club of the West should join hands in a grand effort to improve the interest of Bantam breeders.

A letter received from Bradley Bros. informs us that business is good with them and the young stock never was better.

September is the month to begin using the bone machines to aid the hens with the early fall molt. We wish to call our readers' attention to the latest models of the Mann Bone Cutter advertised in our columns. Drop a line to their office at Milford, Mass., for further information.

Nipping ailments in the bud is the way to prevent disaster by contagion. We never hear of contagion getting a foothold on a poultry farm run by an experienced man, as experience has taught him that prevention is a greater art than cure, and he is constantly on the lookout for any sign of trouble.

Regular diet of grain to poultry is like bread and meat to ourselves. The spice of life to the hen is the animal food, the clover hay and the dainty bits.

A pound of meat in winter, run through the bone-cutter is like the coming of the grasshopper in the spring. Poultry loves it.

Do not imagine that your young chicks will take care of themselves after becoming three weeks old. They must be fed and cared for from the start to finish.

Avoid lice as you would a pestilence; they kill more than an army of soldiers.

Now, some one writes that they believe that rose combs on Leghorns will freeze more readily than single combs. Evidently, they lack experience.

We have in this country a great need of instruction in poultry keeping. The industry is so great and so many people are directly interested in it that there should be founded in every agricultural college a chair of agriculture. This chair should be amply endowed, so that a salary large enough to secure a thoroughly educated man can be paid, for no mere instructor—but a well-qualified professor is needed, and such cannot be had for a mere pittance."—H. S. Babcock in Exchange.

When farmers learn that fancy points and handsome plumage characteristic of the pure breeds also clover plump uniform-shaped carcasses, perhaps they will try some of the pure breeds.

There is no such thing as luck in poultry raising. Good care, cleanliness and a wellvaried diet will accomplish more with poultry than all the "luck" in the world.

Do not forget to feed the turkeys once a day, at least, during the summer months, and whenever it begins to rain hard, look them up and give them a plentiful food supply. When it rains continually, the bugs and worms are not present for them to consume, and they could not hunt for them if they were. For this reason be certain that they have plenty of grain during continuous wet weather.

Try and furnish so many fresh-laid eggs next winter that it will not be necessary to import them in this country, and let the other fellow have the money for them.

Get ready to keep an egg record of your hens next winter. If necessary, use the trap nests so as to know the best layers when the time for hatching comes next spring.

When the ground is muddy, feed the poultry in a dry place or in troughs. Do not mix their food with mud.

The best prices are obtained for poultry and eggs when they are fresh and fit for the market. Those who hold beyond this limit usually sell at a sacrifice and a loss.

Hens that are laying a dozen or fifteen eggs per month at any season of the year are well worth keeping, at least until the egg yield is spent.

Never kill and sell the hen in the height of her egg yield; hold onto her until the beginning of molt, at least, before sending her to the market.

Cull out the drones and the non-producers day after day, and week after week. Dispose of those that eat their heads off, and improve the condition of the others by making more room for them.

Remember that each day in the year demands the best of attention for the poultry. Either the old stock or the growing chicks may be ruined through neglect during the hot weather.

There is unusual activity among the growers of Houdans. Every one seems to be hunting for better stock. Size and Houdan qualities are very much sought after.

Poultry that becomes too fat to lay should either be killed for market or compelled to dig in deep straw for just a little oats each day.

We are at a loss to know why people continually advise feeding tonics to healthy poultry in the spring to keep them well. Strong, healthy poultry do not need tonics; they need care and proper feeding.

It is a very easy matter to select a fitting ration for your poultry if you would always remember that the ration should contain one part protein to four of carbohydrates. The study of the analysis of foodstuffs should always be your guide in selecting the ration.

As fast as your cockerels become old enough to sell for broilers or frying poultry, select all you need to keep, and send the rest to market. It never pays to feed the excess cockerels until they grow into mature stock.

When fall comes pick out all the poorly-grown, inferior pullets that are not likely to have constitutional vigor to stand the strain of winter egg production, and send them to market.

Testimonials

"I have my table covered with poultry journals. In good common sense and solid help in reading you beat them all, and still only a Feather."—Wm. Cahoon Greene, Accord, Hingham, Mass.

"I have had numerous inquiries concerning my stock, and believe a great many came from THE FEATHER."—R. D. Reider, Middletown, Pa.

"I am delighted with THE FEATHER. Always glad to get it."—Mrs. W. N. Scohee, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

"I am taking several poultry papers, but feel lost without THE FEATHER."—Chas. E. Rockwood, East Aurora, N. Y.

Fresh, clean water to drink, all the time, is an absolute necessity for the health of your fowls. Good eggs can not be manufactured by hens that have bad water to drink. Polluted water makes badflavored eggs, and sick hens. It is a medium for transmitting disease to man, beast and fowl. Have it fresh and have plenty of it.



OUR YOUNGEST SUBSCRIPTION AGENT

The illustration furnished is from a photograph of our youngest subscription agent, who lives in Georgia, and is an enthusiastic admirer of Barred Plymouth Rocks. He sends his photograph, as above presented, and states that he has gained so much benefit from reading the columns of The Feather that he has gone among his neighbors and friends and secured a number of subscriptions for us, and asked for more sample copies, that he may continue the good work. The same young America has produced such quality in his Barred Plymouth Rocks that he now seeks information to fit them for the show pen.

*A Winter Layer
Winter Dress
For A Cold Climate*

FAVEROLLES

The Most Beautiful of Fowls

LAKENVELDERS

Faverolles are winter layers and are the most rapidly grown chicks known, when 8 weeks old they are broilers and at 12 weeks cockerels average 4 lbs., pullets hatched late as Aug. lay in Jan.

English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Nineteen breeding pens of the **Best Strains** obtainable in Europe, Imported Direct from the yards of the most successful breeders of Faverolles in England and France.

Eggs for Hatching, from best pens, \$6.00 for 15; other good pens; \$3.00 for 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price.

See winnings at World's Fair, Madison Square, etc.

Lakenvelders. The International winning flock recently owned by The Countess of Craven imported direct. These birds have bred more winners than any flock in existence. Twelve breeding pens of Lakenvelders.

Eggs for Hatching, from best pens, \$10 for 15; other good pens, \$6.00 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price.

See winnings at World's Fair, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF THESE BREEDS SENT FOR STAMP.

DR. A. H. PHELPS, - - GLEN FALLS, N. Y.

BROWN'S BUDGET

There is no short cut on the road to success in poultry raising.

There is always room at the top of the ladder of success, because there is no end to the ladder.

Those who insist upon starting on a large scale in poultry raising are generally sure, as the Irishman said, to "advance backward." Money won't buy experience, but one can get rid of a financial surplus by a little stubborn experience, and there are some who will finally turn their experience into money-making.

The present season pretty conclusively demonstrates that a "wet season produces gaps."

With so many hens persisting in sitting, if the laying hens lay in the same nests with them, unless the eggs are gathered several times a day, your reputation with your regular customers for furnishing "strictly fresh eggs" may get a setback.

In the mind of the writer neither "soft" nor "hard" food greatly influences the fertility of eggs. There are many things that must be observed to promote the health of the flock. Healthy male and hens, properly fed a varied diet, a portion of which they should exercise to obtain, comfortably housed in dry quarters, kept clean, are as important and, in fact, indispensable factors as the food. It is the good care of the flock in late fall and early winter that helps fertility, more so than generally imagined.

Is there as much difference between the breeds as there is with men? A man's liking greatly influences his ambition and is a strong governing power regarding the success he will attain. There are men so strong in their likes and dislikes that they would not have certain breeds on their place. But, after all, this is a good thing, as variety is the spice of life, and it is the varied likes that multiply the fanciers and in that way the popularity of the different breeds is kept up, and is constantly increasing.

The question as to which is the best floor for a poultry house never will be settled to the satisfaction of all. Some want a cement, others a board, and others a sand floor. Probably the very best floor is the one that is always kept strictly clean so that it never gets contaminated, no matter of what it is made.

The best remedy for most poultry ailments is to avoid the conditions that cause them. Neglect opens the way for many ailments; it is the first seed sown of many diseases. The man who has plenty of good sense will aim to prevent conditions he knows will eventuate in serious trouble. Cleanliness is the mainspring of successful poultry raising. Its religious observation keeps down vermin. A flock that would not thrive in a filthy house will do nicely in one kept sanitariously clean. Filthy houses and damp houses are prolific sources of fatal diseases in poultry.

The lazy man has no chance in the poultry business, nor has the "dummy" who is a failure in all other callings. With these facts standing out clearly there are people who conclude money is an antidote for the lack of certain business capacity.

Since poultry experts have commenced to judge some of the big agricultural fairs, instead of being a side-show the poultry

displays at some of them threaten to turn the tables completely. You can frequently hear visitors declare that all they saw at the fair were the races and the poultry show.

The prices of eggs this summer (in the Maryland section at least) have averaged higher than was ever before experienced by the writer. In many former summers eggs have sold at twelve cents a dozen, but all this summer the price has averaged about twice that much, twenty cents, and the supply has been greater than ever. Whether the wet season and cold storage have been factors in keeping up the price is a question.

Some genius, a few years ago, declared he was trying to evolve a breed with one short and one long leg so they could walk along on his mountain-side farm. If the incessant rains were a seasonably fixed fact, I think I would try to get my Rocks web-footed so they could get across the miniature lakes formed nearly every day, or else build the brood coops of a flat-boat style.

The Industrious Hen of Tennessee says editorially: "Southern breeders have won in the largest shows in this country and I would like to see a whole string of Southern-reared birds at the Hagerstown Show. I go further—I would like to see Tennessee send an entire carload and thus give their Eastern friends an ocular demonstration of what they can do. If enough are interested in the matter I will take it up with the railroad and see what can be done as to special rates, etc. Why not?" That's the right spirit! The writer has handled at Southern shows in the Carolinas and Georgia southern-raised fowls that were good enough to win in any show. The man who thinks there are not fowls of just as high quality bred in the South as in any section has got another "think" coming. Southern breeders in the near future will come more to the front as they should have done long ago.

There is never a stagnation with first-class products of any kind. There are always plenty of cash customers seeking quality in the products they purchase. With the number following any occupation the majority do not attend "strictly to business" so that there is always an overproduction of inferior products. First-class poultry products will always command good prices, and now that the general public is educated as to their value for nutritious food, the demand will keep ahead of the production.

If you have parsley growing on your place, you have one of the very best of green foods for fowls that are on bare runs. They will eagerly devour parsley, leaf and stem. It should always be given them freshly pulled, for then it is succulent, brittle and tender. If it stands long on a sunny day, it will become stale, and somewhat tough, and fowls do not care for it in that condition.

FEED REEVE'S LAYING STOCK OR SCRATCHING FEED FOR EGGS. ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE C. H. REEVE, 187 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK

Some of the prepared food for chicks, though seemingly high in price are really cheap. They possess such excellent variety, and the chicks show more satisfaction, and they will grow faster than they will with any mixture that is available at home. Besides it would hardly pay the general poultry raiser to buy the great variety these special foods contain. No doubt the day is coming when there will be a more general feeding of the special food for young chicks, and conspicuously less mixed or soft food.

It is a good sign to note that agricultural fairs of any prominence now secure expert poultry judges. The committee judging they have found may be cheaper, but it never improves the exhibits nor increases them, and that regular poultry men steer clear of such fairs. At some fairs the poultry used to be considered a side issue, but now is among the most prominent features.

It is well to carry around some wheat or cracked corn after the chicks have gone in their respective coops for the night. Some may have been out in the fields at the regular feeding time and therefore did not get their portion, and others may not have had enough. You will probably be surprised to find many such cases.

Do you show your poultry paper to new customers? Especially these in your immediate neighborhood? Every new subscriber means increased interest in the business, and remember in getting subscribers you are doing them just as much a favor as you are the publishers of the paper.

Hens over two years old will scarcely pay for their keep as market egg producers. If kept at all, it should be for some special value other than producing eggs for market. Begin to plan to fatten the old hens and send them to market when prices are good. Have an eye on the market so as to catch it right for profit.

When the ground is muddy feed the fowls either on boards, in troughs, or on the grass. Don't throw the grain in the mud for them to pick out and eat. Hens are not hogs. Even hogs should be fed

in as clean a manner as is consistent. Cleanliness is a prime factor for success with all fowls and animals.

"Truth in an Eggshell"
The Strongest, Healthiest Chicks are hatched in
CORNELL INCUBATORS

Experienced Operators say, that in construction, finish and hatching power, the Cornell Incubators all other Incubators. It is extensively used on the Government Poultry Farms and successful poultry and duck plants of six continents; here's proof.

Cortland, N. Y., July 22, 1905.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:
In regard to the new machine, I liked it very much and got satisfactory hatches. I ran it three times and got 8183-87 chicks from 100 eggs started each time. Yours truly,
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Box 107X,
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IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens **CHEAPEST AND BEST**
12 for 15c., 25-30c., 50-50c., 100-75c., Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 54, Freeport, Ill.

Ginseng
The money-making crop Easily grown. Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars worth annually. Plant now. Literature free. Write to-day Buckingham's Ginseng Garden, Dept. 3, Zanesville, Ohio.

SPECIAL SALE

To make room for the several thousand Fishel White Rock chicks growing to win the coveted prizes this fall and winter, I am offering FOR SALE at SPECIAL PRICES, something like ONE THOUSAND selected breeders, choice exhibition birds and several flocks of EXCELLENT UTILITY FOWLS. I realize you want the best blood obtainable, therefore

Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are sure to please you. As Exhibition Birds they stand without an equal. Did you ever consider the excellent record made by the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks? They have won the leading prizes at ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR (17 prizes, being double the number of prizes won by any two other exhibitors, and they were all there from the East, North, South and West), CHICAGO, NEW YORK, INDIANAPOLIS, CRYSTAL PALACE and GREAT DAIRY SHOWS, ENGLAND, MEMPHIS, ATLANTA, HAGERSTOWN, PAN AMERICAN, CLEVELAND, LOS ANGELES, FRESNO, DALLAS, NEW ORLEANS, ETC., ETC., while as Utility Fowls they stand without an equal, in fact, any place you put the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks they are acknowledged

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Why buy stock you know nothing about when you can secure line bred stock for the same price. My NEW 48-PAGE CATALOG with SPECIAL SALE LIST mailed on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. This is the most elaborate Poultry Catalog ever issued. Write me your wants, please, or send for list.

U. R. FISHEL, Box F, Hope, Indiana

Here is an Egg Maker

This machine and your hens working together will make eggs if rightly fed. Green Bone fresh cut is righten food because it is rich in protein, and all other egg forming elements. It makes more eggs, more fertile eggs, better hatches, earlier broilers, and heavier market birds.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

cuts fine, clean and easy. It never clogs and never stalls. Its self governing automatic feed makes it turn with equal ease in hard and soft bone, and adapts the cutting to the strength of the operator. Sold on 10 days free trial. No money in advance. Catalogue mailed free.

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SEPTEMBER, 1905

Editorial Gossip

The reviews that make careful records of the collection of eggs to be placed in storage when the maximum temperature supply has been laid away in anticipation of a very heavy demand next winter. One-third more than ever before has gone into storage at the large receiving points. This has not so far disturbed prices, which have kept up a margin above the usual price during the summer months. Eggs can not safely be placed in cold storage when the maximum temperature is above 70 degrees during the heated term. It is not safe to place the eggs produced and gathered at that time in storage for future sale.

The consumption of eggs has so largely increased in the last few years as to cause considerable comment. The proportion in the large centers has grown faster than has the population. In some of these centers five years ago the cost of the consumed eggs averaged from five to seven dollars per capita. If this average was carried throughout the country, including the whole population, it would aggregate over 800,000,000 of eggs alone. This is rather large for the entire population, yet if it were possible to know of every egg that was produced and consumed at home, it would prove astonishing.

The average price of eggs throughout the year in the Boston market is reported to have been: Western extras, 23½ cents per dozen; fresh-laid state eggs, 30 cents per dozen. The highest price recorded for eggs in the Boston market, 1904, 44 cents; the lowest, 20. The writer has seen eggs sold at retail during the past winter in New York City at 50 and 60 cents per dozen. At the same time eggs have sold in the outlying districts at about half this price during the same period, except that during the midwinter months the only egg supply received in the country districts came from the large city commission houses.

Our reason for quoting the above was to assure our readers of the practical impossibility of there being an oversupply of poultry products for many years to come. Each winter prices for fresh-laid eggs in our city markets have advanced. Five years ago our assistance was solicited for procuring an egg supply for a large consumer in New York City. The highest price paid that winter was thirty-eight cents. Each winter since that time the prices have advanced, until during a few

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weeks of the past winter from forty-six to forty-eight cents were paid for fresh-laid breakfast eggs. The production of these eggs has rapidly increased, but even this does not meet the demand that seems to be more determined each year to have the finest quality, no matter what the price may be.

One of the most important factors in the production of fresh-laid eggs for market is to settle the question of the kind of poultry best adapted to the purpose. We have attempted to show in the leading article of this issue that the most profitable hens, or egg-producing fowl of any kind, are those that are bred for the most remunerative results in the production of eggs for market. No matter what kind of poultry is kept, if they are not of an egg-producing type they will not be profitable. At the same time birds may be of the very best egg-producing type and fail for lack of breeding, feeding and attention.

The champion egg producer of the Maine experimental station is a Barred Plymouth Rock, fed and cared for in line for the largest egg production. The Silver Wyandottes that won in the Australian egg test for two years are the result of similar efforts. The Brown Leghorns that did so well in the same test were created along the same lines. The White Leghorns that made such a record in New York State are the result of years of careful attention in breeding, selecting and feeding for the results attained. The White Wyandottes that have done so well for Beecher & Beecher in the Australian contest, are a pedigreed stock for a number of years. The White Plymouth Rocks that astonished the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. Y., were the result of the most minute attention on the part of Mr. Dawley. Mr. Felch, of Massachusetts, gained the highest egg record for his Brahmas in the same way. All of these results give absolute proof of the value and necessity of proper selecting, breeding and feeding.

These same conditions have been applied to duck breeding in Australia. Ducks seem to stand the oppressive heat of that locality better than hens. Through training, as they term it, two strains of ducks have been brought to a surprising degree of perfection in egg production—another illustration of the possibilities to be gained through the handling of any fowl for a set purpose.

These same absolute rules must be applied to the production of all kinds of fowls under the rulings of the Standard, or as properly stated, to have the most perfect specimens of standard-bred fowls, one must have a set purpose in view for producing them. The idle claim that an exhibition fowl can not be a profitable egg producer has no grounds when poultry is properly handled. Two of the best Silver-penciled Wyandotte females we have ever seen were put through the careful egg test at Elmwood farm, and produced in ten months 433 eggs, an average of 126½ eggs each. These same two hens produced a strain of heavy-laying exhibition fowls, many of which have kept up their record in both these lines. This is true in many hundred instances. The best egg-producing fowls in the world are of the standard-bred varieties. All the heavy-laying contests have been won by some of these standard-bred fowls. We do not know of a single instance on record where cross-bred or mongrel fowls have ever won such a test, or ever rivaled the laying records of the standard-bred fowls.

With these records staring us in the face we are often at a loss to understand how any one can seriously make the statement that any poultry is worthy of consideration as egg-producing fowls for profit other than some of the standard-bred varieties as bred true and pure.

Those who seem to gain unusual satisfaction through writing odd things are responsible for the statements that exhibition poultry is of no value along the line of profitable egg production. These statements should be classed with those often heard in the rural districts from the lips of utter failures in agricultural pursuits, who sit on the store boxes in the villages and talk of the destruction caused by the newfangled ideas of those who aid in building up agricultural pursuits. While these individuals are running down improved methods the weeds on their farms are sucking the life-blood from their crops, making it impossible for them to pay the interest on the mortgage, much less remove it from their farm.

Facts are facts, and there are no facts better established than that true standard-bred fowls are best for producing eggs for market, and for market poultry; that high-class, well-bred cattle are the most profitable for the dairy or the market meat business, when bred for these purposes. Those who attempt to make a success of egg-production for market, market poultry, dairy products or beef cattle by keeping low-bred stock, have utterly failed in the attempt, while their neighbors, who understand the situation, will prosper by keeping the proper kind of live stock for the purpose intended. These facts are established beyond all doubt, and can not be denied by any one.

Four requisites must be considered in selecting poultry for producing market eggs. Of these the most important is the demand of the market to which you would cater. If white-shelled eggs are preferred select some one of the Mediterranean breeds or varieties. On the other hand, where the eggs having the brown shell are preferred, either of the Asiatics—the Plymouth Rocks or the Wyandottes, in some one of these varieties, are the most desirable. In addition to these, there are the Orpingtons, the Dorkings, the Hamburgs and the Polish. Many of these are not considered utility fowls, while others of them are new varieties that have not as yet been produced in sufficient numbers to make it possible for thousands of them

to be gathered in flocks and kept for producing eggs. This does not in any way figure for or against these breeds. These are questions that will gradually settle themselves as the fowls multiply in numbers and become more plentiful. The main thing is to produce either the eggs with the white or brown shells to meet the demands of your particular market.

Following this comes the question as to whether you wish to cater entirely to the egg trade or whether you would have the combination of eggs for market and market poultry. For the single purpose of producing eggs with the white shell for market, no fowl can surpass the White or Brown Leghorn. Some one of the American breeds or varieties, however, are best for the general purpose of producing eggs and market poultry. All the other kinds of Leghorns do equally well at egg production, but we presume that there are more White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes kept throughout the world than all other poultry combined. Public favor has been given them; and they have become so popular that even the people who go to the markets to purchase for home consumption are so familiar with them as to select them on the butcher block from their general appearance.

Any breed or variety selected can be brought to equal efficiency in egg production with others if equal attention is given them along these lines. Do not imagine that you can gather together a promiscuous lot from here and there, and have a large egg yield. The only way to gain this in your flock of hens is to give them the same attention as is given to the largest business of our land. There is no one business in the whole world that half equals the egg production of the United States. This being true, it deserves the careful application of the best ability and brain power to bring it to a higher standing, where it should and can be.

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In order to more thoroughly complete our plans of organization, we have decided to make this Special Combination Offer to all lovers of Poultry and Pigeons of

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The American Standard of Perfection has been printed and the first edition is now in the binder's hands. Early orders will begin to be shipped and mailed on or before September 1.

The delay in publishing the new Standard has been rather annoying and caused much unjust and unmerited criticism of the publication committee who have the matter in charge. The committee did its utmost to hasten the work but there were unavoidable circumstances and obstacles that retarded progress. Now that the real work of the committee is completed and the books are, or shortly will be, in the hands of the secretary of the American Poultry Association, no further complaint can be lodged except in the matter of delivery of Standards from the bindery (which, we trust, will be as rapid as possible), but due patience should prevail, as thousands of copies have been ordered and sold. Orders being filled in rotation will naturally delay the arrival of many books for a week or more notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Orr has made arrangements to have all wholesale orders shipped direct from Buffalo, N. Y., instead of from Beaver, Pa.

The show season of 1905 and 1906 is now in full blast. Newark Valley and Cortland, N. Y., started the ball rolling in great shape this week, both places having immense entries, especially Cortland.

The fanciers of Johnstown and vicinage started a carload of choice birds on the circuit last week, John C. Blunck taking a string of 480, J. Shull and T. Parker several hundred, while Elmer Plautz sent a special lot of 161 birds in brand new Empire exhibition cages to Altamont, N. Y.

The Valdosta Poultry Farm string, in charge of Allen G. Oliver, left Valdosta, Ga., a few weeks ago for Cortland, N. Y. It is the largest and finest team of birds ever handled by that expert and veteran showman, Mr. Oliver.

James Glasgow, manager of the famous Havenmeyer Mountinside Poultry Farm and Lofts, has a great lot of Games and Game Bantams ready for the fall shows and will make his first exhibit at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the last week in September. Mr. Glasgow will also judge the pigeons at the same show.

The live stock entries at the great Canadian Exhibition to be held at Toronto next week are immense, and the poultry classes promise to be larger and greater than ever.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Henry Bennett, secretary of the American Ancona Club, for a copy of its constitution, by-laws and standard of the latter. The standard is approved by the membership and was prepared by Mr. Bennett. It differs in some sections with the standard for Anconas in the American Standard of Perfection, but as a rule is not very far removed from it. The ideal club illustrations strike us as showing too dark and heavy a bird, the white tips to feathers

being very small and not diamond-shaped enough. The description of plumage in the club standard reads: "Good beetle-green ground, tipped with white but with no inclination to lacing." In females is added: "The more evenly mottled the better." The above is almost identical with the English Standard for Anconas. In the American Standard the description of plumage for both sexes reads: "Broken black and white, evenly mottled. Both descriptions mean the same thing, but the illustrations are misleading as the black predominates largely. We have bred and handled numerous Anconas in the past and believe the ideal plumage to be as the Standard requires, "evenly mottled." In England fanciers of Anconas are striving for the white diamond-shaped spangle to each black feather, which would produce a very pretty effect when once secured. The club standard allows five to seven serrations to the comb, which we think is a mistake, as the ideal single-comb of all Mediterranean breeds is composed of five serrations. The club catalogue also contains the following note: "Standard for Rose-comb Anconas same, except comb to be similar to Wyandottes." We have not had the pleasure of handling Rose-combed Anconas, but are of the opinion that if such exist the comb should be similar to the combs of Rose-combed Leghorns. A Wyandotte comb is a vastly different proposition.

The annual outing of the Adirondack Poultry and Pet Stock Club was held at Coyadutta Park, near Johnstown, N. Y., and was attended by nearly one hundred and fifty members and citizens. The interest in poultry culture is decidedly on the increase in this section of the country.

The initial show of the Fulton County Poultry and Pet Stock Club will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Gloversville, N. Y., November 20 to 25. About five hundred dollars in special premiums have already been secured. The judges will be: J. H. Drevendstedt, F. B. Zimmer, J. A. Spranker and W. J. Stanton. Jacob H. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y., is the secretary.

Mr. E. W. Cook, Slatersville, R. I., writes: "I am glad to be able to say that Rhode Island will have two shows next season. The Woonsocket Poultry Association, recently organized with a membership of about seventy, are making arrangements for a show to be held on December 19 to 21, at Woonsocket, R. I. This will be a comparison show, and premiums will be \$1.50 first and 75 cents second with an entry fee of fifty cents. With a good list of specials we hope to have a good entry, and the officers are prepared to work hard to make it a successful show." We are glad to learn the above and in looking over the list of officers feel assured that the first show will prove a winner. The president, Mr. B. M. Briggs, needs no introduction to poultrymen, he being well known everywhere as the originator of the White Wyandotte, and later on of the Columbian Wyandotte. Mr. Cook, the secretary, is a well-known fancier and breeder of Game Bantams.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Rutherford Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will be held at Auditorium, Rutherford, N. J., December 14, 15 and 16. W. J. Stanton and C. M. Smith will place the ribbons. Entries close December 2. The secretary is E. J. Irwin, of Rutherford.

Mr. De G. Witmeyer, Lititz, Pa., under date of August 12, writes: "From the small advertisement I carry in The American Fancier I sold in six days \$100.50

worth of Game Bantams. How is that?" This is doing nicely and proves that it pays to advertise in mediums that reach the real fanciers and buyers, men who will pay the price for a good bird. It pays to advertise—in the right kind of papers.

Mr. Witmeyer referred to in the above paragraph is a most enthusiastic Game Bantam fancier, one who is bound to be heard from at all future shows. He started right some years ago by procuring the best birds available and has had excellent success in raising and exhibiting birds ever since. He reports a very successful season, having hatched 224 Game Bantams and raised 200 of the lot, of which 150 are ready for the fall fairs. Black-red Game Bantams are his special hobby and he expects to run a string of cockerels and pullets at some of the early big shows that will take a lot of beating from the old-timers.

A meeting of the Costly Fishing Club will take place during the Hagerstown Show in October, so we are informed.

The premium list of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society has just

come to hand. It is, as usual, an up-to-date book, fully indicating the high character of this fine fair. The poultry classification is as liberal as ever, the prizes likewise. There are no strings to the prizes won at Poughkeepsie; every dollar is paid that is won. This has been the rule for many years and inspires confidence. The poultry building this year will be crowded to the limit from what we can learn. As the Empire Cooping Company furnish the cages and Mr. T. C. Van Wyck does the superintending, everything will be in apple-pie order for the judges the first day of the fair. The dates are September 26 to 29. J. M. Booth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the secretary.

Mr. Theo. E. F. Holzhauser, of Columbia, S. C., is one of the associate editors of the Southern Poultry Journal. Our German friend is a great Silver Wyandotte crank, a good, square fancier and, furthermore, what he writes has the merit of being sensible. Theodore has had a world of experience in the chicken business and knows what he is writing about. He is expected to attend the A. P. A. meeting at Hagerstown in October,

Gallery of Fame



DR. A. H. PHELPS

NEAR Glens Falls, N. Y., will be found the home of "Faverolles;" within the city the home of the ever-jovial Doctor, whose picture our artist has outlined so well. The special delights of our friend are set forth in the picture. To be with him is to enjoy life. No one is better versed in the art of home entertainment than he. May his shadow never grow less.

and that means plenty of strenuousness in the way of "motions" and "seconds" when some important subject is up for discussion.

Mr. D. M. Owen will judge the poultry at Macon, Ga., October 24 to November 3.

A meeting of the Minnesota State Poultry Association will be held in the poultry building on the State Fair grounds, Wednesday, September 6. The poultry exhibit promises to exceed anything ever seen at this great fair. Prizes are liberal and everything is up to date as far as management, buildings and coops are concerned. Mr. Leslie Parlin, of St. Paul, is the superintendent and it is his eighteenth year in that capacity.

Seashells furnish the best material for the floors of coops containing birds that are sent around a long circuit. They are cleaner than shavings, can be washed and furnish a certain amount of grit besides. The best soft material is peat moss bedding. Sawdust is the worst material that can be used. This answers several inquiries received.

Mr. Geo. A. Loth, Minneapolis, Minn., one of the oldest breeders of Indian Games in the United States, has sold his entire flock, consisting of sixty-two birds, to Mr. F. H. Williams, of the same city.

Mr. Harold A. Nourse assumes editorial management of The Poultry Herald, beginning with this month. Mr. Nourse has been associate editor of the Reliable Poultry Journal for the past year, for which paper he did good work. He is a practical poultry raiser of considerable experience, as well as an able writer. He should be of great assistance to Brother Rankin, the pilot of The Poultry Herald.

Mr. John Haverhill Robinson, editor of Farm Poultry, is kind enough to defend some of his editorial brethren for what they did at the Pittsburg A. P. A. meeting. It is extremely gratifying to feel that there is some good left in the editorial members of the old association, and this fact being promulgated by our learned friend and editor, Mr. Robinson, of Boston, Mass., should do much toward creating a softer feeling and better opinion of the erstwhile bad and selfish editors who run everything for their own gain and advantage. But, Brer Robinson, you did register a first-class kick against the Poultry Publishers Press Association. This may cause you more trouble in the future, for we believe the organization, as perfected, will do some good. At least give it a fair chance to prove its case.

There promises to be a big showing of Lakenvelders at the coming fall shows. Judges who have never seen one of these birds should study up a bit, as competition is likely to be quite warm. We learn that the Hon. D. A. Nichols, the first real judge of Lakenvelders at New York, is preparing a standard for judging the same, especially adapted to the needs of young and inexperienced adjudicators.

We learn that Mr. B. Holmes, former editor and proprietor of The Poultry Monthly, and recently connected with the Prairie State Incubator Company, has accepted a position with Chas. A. Cyphers, manufacturer of the Model incubator, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. E. G. Wickey has severed his connection with White's Class Advertising

Company, of Chicago. Mr. H. H. Charles, formerly with the Gem Incubator Company, will handle the New York City end of White's Class advertising.

The death of Harry W. Graves at Higganum, Conn., recently, removes from the White Plymouth Rock fancy the greatest breeder of White Rocks this country has produced. Mr. Graves was an artist in breeding the most finished products in White Plymouth Rocks. The style, shape, condition and magnificent plumage of his birds indicated the hand of a master. He furnished hundreds of winners to others in the past decade. Mr. Graves was ably assisted by his god wife in making the record and reputation for his birds.

We are pleased to learn that a big show is to be held at Nashville, Tenn. The Tennessee State Poultry Breeders Association was chartered July 5 with a capital stock of \$5,000 and the following officers elected: R. T. Creighton, president; W. H. Morton, vice-president; J. A. Murkin, Jr., secretary; F. Klootz, assistant secretary; Watkins Crockett, treasurer; J. J. Ambrose, superintendent. It was decided to hold the largest and best poultry show ever held in the South, January 1 to 6, 1906. It is quite a number of years ago that Nashville had a show and that was in days when "Pete" Hager was a prominent light in the pigeon fancy and the late B. N. Pierce was in his glory as a poultry judge. Tennessee is getting to be a great poultry state, especially in producing fine turkeys and eggs for northern markets. A big show should stimulate the interest there greatly.

I was very much interested in your article regarding an Eastern Silver Wyandotte club. I do not want to be understood, in the least, as finding any fault with the present club as it is doing a grand work and the present secretary and treasurer, A. C. Le Duc, should be highly complimented for his work in getting out a "Silver Catalog," but as the matter now stands there are more Western members than Eastern, and very few, if any, of the Eastern members exhibit at the Western shows, while very few Western members exhibit at New York and Boston. Now, if an Eastern club could be organized with men of such experience and brains as Dr. Bickett or J. H. Drevestadt and a Secretary and treasurer who could be selected from several of the Eastern breeders, we feel that the work would be rewarded by success. There certainly is room for both a Western and Eastern club and no reason why there should be any friction between the two, and by an extra effort on the part of all breeders the Silvers would again take their proper place in the front rank. The writer will be so situated the coming season that he cannot take an active part, but would be willing to add his mite to any specials. One thing I feel sure of, the Silvers are in the hands of fanciers who have the true idea of what the breed ought to be and I believe they are not merely looking at the commercial side. Let every true lover of the Silvers work for this end, and we will soon rival the Whites in the show-rooms in numbers.—W. E. Samson.

Black Sumatras are enjoying increased popularity in England, thanks to the efforts of Mr. F. R. Eaton, secretary of the Sumatra Game Club. Some years ago Mr. Eaton sent to the United States for stock and eggs from the best fanciers here, and also corresponded with a number of fanciers regarding the Standard for Sumatras, and the new English Club Standard is modeled after the American,

the only difference being in the color of eye, red being preferred in England to the brown accepted on this side. The good qualities of Sumatras as sitters and mothers is liberally commented upon in a recent issue of the Feathered World, England, the consensus of opinion being that the Sumatras are the best for hatching and rearing chicks of delicate breeds and varieties, even surpassing the famous silkies. Our own experience two years ago taught us to value Sumatra hens very highly for hatching and rearing Game Bantams. Mr. John Blunck, of Johnstown, N. Y., who raises annually hundreds of bantams prefers the Sumatra hens to all others for hatching and rearing fine chicks. The Sumatra hen is a very good layer, very hardy and easy to keep. We hope to see this beautiful and useful fowl more extensively bred in the future; it is too good to be allowed to fall by the wayside.

A poultryman may guarantee a fair hatch of eggs that are to be shipped a distance. The eggs may come from fine, perfectly healthy hens, be high in percentage of fertility, properly packed for a long journey and ordinary rough handling, but no man can imagine what the kind expressmen are going to do to the package. There should be a guarantee on the express company's part that they will have egg packages handled properly. Shippers and receivers are at their mercy. They make you "guarantee the charges," and they mark "owner's risk" on the receipt. Why? Isn't it because they know they will be handled roughly. 'Twill be so until we get parcels post.

Keep the floors of the coops of the weaned chicks dry. In wet weather after the evening meal strew some dry road dust or saw dust over the floors. If the hen has deserted a brood of only about four or five weeks old, as some hens will do, it is also well to throw in a couple of handfuls of fine soft litter, like short, broken straw, or some dry leaves.

Always see that your poultry that is shipped to market alive is provided with plenty of food for the journey. A full food supply will save loss in weight on the road to market.

Hartz Mountain Canary

The beautiful Hartz Mountain Canaries are the most loved of all our cage birds. Their cheery song is incessant, like sunshine to the soul. Their bright plumage, active ways and cheerful dispositions make them the most valued pets in the household. They are the easiest of all birds to keep and they thrive in their gilded homes, giving pleasure to those who keep them.

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Premium Wheat Bran	per 100 lbs.	.90
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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

PIGEONS

Selecting Squab Breeders

Q. As a contribution to your very interesting paper, I desire to ask a few questions relative to squab breeders. What is absolutely the best breed of pigeons to have as squab breeders? I mean the kind that will raise more squabs and of the largest possible size for market and private health resort purposes, and the kind that will bring the highest prices in the Eastern and Western markets?

Would not a cross between a large French Mandarin cock and a large Antwerp Homer hen, a large English Runt, Mandarin of Brussels, great Montaubanes, Florentine Strassers, Tambeau of

growing; these are the Homer and Runt pigeons, or the Henney pigeon, which is the Florentine Runt.

We have no information as to the person you mention in Belgium. We do know, however, that Mr. Edward Schmid, of 712 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. can furnish you all these kinds of pigeons, and you would be perfectly safe to purchase from him. When the party states that he can furnish you these pigeons that will produce eleven pairs of squabs in one year, he is talking for effect. We doubt if any pair of pigeons, except common ones that fly about continually in very mild climates, ever produce so many pairs in one year. You know that the pigeons must have time to molt, and it takes these large pigeons much longer than it does the smaller kind, and they seldom, if ever, nest during the molting season. If you wish to keep some of these high-class pigeons, keep them pure and true as the crosses are not very successful, except the crosses of the Runt and the Homer pigeons.

Preparing Pigeons for Exhibition

The only preparation necessary for pigeons for the exhibition pen is to have them in full plumage and perfectly clean. The head, beak, shanks, feet and plumage must be perfectly clean when the bird is placed in the showpen. This is as absolutely necessary for success as it is to have your poultry in perfect condition for the showpen.

Few people ever wash pigeons for the showpen. Usually plenty of water in the bath pans for them to bathe in and dry, clean floors for them to live on are provided. Some spread sawdust, others fine cut hay or chaff over the floor to keep the pigeons clean when being prepared for exhibition. Others, however, thoroughly wash their pigeons for exhibition the same as poultry is washed for the same purpose, though it is more difficult to wash the pigeons than the fowls; but those familiar with the work can do it very successfully and in a very short time. The best way to have the pigeons in fine condition for exhibition is to prevent their plumage becoming soiled from the time the moult begins until they are sent to the exhibition hall.

Questions and Answers

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Q. 1. What is the standard weight of a Blue Andalusian hen and also weight of the cock?

Q. 2. Would a Black Andalusian rooster (fine specimen) do as a breeder? Would the chicks be the same as from a blue rooster?

Q. 3. What is the origin of the stock and why does it not breed true to color?

Q. 4. What causes inflation of the skin of a chick? I have only seen one such in my five years' experience. What is the disease called?

A. 1. There is no standard weight for Blue Andalusians. The hens weigh from three to four and one-half pounds; cock birds from four to seven. Have seen some fully up to the heavier weights. 2. Should

not use a black Andalusian to breed from. 3. This breed originated from crossing white fowls with black ones. Such crosses produce three kinds of fowls, one mottled like the Ancona, the other blue with lacing on the feathers like the Andalusian, and the other a solid blue color. This is the reason that so many of the chicks come of different colors. There are some strains that have been bred carefully for a great many years that produce very well. 4. The inflation of the skin of the young chick you speak of might come from numerous causes. It might be blistered by the sun or hot water, or the chick might have injured itself by running against a sharp stick or stone and caused the inflation, which is the formation of wind underneath the skin. There is no name for the disease. Open the inflamed place with a needle or sharp point of a knife and it will heal.

TIME REQUIRED FOR INCUBATION

Q. I have been told that there is an incubator being constructed that will hatch eggs in a shorter period than twenty-one days. If this is true, I would like to have one of them. Where can I find it?—H. B.

A. Nature governs all these things, and she has set her face against the chicks being hatched prior to the three weeks of incubation. At times the eggs of bantams that are very fresh will hatch between the nineteenth and twentieth day. We have known eggs, taken direct from the nests of the hens that had laid them and placed under hens for incubation, to hatch in about twenty days, but there is no incubator or method yet invented that will induce eggs to hatch naturally or unnaturally under three weeks.

POULTRY HOUSES

Q. Will you kindly advise me as to the best way to build a poultry house to accommodate two or three hundred laying hens next winter? Would you use scratch-shed houses or connected apartment houses, or what would you advise?—H. M.

A. Our issue of September will be specially devoted to poultry houses. If you, will look out for this you will get much valuable information for your purpose. If we were building a poultry house in a climate where the thermometer never went much below freezing we would always have large open scratching sheds for winter, attached to the laying and roosting apartments. But in the cold climates of the north and northwest, we would always use the connected apartment house. This means a series of connected rooms, large and roomy, with low ceilings, a certain number of hens being kept in each apartment.

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To clear my lofts, will dispose of these valuable specimens at less than one-half their value. Shall be glad to have either Edward S. Schmid or Joseph Bardrof select from my stock for any purchaser.

The quality is here. The opportunity for such purchase does not often present itself.

Address **POTOMAC LOFTS,** Chas. E. Schofield, Prop.
1226 Potomac Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CAPONS

Q. Which is the best breed or variety of fowls for making capons? Is the process very expensive or hard to understand? How should capons be fed while growing and when in process of preparation for market?—F. A., Clinton, Ohio.

A. Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes in the order named make the best capons. It takes some little experience to become an expert in caponizing; when once learned it is very simple and easy to accomplish. Capons, while growing, are fed the same as other young fowls, only they must be fed plentifully on rich grain and other foods. They are usually kept until the beginning of February when the largest of them are sold just as the turkey crop is about all used up. Prior to marketing the capons they should be fed all the rich fattening food they will eat and be confined in small yards and houses where they will simply have enough exercise in moving about to keep them healthy.

SQUAB CULTURE

There is money in Squabs. We tell you how to get it. Our book, "Squab Culture," 10c postpaid, reveals secrets never before told. We sell thoroughbred, guaranteed, mated Homers, ready to breed, for \$2 per pair. Read book, get posted. Eastern Squab Co., 32 Hawley St., Boston.

SQUABS sell for \$2.50 to \$6.00 a doz.; hotels and restaurants charge 75 cents to 1.50 an order (serving one squab). There is good money breeding them; a flock makes country life pay handsomely. Squabs are raised in one month; a woman can do all the work. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young stock to attend, parent birds do this. Send for our free book, "How to Make Money with Squabs," and learn this rich industry. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB COMPANY,** 334 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

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Dresden, Bizets of Pologne, or Black Dragoons, some or all of the above crosses with large selected Homer hens produce fine, large squabs? Which would produce the largest squabs and multiply the most rapidly? I confess my ignorance on the whole question, and would fully appreciate being steered in the right direction.

One importer in Belgium tells me he can furnish large Mandarins and others above mentioned that will produce eleven pairs of squabs each in one year, also others that will do as well. What do you think of this? Would I be safe to import birds from his country to my home here in California, and what would be a fair price for one or two dozen mated squab breeders of the very best blood and breeding qualities. If you will kindly answer this in the columns of The Feather, you will greatly oblige M. W. D.

A. The most successful squab growers use large-sized, well-selected Homer pigeons, always selecting the largest and most vigorous hen pigeons possible to obtain. These will produce squabs ranging from eight to nine and one-half pounds per dozen, at about four weeks old. These are the most profitable, unless you have a special business that will bring you a higher price than any are sold for in the market. The crosses that you mention in your request for information might prove very satisfactory as an experiment, but we have never known anyone to make a success of this in the producing of squabs. There are only two kinds of pigeons best for squab



We call attention to the new advertisement of Bradley Bros., on this page of The Feather. Our readers will find much that will be attractive to them in the catalogue that these people will be glad to send for the asking.

The offering of Pigmy Pouters and Bald-head Tumblers by the Potomac Lofts on another page of this paper carries with it the assurance of fine quality. We have visited these lofts and we are delighted to be able to state that we have seldom if ever seen better pigeons than they have in the Potomac Lofts. All can feel supreme confidence in purchasing of them.

There will be a grand gathering of poultry experts in Adrian, Mich., January 6 to 8, where a big poultry show will be held. Adrian was the home of the late Oscar Doolittle, so prominent as breeder of Buff Cochins for many, many years. We predict that the fanciers of Adrian will hold a grand show at that time.

The display of poultry at the great Roanoke Fair surpassed all former gatherings for number. It was necessary to secure a very large tent to protect the feathered tribes that gathered here in such unusual numbers. The display of turkeys, Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks was surprisingly good. Manager Fox was in his element as he passed around among the large and attractive exhibit, part of which had the appearance of the great Barnum show, as there were twenty thousand square feet of canvas spread to cover the display that had to be housed.

Mr. B. A. Betts, superintendent of the poultry department of the great Hagerstown Fair, wishes all poultry exhibitors to fully understand that there will be a greater effort than ever put forth to have Hagerstown in the lead. The same list of judges who have officiated for years will be there. In addition to these, Chas. McClave, Stephen T. Lea, A. A. Parker and Henry Tieman have been engaged. Every one interested in this great exhibit should write at once to B. A. Betts, Department 1, Poultry, Hagerstown, Md., for one of the premium lists. Silver cups and other specials have been added to the regular list. The cash prizes the same as always, three for first and two for second.

Old hens are much easier to fatten for market than the younger stock. Always fatten them before you send them to market.

DATES CLAIMED

Secretaries are requested to report to us any show not listed below.
September 2 to 9, 1905.—Toronto, Canada. Canadian Exposition. A. W. Bell, Superintendent.
September 4 to 7, 1905.—Johnstown, N. Y. Fulton County Agricultural Society. Drevendstedt and Zimmer, judges.
Sept. 5 to 8, 1905.—Cambridge, N. Y. Andrew Riddell, Supt. Poultry.
September 5 to 8, 1905.—Brookville, Pa. H. A. Emmel, Mars, Pa., judge. F. B. Henderson, secretary.

September 11 to 16, 1905.—Syracuse, N. Y. New York State Fair. S. C. Shaver, secretary. J. D. Jacquins, superintendent of poultry.
September 12 to 15, 1905.—Greene, N. Y. Riverside Agricultural Society. C. Winston, secretary. L. J. Hall, supt. poultry.
September 14 to 18, 1905.—Albion, N. Y. Orleans County Agricultural Society. L. H. Beach, secretary; H. P. Schwab, judge.
September 19 to 22, 1905.—Allentown, Pa. The "Great Allentown Fair." Harry Schall, secretary.
Sept. 25 to 29, 1905.—Trenton, N. J. Trenton Inter-State Fair. Walter S. Gladney, Jr., Sec., Atlantic City, N. J.
September 26 to 29, 1905.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dutchess County Agricultural Society. Zimmer and Drevendstedt, judges. J. M. Booth, Secretary.
September 26 to 29, 1905.—Roanoke, Va. The great Roanoke Fair.
October 1 to 7, 1905.—Danbury, Conn. F. Borman, secretary.
Oct. 3 to 6, 1905.—Lynchburg, Va. Frank A. Lovelock, Sec.
October 10 to 13, 1905.—Hagerstown, Md. B. A. Betts, Superintendent.
October 17 to 21, 1905.—Atlanta, Ga. Georgia State Fair and Atlanta Poultry Association. Drevendstedt, judge. Frank Weldon, Secretary.
November 20 to 25, 1905.—Gloversville, N. Y. Fulton County Poultry Society. Stanton, Zimmer and Drevendstedt, judges. Jacob N. Blunck, Secretary.
November 22 to 25, 1905.—Holyoke, Mass. The Holyoke Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Messrs. Felch, Ballon, Shove, Pierce and Crangle, judges. Geo. Barnett, Jr., secretary.
November 25 to December 1, 1905.—Charleston, S. C. The Charleston Poultry Association. E. C. Voigt, superintendent of poultry. Dr. S. T. Lea, T. J. Marshall, judges. F. J. McCarty, secretary.
November 27 to December 2, 1905.—Erie, Pa. Northwestern Pennsylvania Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. W. C. Pierce, judge; F. E. Thompson, secretary.
November 29 to 30, 1905.—DeLeon, Tex. R. T. Bowman, secretary. Savage, judge.
November 29 to December 2, 1905.—Dover, N. J. W. H. Bidgood, secretary.
November 29 to December 2, 1905.—Sanatoga and Schuylkill Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Samuel Kurtz, secretary. Sanatoga, Pa.

November 30 to December 2, 1905.—Danbury, Conn. Nichols, Drevendstedt and Card, judges. C. H. Brundage, Secretary.
December 4 to 10, 1905.—Sixth annual exhibition of the Fanciers Association of Indiana. E. A. Pierce, secretary; Theo. Hewes, president, Indianapolis, Ind.
December 5 to 8, 1905.—Walden, N. Y. Drevendstedt, judge. H. W. Millsbaugh, Secretary.
December 5 to 9, 1905.—Providence, R. I. W. J. Brown, Secretary.
December 5 to 9, 1905.—Wilkesbarre, Pa. D. T. Miller, Secretary.
December 6 to 8, 1905.—Aamo, Mass. A. W. Safford, secretary.
December 6 to 8, 1905.—Paterson, N. J. Jaa. Handford, Secretary.
December 6 to 9, 1905.—Waco, Tex. J. R. Davis, secretary. G. Knebel, judge.
December 6 to 9, 1905.—Youngstown, Ohio. Mahoning & Shenango Valley Poultry Association. Chas. E. Watwood, secretary.
December 7 to 9, 1905.—Stewartville, Minn. Stewartville Fanciers Association Poultry Show. George D. Holden, judge.
December 7 to 9, 1905.—Marshall, Tex. K. A. Powers, secretary; Savage, judge.
December 8 to 9, 1905.—Elgin, Tex. A. J. Jarmon, secretary. R. A. Davis, judge.
December 11 to 15, 1905.—Montgomery, Ala. J. L. Hay, secretary.
December 12 to 15, 1905.—Monroe, N. C. Marshall, judge. T. F. Dillon, Secretary.
December 12 to 16, 1905.—Missouri State Poultry Association. H. P. Mason, Fayette, Mo., secretary.
December 13 to 15, 1905.—Kingston, N. Y. Drevendstedt, judge. F. E. Miller, Secretary.
December 13 to 16, 1905.—Blondon, Pa. E. G. Wilkinson, Secretary.
December 13 to 17, 1905.—Corsicana, Tex. C. C. Pappworth, secretary. Davis and Savage, judges.
December 14 to 16, 1905.—Temple, Tex. Mrs. E. W. Mathews, secretary.
December 14 to 16, 1905.—Rutherford, N. J. Rutherford Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. E. J. Irwin, secretary.
December 18 to 23, 1905.—Hazleton, Pa. J. E. Anderson, Secretary.
December 18 to 23, 1905.—Evansville, Ind. Wabash Valley Association. D. T. Macdement, secretary.
December 18 to 23, 1905.—Concord, N. H. New Hampshire State Poultry Association. H. C. Shaw, Milford, N. H., secretary.
December 19 to 23, 1905.—Cisco, Tex. A. H. Johnson, secretary. Savage, judge.
December 19 to 23, 1905.—Concord, N. H. New Hampshire State Poultry Association. H. C. Shaw, Milford, N. H., secretary.
December 19 to 23, 1905.—Atlanta, Ga. H. F. Reils, secretary.
December 19 to 23, 1905.—Mohrsville, Pa. Geo. W. Hatt, secretary.
December 20 to 22, Cleveland, Tenn. A. J. Lawson, secretary.
December 25 to 30, 1905.—Mankato, Minn. Holden, judge. J. W. Kallmann, Secretary.
December 26 to 29, 1905.—Fremont, Nebraska. W. H. Haren, secretary.
December 26 to 29, 1905.—Marietta, Ohio. H. A. Emmel, Mars, Pa., judge. A. I. Spencer, Parkersburg, W. Va., secretary.
December 26 to 30, Aberdeen, Miss. A. Brannin, secretary. S. T. Lea, judge.

December 26 to 31, 1905.—Oregon, Ill. Ogle County Poultry and Pet Stock Association. W. C. Pierce, judge; L. H. Valentine, secretary.
December 27 to 29, 1905.—East Palestine, Ohio. East Palestine, Ohio, Poultry Club. C. F. Early and Phil Fell, judges. Wm. Haught, secretary.
December 27 to 30.—East Greenville, Pa. W. Theo. Wittman, judge; C. A. Max, secretary.
December 27 to January 1, 1905.—Tacoma, Wash. Collier and Dixon, judges. Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Secretary.
December 29 to January 1, 1906.—Wallingford, Conn. New Haven County Poultry Association. D. A. Nichols, W. H. Card, judges; Wm. J. Hogan, secretary.
December 29 to January 2, 1905-6.—Toronto, Canada. R. Dunsford, Secretary.
January 1 to 6, 1906.—Nashville, Tenn. Tennessee State Poultry Breeders Association. John A. Murkin, Jr., secretary.
January 2 to 5, 1906.—Waxahatche, Tex. C. T. Spalding, secretary. A. B. Shaner and R. A. Davis, judges.
January 2 to 5, 1906.—Lynn, Mass. J. Fred Watson, W. B. Atherton, D. P. Shove, C. S. Flinders, judges; Chas. E. Hunt, secretary.
January 2 to 6, 1906.—New York. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J., Secretary.
January 3 to 6, 1906.—Cambridge, Ohio. Cambridge Fanciers Association. D. J. Lambert, judge. James C. Sarchet, secretary.
January 8 to 12, 1906.—Augusta, Ga. J. W. Killingsworth, Secretary.
January 8 to 13, 1906.—Evansville, Ind. H. J. Reims, secretary.
January 8 to 14, 1906.—Los Angeles. Mrs. O. K. Burbridge, Secretary.
January 9 to 12, 1906.—Middletown, Conn. W. J. Kelft, Secretary.
January 9 to 14, 1906.—Dallas, Texas. Loring Brown, Knebel and Purdy, judges. —, secretary.
January 15 to 20, 1906.—Oshkosh, Wis. Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Charles McClave, judge. Frank W. Radford, secretary.
January 15 to 20, 1906.—Delavan, Wis. Southwestern Wisconsin Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Jas. A. Tucker, Thos. F. Bigg, judges; W. E. Pilfer, secretary.
January 16 to 20, 1906.—Charlotte, N. C. H. P. Schwab, judge. W. B. Alexander, secretary.
January 18 to 22, 1906.—Auburn, N. Y. Auburn Fanciers Association. W. J. Stanton, H. J. Quilhot, Geo. W. Webb, Andrew Riddell, L. M. Hallenbeck, Clarence W. King, judges. Chas. E. Dalton, superintendent. J. H. Scott, secretary.
January 24 to 26, 1906.—Pittsfield, Mass. R. T. Kent, Secretary.
January 29 to February 3, 1906.—Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland Fanciers Club Co. F. L. Gruel, secretary.
January 31 to February 3, 1906.—Hudson, Mich. The Southern Michigan Poultry, Pigeon and Game Fanciers Association. Jas. A. Tucker, J. W. Mulnix and H. A. Bolea, judges; H. A. Boies, secretary.
February 19 to 24, 1906.—Pittsburg, Pa. Pittsburg Fanciers Club. Chas. McClave, S. Butterfield, G. O. Brown, judges of poultry. G. T. Erbe, A. J. Edwards, judges of pigeons. G. C. Sutch, secretary.

SIXTEEN YEARS AT NEW YORK SHOWS, THE LEADING STRAIN OF AMERICA, BRADLEY BROS.' BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



First Prize Cockerel at New York Show,

and one of the Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows, bred by us the last sixteen years. The last seven years Twenty-seven birds bred by us have sold for \$100 or more each, or that price refused.

To win at New York Show one year, even with the help of some purchased birds, is a Great Honor, but to Breed and Raise in One's Own Yards, not only for one year, but for Sixteen Years birds winning over 25 per cent more First Prizes at New York Shows, than any other exhibitor has won with Any Stock during that time, proves Our Strain to be

THE FOREMOST IN AMERICA.

We have also Bred and Raised the last 16 years, birds winning nearly Double the number of First Prizes on Exhibition Pens, also on Cockerels, at New York Shows, than any other exhibitor has won, and Three Times the number of First Prizes on Males than any other exhibitor has won on stock not our breeding.

IF YOU WOULD BREED WINNERS, BUY FROM THE WINNING LINES.

No less than Thirty-eight Winning Males at New York Shows have been bred by us the last sixteen years. Our stock have been Winners at the Largest Shows held in this Country The Past Season. Our shipments have extended to Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and Africa.

\$250.00 was refused for a Cockerel and Pullet hatched by two customers from eggs we sold. The Highest Price Ever Given in this Country, to our knowledge, for a Barred Plymouth Rock female, was received for a "Lee Belle" pullet we Bred and Raised.

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We won Four of the Five Cockerel Prizes; Four of the Five Pullet Prizes; Four Prizes on Fowls; and Three of the Five on Exhibition Pens—1st, 2d and 4th. ALL OUR WINNERS Were From Our Own Yards, except two—one of these was hatched from our eggs direct—the other, a fourth place bird, was bred from our stock.

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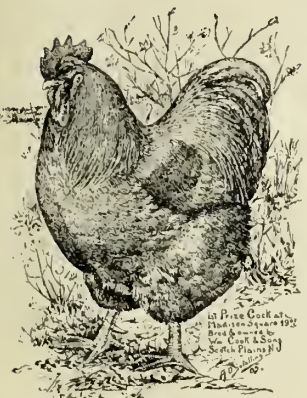
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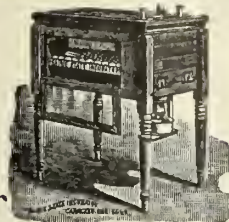


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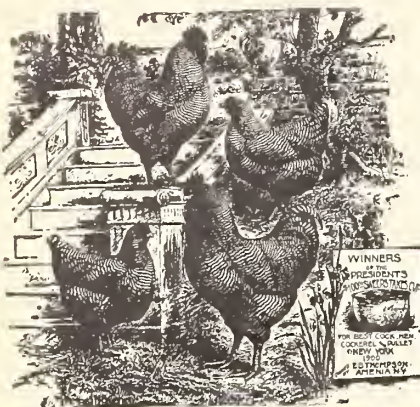
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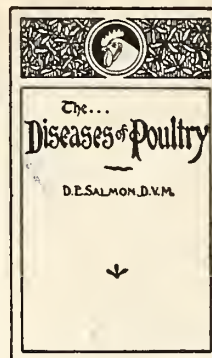
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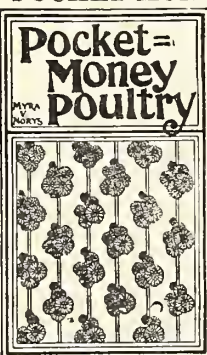
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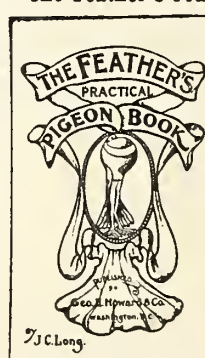


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